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**Kashmir And
Nuclear Issues
To The Fore**

INDER MALHOTRA

**INDIAN
PRESS**

IMPORTANT TOPICS

NEW

**SUPER
BRAINS
CONTEST**



Kamani Malleswari



Jaspal Rana



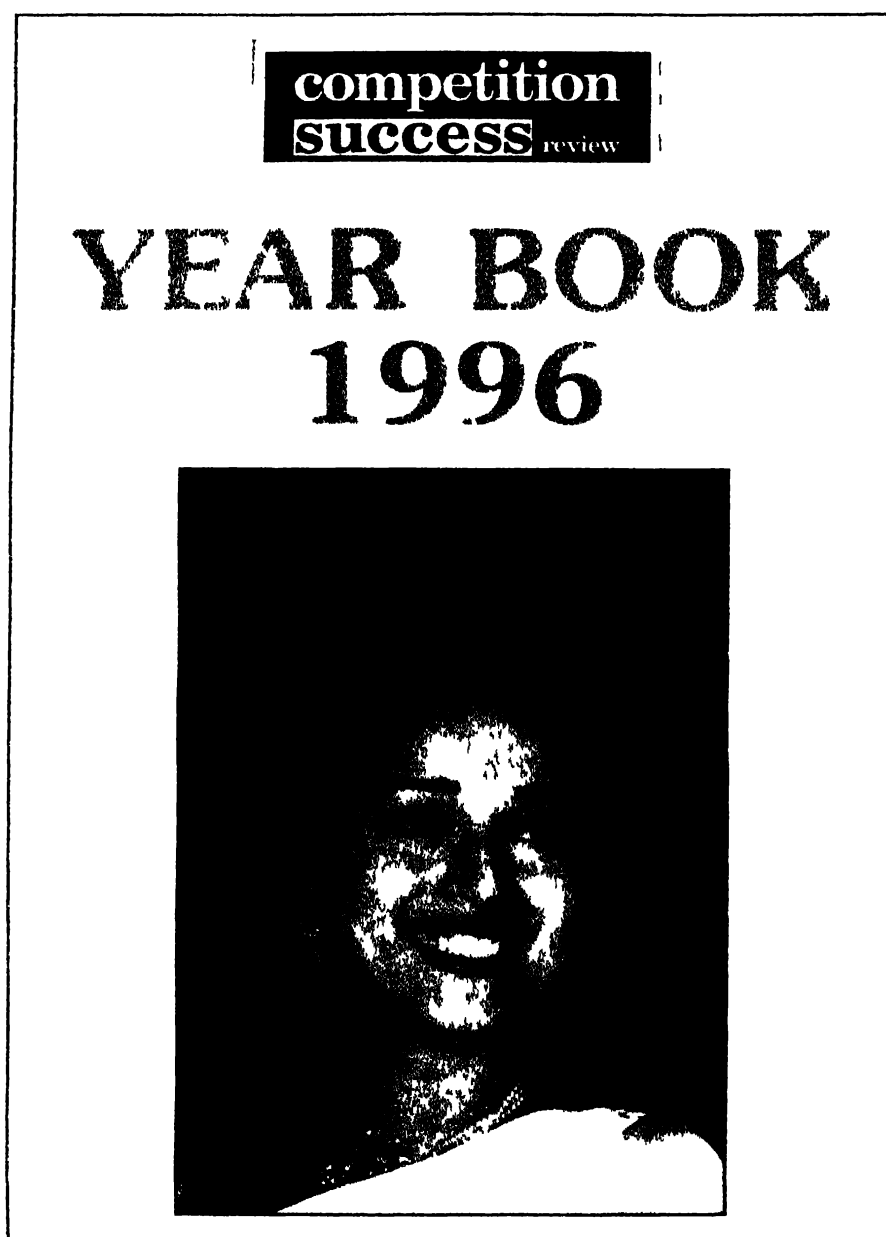
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SUPER BRAINS CONTEST

(See page 64)

Think & Act

Ability hits the mark where pre-
sumption overshoots and diffidence falls
short.

—John Henry Newman

Absence diminishes little passions and
increases great ones, as wind
extinguishes candles and fans a fire.

—François de La Rochefoucauld

When a man is out of sight, it is not
too long before he is out of mind.

—Thomas à Kempis

The absent are never without fault. Nor
the present without excuse.

—Benjamin Franklin

C/S/R

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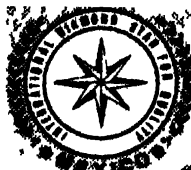
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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Will Your Way To Victory

Dear Friend,

Wish you a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

You can succeed in anything if only you put your heart and soul into it. You must set yourself doggedly to it and keep working for it till the end. You must have a burning single-minded desire for that object. You must retain the firm determination and steady nerve to win at any cost. You must also have the patience and perseverance to persist against odds and obstacles. Above all, you should display the willing, willpower and stamina to put in sustained hard work.

There is no short cut to success. Neither can success come solely through luck or good fortune. Pluck more than luck is essential for success, since fortune favours the brave and not the fickle-minded. In a nutshell, there is only one way to achieve success and that is hard work performed as per a well-conceived and imaginative plan.

If you start walking or riding or driving without knowing your destination, you will be only going round in circles, reaching nowhere and wasting your energy, time and other resources. When you are sure about your destination, you will also know why you want to go there, when you want to go there and how you want to go there. If you are clear of the answers to the WHEREs, WHYs and HOWs, the chances of your making it are near hundred per cent. In the same way, the beginning of making the life you want is deciding what you want to be. This is the first step in making success of your life.

Decide where you want to go and get going. Decide what you want to be and start working for it. Make your decision once and for all. Look your field over. Consider different possibilities. Examine the options. Deliberate in the context of your assets and liabilities, strengths and weaknesses. Be sure you have answered rightly the WHEREs, WHYs, WHENs and HOWs so that no lingering doubts plague you later. Finally, set your face to your chosen goal and do not let your eyes and mind wander. Work with concentration and enthusiasm.

Work is the beginning, the middle and the end of success. He who does not work, will not succeed. He who works will accomplish success in direct proportion to the work he puts in. 'A little more' or 'And then some' are the three little word motto which sum up what has lifted most men above the crowd. They did all that was expected of them 'And then some'. They did as much as anybody else in the same line and in the same group and then 'A little more'. Success crowns those who put in the extra efforts as compared to their competitors in the field. What turns the ordinary into extraordinary is the extra we put into it.

The climb to the top is a walk up, never a walk-over. There are no lifts or escalators in the world of success. There are only stairs leading from one level to the next. You will get stuck and others will overtake you. The man who is content to get by is sure to be passed by since he has learnt only how to get by, but not how to get on. There can be no success at all without work and more work. Dictionary is perhaps the only place where one can find success before work. There is no substitute for work, since work alone can solve problems and produce results. Start now. Never mind yesterday, never mind tomorrow, do today's work today. Think, Act and Act. Go to work and keep working and you will win.

Once again wishing you a Happy New Year and paving the way for your brilliant success,

Yours sincerely,

Surendra Kumar Sachdev
 (Surendra Kumar Sachdev)

Doctors: Accountability To Patients

In a medicare system where everything is sickening, right from the woe-fully insanitary conditions in the wards, with possibilities of infection immanent in the very same sanctuary, you seek relief from your ailment, to a wrong diagnosis or botched surgery, where a healthy breast is removed instead of a cancerous one, the recent path-breaking judgement of the Supreme Court, bringing the doctors too within the purview of the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 would definitely mean partial relief to at least a section of patients in India. Partial in the sense that the judgement excludes hospitals

which offer treatment free—mostly government hospitals frequented by the poor and the lower middle class strata.

The far-reaching judgement of the apex court was delivered on November 13, 1995 laying down that patients who receive incompetent service from either doctors or hospitals can claim damages under the Consumer Protection Act in the same way they are entitled to do for negligence. The historic verdict held that service rendered to a patient by a medical practitioner (except where the doctor renders service free of charge to every patient or under a contract of personal service) by way of consultation, diagnosis and treatment, both medicinal and surgical, would fall within the ambit of "service" as defined in Section 2(1) (O) of the Consumer Protection Act. Among the reliefs that could be granted for deficiency in service include return of charges paid by the complainant; payment of such amount as may be awarded as compensation to the consumer for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer due to negligence of the opposite party; and removal of defects or deficiencies in the service in question.

The apex court verdict seals the prolonged controversies generated by different decisions by various high courts against the verdict of the National Commission for Consumers Disputes Redressal holding that deficiency of service was covered by the Consumer Protection Act.

All along, the medical practitioners in India have been donning a 'holier than thou' mantle—true if every practitioner goes religiously by the Hippocratic Oath—that they are a class apart. One would wish it were true! But in a world where mammon and quick bucks have supplanted the once revered 'service to the people' ethos, medical profession has also become yet another business, what with high-tech hospitals and mushrooming nursing homes. When business motives come to the fore, service to the society takes the last seat in the last row. Doctors might contend that they are not to blame for what they are just because they are an integral part of a society where money rules the roost; if the rest of the society concedes their valid point the doctors must agree to pay the price, in terms of sheer business ethics, where they go wrong just as when a patient admitted for a minor



piles operation dies of tetanus in the nursing home or when a wrong treatment kills the patient.

You are once again reminded of the biblical or Shakespearian cliché: "Physician, heal thyself!" The law would definitely check cases of negligence by those who have "commercialised" their profession. Such doctors and the nursing homes run by them would be on the defensive. Why should the minority of doctors dedicated to their profession develop cold feet?

Not that the consumer courts are likely to be flooded with cases against delinquent doctors. We have many

miles to go before such fora as consumers courts really get galvanised into action. There is a yawning gap of consumer awareness, though the situation now is far better than ever before. Cases are piling up in the National Commission and regional sessions are held to facilitate early disposal of cases. Aggrieved patients or their next of kin have been filing civil suits, shelling out court fees, and waiting for years in the corridors of courts for the elusive justice. This kind of agonising and costly wait may pass, thanks to the bold verdict of the Supreme Court.

Those concerned are figuring out the fallout of the new decree. The doctors fear that for all and sundry they could be hauled to the consumer courts. Such fears are unfounded if one cares to take a close look at Section 26, which was added to the Consumer Protection Act by a 1993 amendment. It makes the filing of a "frivolous or vexatious" complaint punishable with a fine of up to Rs. 10,000 paid to the opposite party. A few, speaking on behalf of the medical profession, wonder whether the consumer forum has the competence or expertise to judge about the physician's acts of commission and omission. This is not insoluble. The National Commission has already instructed the lower consumer courts to call for expert medical opinion while deciding medical cases. Doctors can be rest assured that justice will be done and that no court will penalise anyone for the heck of it. Analysts are discussing the possibility of treatment fees whopping up if the doctors go in for insurance cover, and hiking fees from the patients in the process. Another moot question being asked is that when the government doctors are paid out of the taxpayers' money, how on earth can they be exempted from the law when most of the public hospitals are "sick". Are the hospitals in the red only because of the lack of certain basic facilities? This issue may also come up for a debate. For the present, the nation should welcome a verdict that none, whatever be his position or profession, can ask for immunity for dereliction of duty.

The day may not be far off when everyone who offers services for a fee will be made accountable to the members of the public. In a society where sense of perfection, sincerity and devotion to work have been consigned to

the scrapheap, more and more public interest litigation cases will pile up in our courts. The Indian public has had enough of an irresponsible and apathetic bureaucracy, and the less said, the better in case of public utilities like transport, power, the municipal corporations, telecoms

and the like. Millions are groaning under the weight of a system, the ills of which cannot be eradicated just because none seems accountable. But the worm will turn one day, and when it turns, as the saying goes, it may not give any advance signals. □

Sri Lanka: The Long Road Ahead

As never before, in the history of the 12-year old conflict between the LTTE and the government of Sri Lanka, events are fast moving towards a crucial phase. The myth of the impregnability of the LTTE bastion has been shattered as the Sri Lankan troops are right now in the heart of Jaffna, flushing out stray pockets of resistance. Bulk of the militant cadres have fanned out into the jungles in preparation for, one should assume, a guerilla warfare. Lakhs of civilians are caught in the crossfire and any war, however, cautiously fought, does not respect anyone, civilian or combatant, man or woman, civilian or military target. That is the nature of any war.

That is why war does not and has not solved any problem except

triggering off more wars. It can only leave more bitterness and hatred, leaving open wounds to fester, breaking families, widening cleavage between communities and destroying overnight what you have built up assiduously over the years. This has happened to any country engulfed by internecine conflict and this is happening in Sri Lanka right now. But could this have been avoided? "We are fighting a war we don't want," said Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga in a speech in New York on October 26, 1995. True, if only we care to go back over the succession of events after she took over first as Prime Minister and later as President of Sri Lanka, with a fresh mandate, to end the bloodshed and narrow down the chasm between the Tamils and Sinhalese. Ms. Chandrika imbibed from the experience of two titans and two former Prime Ministers, her own father S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike and her mother and Prime Minister, Ms. Sirimavo Bandaranaike (who was Prime Minister earlier also) and realised that an era of peace was essential to build up her country and that this was not possible with a racial divide and persistent ethnic violence. So when she stretched the hand of peace to Velupillai Prabhakaran in December 1994, pledging social equality for Tamil throughout Sri Lanka and significant autonomy for Tamil-dominated north, it all appeared as, if history were being rewritten. "If a committed group like the PLO could move into the democratic arena," said Ms. Chandrika, "I don't see why the LTTE can't. It's difficult, but even the best of guerillas must tire of fighting the war."

While everyone hoped that peace would prevail when an olive branch was offered to the LTTE, the latter used the interregnum of ceasefire only to regroup its cadres and reinforce its hardware and base for another round of warfare just as it had done before several times during truce talks with Sri Lankan leaders. Driven to the wall, the government of Ms. Kumaratunga had no option but to strike back with a kind of military preparedness and political will as was witnessed never before. What the



New recruits of the LTTE in an undisclosed training camp in the eastern province of Sri Lanka

other previous rulers could not dream of, Ms. Chandrika could do by driving out the hardcore LTTE cadres, including its leaders, out of their stronghold; Operation Riviresa seemed driving its teeth into the Tigers.

After scotching the peace initiative early last year, a chastened LTTE could have at least settled for the autonomy package offered by the government during the latter half of last year even as the war was dragging on. It was not a mere face-saving device, but it could have bought 'Peace with Honour', demonstrating to the Tamils in Sri Lanka and the world community at large that it was the militancy of the LTTE that made the government see reason in the legitimate struggle for equality of Tamils with the majority

Sinhalese community. The average Tamil civilian, sick of more than a decade of conflict, would have welcomed peace with a heaving sigh of relief. Now it all looks that the situation in Sri Lanka has reached an impasse with the war deepening the misery of lakhs of Tamil refugees.

The fundamental question is not who is going to win the war in Sri Lanka. Everyone knows, including the President of Sri Lanka, that a military solution cannot be synonymous with a political one and a dragging war could only add to the alienation of the two communities.

This apart, a new dimension has been added to the on-going conflict: the plight of Tamil refugees has created ripples in UNHCR and international aid agencies, and more particularly, in the people of Tamil Nadu, who, cutting across party considerations, observed a *bandh* to express their sympathy with the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. There are already indications that in the flush of military victory, the Sri Lanka Government may again seize the initiative and open a direct dialogue with the Tamil community, setting in motion the political process once again. Earlier this is done, the better for all.

For both Sri Lankan authorities and the LTTE, with the future of millions of Tamils and Sinhalese intertwined with what both of them plan to do next, the road ahead is long and tortuous. In a war there are no winners, but all are losers. The earlier the bridges of understanding and trust are built, the better for both, and the entire island nation. While LTTE must undertake to abjure its bizarre tactics of suicide bombers and political assassinations, the government must invoke trust in the Tamil minority by eliminating, to the reasonable extent possible, the prime reasons that provoked a section of Tamil youth in the country to take up arms to press for legitimate rights twelve years ago. While endeavouring to preserve their distinctive identity, the Tamils too should realise that their future lies in their own country within the autonomy guaranteed in the federal setup envisaged in the package announced by the President in mid-1995. □

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Kashmir And Nuclear Issues To The Fore

Inder Malhotra

Formerly Editor, *The Times of India*



Over the years, the prestige and glory of Parliament in this country has been eroded sadly. The decline in Parliament's role has become a leaden cliché which no one is in a position to dispute. This is not the place for an analysis of the causes of this tragic phenomenon. Suffice it to say that a lack of democratic temper, decay of the political party system, the tendency towards concentration of too much power in the hands of the Prime Minister surrounded by a praetorian guard of self-seeking sycophants and media's inability to properly cover the nation's highest legislature have contributed to the current sorry state of affairs.

In spite of all this, however, the two Houses of Parliament remain the only forum where the rulers can be called to account, however inadequately. During parliamentary recesses, which are becoming longer and longer, it is impossible to take any wrongdoer to task.

Against this backdrop it is notable that in the December 1995 winter session, which was Lok Sabha's last but one session, spotlight was again on the two main issues of Kashmir and Nuclear Policy. This was the result of the initiative of the BJP which, after its recent convulsions and setbacks, evidently felt encouraged by its impressive victory in the local bodies' elections in Uttar Pradesh.

It was after quite a long time that the BJP staged an angry walkout. It did so in protest against the Speaker's ruling rejecting its adjournment motion seeking to censure the Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, for making a crucial policy statement on Kashmir, from foreign soil—the distant and rather unpronounceable capital of Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou. Since Parliament was not in session at that time, the BJP was wrong to call Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao's action an act of "discourtesy" to Parliament. But there was something distinctly odd about the sequence of events.

The Prime Minister's travel plans were known to all concerned for weeks. There was absolutely no reason why a meeting between him and Mr. Farooq Abdullah, leader of Jammu and Kashmir National Conference and a former chief minister of the State, should have been well beyond the zero hour, causing an embarrassing delay in Mr. Narasimha Rao's departure for foreign lands.

Substantive errors in the process were as serious as the purely procedural ones. In

retrospect, the Prime Minister's camp is blaming Mr. Abdullah for "having gone back" on what he agreed to. Mr. Farooq Abdullah is screaming that the "autonomy package" announced by the Prime Minister from Africa fell far short of what he was encouraged to believe. It is also clear that the Burkina Faso statement was Mr. Narasimha Rao's personal handiwork and the cabinet had very little to do with it. Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, BJP leader as well as leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, has said publicly that even the Home Minister, Mr. S.B. Chavan, was vaguely informed of the broad

An issue of the highest sensitivity (the holding of elections in Kashmir), which required the greatest finesse and delicacy, was handled in the most slapdash manner. There was not enough coordination even within the Government. Any attempt to build up a national consensus was conspicuous by its sheer absence.

content of the proposed statement a few minutes before the Prime Minister took off. This was done in a brief aside at the airport.

When the statement from Burkina Faso was telecast, Mr. Farooq Abdullah was reported to have been outraged. Earlier, he had found that the members of the National Conference working committee were totally hostile to accepting the Prime Minister's offer. In sheer desperation, Mr. Abdullah wrote to Mr. Chavan suggesting that the agreement to change the nomenclature of Kashmir's governor and chief minister to Sadr-e-Riyasat

and Prime Minister respectively should be given effect to immediately in the hope of making a favourable impression on the Kashmiri opinion.

Strangely, according to authoritative reports, the matter was considered seriously. But the Law Ministry soon discovered that this could not be done. For, the President, who alone could issue a notification, could amend Article 370 but not the Kashmir constitution. This authority is vested only in the Kashmir assembly which was yet to be elected.

What an irony it was, therefore, that the election of the assembly should have been cancelled by the Election Commission with "unequivocal unanimity" despite the Government's keenness to go ahead with them.

In some quarters it has been suggested that the whole charade of the Government making a great show of its determination to hold elections and the Election Commission putting paid to it had been "worked out in advance". Were this so, there would have been something to say for the country's rulers. The bitter truth is that there was no such Machiavellian planning. An issue of the highest sensitivity, which required the greatest finesse and delicacy, was handled in the most slapdash manner. There was no enough coordination even within the Government. Any attempt to build up national consensus was conspicuous by its sheer absence.

And yet such is the manner in which politics is being conducted in this country that none of these vital matters seems to be bothering the BJP. This party is concentrating its fire on the very concept of enlarging the autonomy of Kashmir or even restoring the which has been eroded. It is dead against the restoration of the titles, Sadr-e-Riyasat as Prime Minister, which were in vogue in 1965. In fact, left to it, it would want Article 370, guaranteeing Kashmir's autonomous position and enabling the State to have

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separate constitution, which is at once currently, abolished. In short, what the BJP stands for in relation to Kashmir is the surest recipe for perpetuating the alienation in the Kashmir Valley, which is a painful and patent fact of life.

This should explain why other opposition parties, to say nothing of non-party intellectuals, even when dissatisfied with the Government's handling of Kashmir, are out of sympathy with the BJP line. The National Front-Left Front, for example, fully supports the idea of restoring and expanding Kashmir's autonomy.

The problem about this situation is that, given the yawning gap between the government and the BJP, there is hardly any prospect of a consensus over Kashmir and without such a consensus the country cannot even begin to tackle the problem. Someone somewhere has to be tall enough and skilful enough to bring together glaringly opposite views. This cannot happen until after the Lok Sabha elections are over. Consequently, official talk, mouthed repeatedly by Mr. S.B. Chavan, that elections in Kashmir could be held in February should best be avoided.

If on the Kashmir issue the BJP is out of step with the broad national approach, on the nuclear issue the mainstream opinion seems to be with it and against the Government. The gravamen of the BJP's charge against Mr. Narasimha Rao's government is that it is compromising on India's nuclear autonomy under American pressure. Sadly, this is generally believed and for good reason. The Americans are constantly tightening the screws without inviting any kind of response from New Delhi.

The Indian public is uninformed about the intricacies of the nuclear issue or the severity of the American gameplan. The signing or not signing of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is not the issue, though the Americans constantly tell the Indian government that this should be the eventual objective. At present, what the U.S. is insisting on is that India must not decline to sign Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) which the Americans want ready by the coming spring and to be signed by June 1996.

India was the first to champion the cause of a total test ban way back in the fifties under Nehru's illustrious leadership. By then, only a handful of tests had been conducted and it was reasonable to expect that a total test ban would be a significant halter on the further spread of nuclear weapons. For 40 years, the United States strongly opposed CTBT. It changed its mind only after 1992 and had the temerity to declare that on the CTBT, it had India "on board".

For its part, the Narasimha Rao government was in something of a hurry to join the U.S. in cosponsoring UN resolutions supporting the CTBT being negotiated by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. This was justified on the ground that the CTBT

complete elimination of nuclear weapons. This illusion was destroyed on May 11, 1995, which must be reckoned as a day of infamy in history. For, on that date, 174 nations legitimised in perpetuity the nuclear weapons of the five declared nuclear weapon powers while forbidding everyone else, even the non-signatories to the NPT, to develop nuclear weapons.

From that moment onwards it became clear that CTBT had nothing to do with the total elimination of nuclear weapons and everything to do with putting a cap on India's nuclear capability. The next American plan is to conclude a Fissile Material Cut-Off, which looks rather unlikely at present, and force India to sign it, thus virtually destroying India's "Nuclear Option" which is being fondly maintained.

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Were this all, things would have been lamentable enough. They have indeed become scandalous because the proposed CTBT, as being dictated by the Americans and their obedient allies, is neither comprehensive nor does it ban the tests. It does proscribe underground tests. But there is going to be no ban at all on what are called "hydronuclear tests" that can be conducted in laboratories.

This fact is really behind the current series of French tests in the Pacific. These have evoked vigorous protests, but the French are pressing ahead, with full support from Mr. John Major of Britain. The French argument is that they will abandon the tests only after they, too, have acquired the capability of laboratory testing which America has and allows to be used by its junior partner, Britain. Russia, too, has this technology. The

in the same context. No one should forget that China conducted a test precisely four days after the indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT.

Even this is not the end of the story, however. Mr. Bill Clinton has seen to it that the CTBT will have a clause under which America (and other nuclear weapon powers) could opt out of the treaty and conduct fresh nuclear tests if these were deemed "necessary" by the country concerned for its security!

Add to this some other tricks the Americans are trying. At the UN they are attempting to get the NPT declared a "universal law" and nuclear proliferation a threat to international security against which the Security Council should have power to act. For the present, protests by the Third World have halted this mischief, but the Americans are bound to try again.

At the last meeting of the G-7 at Halifax, Canada, earlier this year, the U.S. instigated a statement appealing to India and Pakistan to join the NPT regime, abide by international arms control measures and so on. This statement mischievously tried to link the nuclear issue with Kashmir. Some weeks later Canada made a diplomatic *demarche* to India on behalf of all the seven rich nations and even Russia which is allowed to join the G-7 meetings after it has completed its substantive business. Russia promptly disassociated itself from the *demarche*, but the seven stood firm.

Even though the Narasimha Rao government remained strangely silent in the face of these provocations, Indian public opinion was incensed. The supine government recognised the strength of the popular feeling and let it be known that this year will not join America in sponsoring a pro CTBT resolution at the UN General Assembly. But this is no more than a cosmetic gesture. There is no decision yet to vote against the CTBT in its present form or to refuse to sign it once it is adopted.

The reason for this pusillanimity American hectoring. Alarmed at the rising tide of anti-CTBT sentiment in India, American officials are constantly telling New Delhi "not to go back on its commitment to sign the CTBT." Some officials have been impertinent enough to say that Indian failure to sign the CTBT would invite "pain and punishment".

In sheer effrontery this is difficult to believe. In May 1994, Mr. Bill Clinton signed a solemn commitment with Mr. Narasimha Rao to the effect that a total elimination of nuclear weapons was a goal of both countries. The U.S. has gone back on it completely and blandly. Again, New Delhi has not even squeaked.

It is this weakness of the Narasimha Rao government's response to American art-twisting that the BJP is now targetting. Other opposition parties are with it rather than the Government.

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INDIA

BJP wins U.P. civic bodies polls

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has reason to be happy about the outcome of the local bodies elections held in Uttar Pradesh in the last week of November 1995. The impressive showing of the BJP is, in a sense, a reiteration of the party's hold over the urban population. It has given a spectacular account of itself, maintaining its winning spree by capturing mayoral offices in eight of the 11 municipal corporations and notched up a majority of seats of corporators save in Agra and Meerut, where it emerged as the single largest party. In municipalities and town areas and notified areas, the BJP's tally was more than the combined figures of all political parties in the fray.

The civic results have also seen the dissemination of the Congress and also of the breakaway Congress (T) of the Janata Dal which secured only 18, five and three seats respectively. Mr. Kanshi Ram's Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) could win 29 seats. Of the 11 seats of mayors, the Samajwadi Party (SP) and the BSP bagged one seat each at Moradabad and Meerut respectively while the BJP won eight seats—Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi. One seat at Allahabad was won by an Independent. The BJP has also bagged about 70 per cent of the 800-odd corporator seats at stake.

To a party whose claim to an exclusivity image as a disciplined, highly-principled and value-based political outfit had been severely dented by recent developments in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, its creditable performance in the civil poll has naturally come as a morale booster and the BJP may be expected to go to town with it.

The recent setbacks suffered by the party because of infighting had done much to lower its political standing and expectations of good performance even in the States like Uttar Pradesh. The party's shifting tactics in Uttar Pradesh, as seen in the support extended to the Bahujan Samaj Party in forming a government and the later withdrawal of support, was also thought to have created confusion among its ranks. In the background of all this, the capture of most of the major urban civic bodies has pointed to a re-emergence of the party in this region and this will be a matter of satisfaction for the BJP.

Pathetic indeed is the plight of the Congress (I), the Congress (T) and the Janata Dal which have been reduced to the category of "also rans". For all the pious resolutions

made periodically at high-powered fora on "strengthening" the organisation at its grass roots and re-establishing a rapport with the people, the party ruling at the Centre has obviously not proved itself serious about living up to them. The Congress, in fact, virtually conceded defeat long before the elections got underway. It simply did not put up candidates for half the seats of corporators and ward commissioners because there were few takers.

As for the Janata Dal, its rout in the municipal polls is bound to terribly weaken its bargaining position at the ongoing parleys with the Samajwadi Party over "seat sharing" in the forthcoming Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. Badly fractured and consigned to a state of irrelevance, as it were, the party cannot hope to have its way with Mr. Mulayam Singh.

The important message from Uttar Pradesh for the BJP is that its supporters have ignored the Gujarat developments. Similarly, they have also forgotten that the party helped Ms. Mayawati form the government in Uttar Pradesh. It was feared that the upper caste voters would turn against the party for having supported a BSP government. This did not happen, much to the relief of the party. Moreover, good governance has become the key issue with urban voters. As compared to the chaotic rule of the BSP-SP and later BSP, the BJP was seen as a better bet. Hence, the large turnout in its favour. The election results have also made it crystal clear that a splintered opposition cannot take on the BJP.

EC rules out J&K polls

The three-member Election Commission (EC) on November 10, 1995 unanimously rejected the Government's recommendation to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir in mid-December 1995. In its wisdom, the EC decided that conditions in Jammu and Kashmir were not conducive for holding elections. The EC came to the conclusion with absolute unanimity and with no reservation

whatsoever that the sum total of factors available at present in the State were not consistent with the conduct of a fair and free election.

Most opposition parties heaved a sigh of relief that the Election Commission had put off elections in Jammu and Kashmir. A significant section of the liberal intelligentsia was also happy that the EC has aborted a cynical exercise. Rushing through the poll in the State without adequate preparation, it was argued, was not aimed at finding



Sudhir Tailang: The Hindustan Times

solution to the Kashmir problem but a bolstering the Prime Minister's image on the eve of the Lok Sabha elections. It was also said that perhaps the EC has done the country a service by signalling to the hapless Kashmiris that not every institution in the country was a handmaiden of the Centre.

The decision to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir by mid-December was communicated under dramatic circumstances to the nation by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, from Burkina Faso on November 4. In a move to dilute the process of Jammu and Kashmir's full integration with the rest of the country, Mr. Narasimha Rao agreed to restore the designation of "Sadr-e-Riyasat" for the Governor and "Wazir-e-Azam" for the Chief Minister as was in the early days after accession of the State to the Indian Union.

In the pre-poll package for Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Narasimha Rao made it clear that the Government had decided not to abrogate Article 370 that granted special status to the State and indicated that the State would be restored much of the pre-1947 status, a demand that was made by the

Abdullah, during his meeting before Mr. Narasimha Rao left on his foreign tour. The Prime Minister made it clear that the Government would virtually accept any amendment passed by the Assembly to change the character of the laws which were implemented in the State after 1953.

The Union Cabinet, after a meeting, had sent a communication to the Election Commission for holding Assembly elections in the State by mid-December. The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957, was further amended to facilitate holding of Assembly elections in the State. It has been amended to make provision of polling stations outside the territorial limits of a constituency for security reasons. Provision has also been made for postal ballots to facilitate migrants.

In deciding with total unequivocal unanimity against holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir, the EC has in one stroke reversed recent attempts at reviving the political process in the troubled State. The commission's case is that Jammu and Kashmir must await its turn at the hustings till such time as conditions there are conducive for a free and fair poll. Ironically, the commission has arrived at this considered conclusion in the name of democracy.

There is no escape from yet another extension of the President's rule, of which the present six-month term is due to expire on January 10 next. It could be done through a Presidential order to be approved by the two Houses of Parliament. That will not pose any problem. This will be the twelfth extension of the President's rule in the State.

Instead of raising an issue of prestige or sulking, the Centre should now try to sell the package announced by the Prime Minister to the people and the parties in Kashmir. Over the past many years, the Congress and the National Conference had rendered themselves irrelevant politically and otherwise. The time has come to restore this lost relevance.

PM launches anti-poverty programme

The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme, which would pump a massive investment of Rs. 400 crore up to the year 2000 was launched by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, in Changanassery on November 18, 1995.

The Prime Minister said through this programme the Government was trying to implement the resolution set in motion by the Panchayati Raj elections in the country. The programme envisages a holistic approach to poverty eradication by creating a facilitating environment for improving the quality of life of the urban poor. The key components of the approach are empowering the community, strengthening urban local bodies and active involvement of non-government organisations, under a well

appropriate inter-sectoral inputs in order to enhance the reach and effectiveness of the existing sectoral programmes having a bearing on the urban poor.

The programme will cover a period of five years to the selected 345 Class II cities with



Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao

a population from 50,000 to one lakh in the country and would benefit 47 lakh urban poor directly and 2.36 crore people in these towns indirectly. At the national level, it is proposed to establish a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund with contributions from the private sector. The programme envisages non-government organisations' participation and also proposes to establish and support self-reliant community-based women's groups.

While India's first Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, gave thrust to building the much-needed infrastructure like roads, big dams, fertiliser and steel plants, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, during her period, brought in foodgrains to the envy of developed nations. On the other hand, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi gave thrust to the development of science and technology and took the initiative for devolution of power at the grass root level.

Now the present Government is engaged in the implementation of the Panchayat-Nagarpalika Act by giving greater financial powers to the local bodies, Mr. Rao said. With the new local bodies having come into power in Kerala, they should implement the Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme in right earnest, Mr. Rao said.

Doctors made accountable

The Supreme Court has brought medical services under the purview of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. In a landmark judgement on November 13, 1995, the apex court interpreting relevant provisions of the Act, ruled that providing medical assistance for payment carried on by hospitals and members of the medical profession fall within the scope of expression "service" under Section 2(1)(o) of the Act. Therefore, in the event of any deficiency in the performance of such service, the aggrieved party can invoke the remedies by filing a complaint before the consumer forum having jurisdiction.

The judgement seems to have come as a boon for hapless patients who have been fighting mighty doctors for years. But the medical professionals have hinted that the cost of treatment would have to go up for the increased insurance cover which doctors will look for following the Supreme Court judgement.

The judgement is unexceptionable. Doctors

services and if there is any deficiency or negligence in service, there is no reason why doctors should not be proceeded with under the Consumer Protection Act which provides a quick and inexpensive remedy. The judgement allowing doctors to be sued for medical negligence will have many advantages. So far, cases in ordinary courts have meant hiring lawyers and paying court fees. In consumer courts, neither is necessary. Decisions also come much more quickly.

The prospect of doctors being harassed by disgruntled patients or their obsessed kith and kin before the District Consumer Forums which are known for awarding excessive sums has, understandably, caused alarm in the profession. The fears, though real, are exaggerated. There are effective remedies under the Act. Doctors can certainly depend upon good lawyers to defend them.

The judgement should instil some fear in cavalier doctors, who will now be more watchful and diligent. The flip side is that medical practitioners could become excessively cautious, submitting patients to a host of costly, often unnecessary investigations. Doctors might also become too defensive in treatment, avoiding daring strategies that carry risks and gains. The cost of medical care will undoubtedly go up, as doctors pass on insurance fees to patients and order more investigations. On balance, however, patients should be net gainers: most people will happily pay a bit more for steps that may save their limbs and lives.

The fear that the apex court ruling has given patients and their kin an unfair advantage is clearly unjustified. As the judgement has made no change in the substantive law governing compensation claims in cases of negligence, the real difference lies in the fact that doctors can now be tried in consumer courts, instead of only in civil courts. In the consumer courts cases are heard free of cost and disposed of far faster than in civil courts. But the onus of proof is on the petitioner. Moreover, a fine of up to Rs. 10,000 would be imposed upon an irresponsible complainant. There are also adequate legal safeguards to prevent a genuine error of judgement from being confused with negligence. Hence a competent, well-intentioned doctor has little reason to fear misuse of the law.

Reservation for U.P. hill districts

The Government of Uttar Pradesh, now under President's rule, has in an order in November 1995 thrown open the 27 per cent "Other Backward Classes" quota to all the residents of the hill districts in respect of admission to the Pantnagar University of Agriculture and Technology in Nainital. This has been done to redress some of the grievances of the people who live in the eight

northern hill districts of the State, collectively known as Uttarakhand.

Though this is applicable to a single institution, the decision is bound to set off a controversy, raising as it does some basic questions pertaining to "reservation" as contemplated by Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution.

A few days after taking over the administration from the toppled Bahujan Samaj Party government, the U.P. Governor, Mr. Motilal Vora, had made it clear that Uttarakhand was on the top of his agenda. Last year, when the Mulayam Singh Yadav regime introduced the 27 per cent quota for OBCs, there was a violent backlash in the eight hill districts where the move was seen as a ruse to let the region be swamped by people from the plains. This perception had its roots in the fact that the backward classes constituted a mere 2.64 per cent of the population in the hill region. It was feared that as a consequence, a big chunk of the reserved jobs and college seats would be claimed by "outsiders", to the detriment of the locals belonging to the so-called "forward classes". Mr. Vora has now revived it, thereby underlying his concern over the painfully slow pace of development in the region.

Though welcome, these are but small mercies. Uttarakhand actually deserves much more—Statehood. Two successive governments, one headed by Mr. Kalyan Singh, and the other headed by Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, have recommended to the Centre that a separate State should be carved out of the eight districts. Mr. Yadav's government went so far as identifying the areas which could comprise Uttarakhand and the sources of revenue to make it economically viable. But the proposals are gathering dust with the Union Home Ministry.

Mother Teresa on reservation

Mother Teresa has on November 24, 1995 publicly reacted to the criticism regarding her presence at the demonstration for reservation for Dalit Christians in Delhi on November 18. At a Press conference in Calcutta, the 85-year-old Nobel laureate Catholic nun denied having participated in a sit-in demonstration to demand reservation for Dalit Christians. She had been invited to a prayer meeting of all religions which she attended, she said.

She said she had been invited to attend a prayer meeting of all religions by Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, who were "praying together for equal rights for all men and women because we are all God's children created to love and be loved." She said she did not even understand the meaning of OBCs or Dalits or Scheduled Castes since she did not read newspapers. She said she came to this country on January 5, 1929 and had become an Indian in every way. For probably the first time, Mother Teresa seemed on the defensive. The Mother said she had been compelled to issue the statement as she had

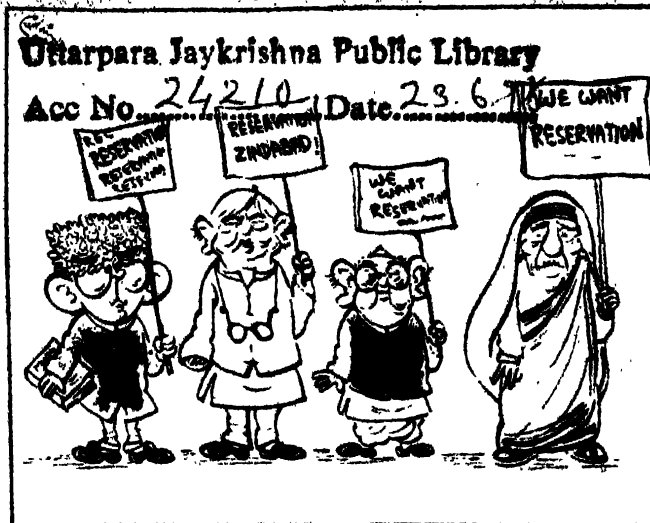
been "strongly criticised" for participating in a "sit-in demonstration to demand reservation for Dalit Christians."

Barring Calcutta, Christian educational institutions in most parts of the country remained closed on November 21 in support of the demand for reservations for Scheduled Caste Christians. The Church leaders contend

the majority of Christians, particularly Catholics, in this country. Reservations for this group would in effect entail the inclusion of virtually the entire community, which in turn would fuel demands for similar privileges being extended to other religious communities.

Mother's Teresa's demand that reservation

quotas be provided for Dalit Christians was greeted with dismay not only by her many critics but even more so by her large following of admirers. From being a platform of crusading social justice at its inception, the reservation issue has over the years become a potential minefield where neither fools nor angels may safely tread. Increasingly, it is an area of cynical manipulation whose victims most often are those whose real or illusory cause is



Sudhtr. Tailang: The Hindustan Times

that when Dalits convert to Buddhism or Sikhism, they are entitled to such reservations, but not when they convert to Christianity. However, opponents of the demand, like the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, point out that since Christians do not believe in the caste system, the demand is untenable. It has been noted that Dalits constitute by far

supposedly espoused. It has rightly been pointed out that by her ill-conceived demand, Mother Teresa may unwittingly have opened a Pandora's box of mischief which could not only further complicate the reservation issue but also call into question her credentials as a symbol of a unifying compassion beyond caste and creed.

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MBA Entrance Examination, Delhi University
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Assistants' Examination (Preliminary), 1995
(January 28, 1996)
Entrance Test for Admission to Fore School of Management
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Last date: December 31, 1995
Entrance Test for Admission to Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management
(February 18, 1996)
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Combined Medical Services Examination, 1996
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Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Madras
(March 3, 1996)
Last date: December 26, 1995

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Patna
(March 10, 1996)
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(May 4 & 5, 1996)
Last date: January 19, 1996
Combined Defence Services Examination May 1996
(May 12, 1996)
Civil Services (Prelim.) Examination, 1996
(June 9, 1996)
Last date: January 22, 1996

Indian Economic Scene

Setting up depositories

The Government has prepared rules and regulations for the setting up of the Central Depositories and custodian services with the assistance of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The SEBI Chairman, Mr. D. R. Mehta, said on November 23, 1995.

With these new rules and regulations, it was expected that the sagging sentiments of the Indian primary markets, especially the Bombay Stock Exchange sensitive index, would get the much needed boost and get on a path of recovery, he said.

He said in the absence of a Central Depository and relevant custodian services, there were a number of complaints from investors and companies and people were taking advantage of the loopholes in the system. The largest number of complaints, which the board received, related to the problems regarding transfer of shares, he said. He assured that with the setting up of the Depositories and custodian services, most of these problems were expected to be minimised or solved.

Revised norms for Euro issue funds

In a move to ease pressure on the rupee, the Government has on November 25, 1995 modified the Euro issue guidelines for the corporate sector. Under the revised guidelines, companies can remit funds in anticipation of the use of funds, the ceiling for working capital and corporate restructuring has been revised upwards to 25 per cent; the track record has been relaxed for infrastructure projects like power, telecom, airports, roads and petroleum refining; external commercial borrowings can also be raised through a new instrument of foreign currency convertible bonds; and the average tenor for conversion of non-converted portion has been fixed at five years.

Under the latest modifications, the government has now allowed the funds raised abroad to be brought in more easily than before, simply in anticipation of use of funds for approved end uses. This is a signal that the Government is no longer keen to exercise the earlier control on the inflow of foreign currency through the Euro issue route, which it did by stipulating strict

conditions on how and when the money could be brought in and used.

Under the Euro issue guidelines relaxed in May 1995, the Government had provided corporations the option of also depositing the proceeds from the issue in foreign currency accounts in banks and public finance institutions in India, to be converted into rupees as and when the expenditure was incurred. Now the latest modifications allow that funds can be brought in even before the expenditure is incurred.

Real GDP up by 6.2 pc

According to the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1994-95 was as high as 6.2 per cent and not 5.3 per cent as forecast earlier. The latest GDP estimate is based on

monsoons, while the revised advance estimate reveals the impact of an unexpectedly good monsoon.

Decline in foreign exchange reserves

The stock of India's foreign exchange reserves has come down sharply from \$18.96 billion in the first week of October 1995 to \$17.45 billion in the first week of November 1995. Around one-third of the decline was on account of bunching of debt service. A little over one billion dollars were used by the Reserve Bank to stem panic in the forex market in October, a rather low and reassuring cost by international standards.

The Reserve Bank's explanation for the

\$1.51 billion decline in forex reserves is that it also accounts for repayment to the International Monetary Fund, outgo on the foreign currency non-resident accounts, and some other scheduled debt repayments. It is now also known that a steep increase in the trade deficit in the first quarter of 1995-96, owing to unexpected surge in imports, exerted pressure on the demand for dollars.

FDI inflow crosses \$12-billion mark

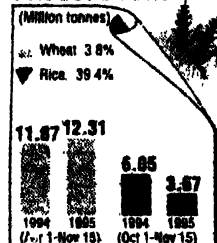
India is fast emerging as an important business destination for the western economies, their entrepreneurs undertaking regular visits to the Indian cities in search of new markets and partners for joint ventures.

In four years of economic reforms, India has approved till August 1995 foreign direct

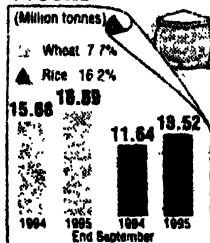
investment worth Rs. 378.6 billion (\$12 billion). The U.S., which has already promised \$one billion in the current financial year, has put in \$3.33 billion after the initiation of reforms. Britain is the second highest investor in India with an approved investment of Rs. 23.34 billion, its trade with India having grown by 50 per cent in the last two years.

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

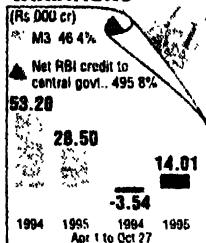
FOODGRAIN PROCUREMENT



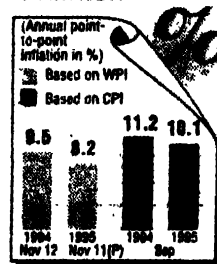
FOODGRAIN STOCKS



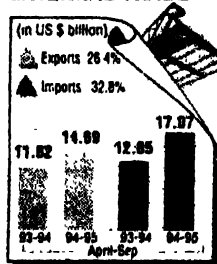
BROAD MONEY VARIATIONS



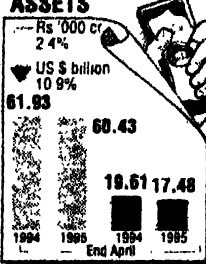
INFLATION



EXTERNAL TRADE



FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS



Source: Monthly Economic Report, November 1995

KBK Infographics

growth of 4.8 per cent in agriculture, forestry and fishing (primary sector) against the expected 2.3 per cent, 7.4 per cent in mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction (secondary sector) as against the earlier projection of 5.4 per cent, and 6.4 per cent in services (tertiary sector) against a forecast of 5.5 per cent.

The best news is, therefore, from the agricultural sector where the revised advance estimate shows a rate of growth twice that of the projected figure. It might be recalled that the projected figure was based on what may be called "monsoon pessimism", induced by three consecutively good

Indian Financial Market

Rupee per \$ latest	Interest rate short-term*	Stockmarket
34.8	31.1	12.97
31.1	12.97	3,082.7

*as on November 27, 1995.

**% per annum

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Science & Technology

A black hole in the galaxy?

Astronomers claim that they have discovered a region towards which stars are rushing in large numbers. Peering deeply into a spot seen from earth as a single blur of light, the Hubble Space Telescope has discovered either a black hole in earth's galaxy or an equal rarity: thousands of stars running towards the core of a globular cluster. The Space Telescope Science Institute has described the stars' convergence like "bees swarming to their hive".

The area is in an ancient globular cluster known to astronomers as M15, about 37,000 light years away in the constellation Pegasus. In the vacuum of space, light travels 5.86 trillion miles in one year. "It is a dense star cluster, like a mini galaxy," said Mr. Puragra Guhathakurta of the University of California at Santa Cruz. "Stars in globular clusters are almost as old as the University. If any globular cluster in our galaxy is suspected to have a black hole, M15 is the best candidate."

To determine whether a black hole or a collapsing core is causing the phenomenon, the Hubble would have to be re-aimed at the cluster to make a spectral analysis of the light.

"Spectra can tell us how far the stars are moving, whether they are moving towards us or away from us," Mr. Guhathakurta said. The telescope is orbiting 368 miles above earth, outside its sky-obscuring atmosphere. Mr. Guhathakurta and fellow researchers will request more time on the telescope, which has astronomers lining up years in advance.

Power generation through IGCC

A high pressure moving bed gasifier and fluidised bed gasifier for combined cycle power generation from coal has been developed at the Bharat Heavy Electricals' boiler plant unit, Tiruchirappalli. According to Mr. S. N. Krishna, this integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) technology is ready for commercialisation. As coal-based combined cycle power generation systems do not need high premium fuels such as oil and natural gas, it helps to conserve coal reserves.

IGCC is a combination of gas turbine power and steam turbine power. It has an efficiency of 45 per cent. About 65,000 tonnes of coal can be conserved annually by every 300 MW plant which adopts IGCC. It is eco-friendly, consumes less cooling water and takes less time for load change. The commissioning of the pressurised moving-bed gasifier in the combined cycle mode is an important development in the introduction of IGCC technology in India.

The plant is based on moving-bed gasification technology and comprises the

gasifier, gas clean-up system, gas turbine, waste heat recovery system and steam turbo generator. The plant was operated with various high ash Indian coals from different mines. Based on the operating experience, improvements were made on gas cleaning, effluent treatment and ash withdrawal systems. Hydrogen sulphide at 0.2 per cent in the gas is detrimental to turbine blades and so suitable removal measures are being planned.

Conversion of solid fossil fuel into the gaseous form for the turbines feed is being carried out by various gasification technologies such as moving-bed gasifier, fluidised-bed gasifier, entrained-bed gasifier and tumbling-bed gasifier.

Composite for dentists

An inexpensive fibre-reinforced composite for dental applications has been developed by scientists at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) and Dental College, Thiruvananthapuram, and tested for biocompatibility and mechanical strength. The new material, acrylic reinforced with aramid fibre, is a spin-off from advanced space technology.

The new material can greatly reduce treatment costs, according to Dr. K. Chandrasekharan Nair, Associate Professor of Prosthodontics at the Dental College, which is widely using it. It is a cost-effective substitute for gold alloys, ceramics and cobalt chromium alloys used in fixed prosthodontics, a refined form of dental treatment that is yet to become popular in India because of the prohibitive cost of materials.

Fixed prosthodontics based on the new material costs as little as one-twentieth of currently used products. Using the material, Prof. Nair's team has developed artificial facial parts such as eyes, lips, ears, nose and cheeks for people in whom surgery has failed or who have to wait for a long time for plastic surgery.

Polyaramid fibres, such as Kevlar of Dupont, are high-strength fibres used extensively in filament-wound composites for satellites and launch vehicles. VSSC has a state-of-the-art facility to make such composites.

Other applications of filament-wound composites include pressure vessels to store liquids and gases at extremely high pressures of 200 bars. Such high-strength light-weight pressure vessels or cylinders can help in storage and low-cost transportation of compressed natural gas.

Glasses for the ears of dyslexics

Scientists have developed a radically different treatment for children with severe language and reading difficulties, one that

may have applications for millions of children with dyslexia. They call it "glasses for the ears".

The treatment uses a special form of computer-generated speech in a therapeutic programme that is designed to force changes in auditory portions of the children's brains—altering cells that process simple sounds. Just as glasses correct faulty vision, these changes in the auditory cortex sharply improve the children's ability to perceive spoken sounds and to decode written words.

Recent experiments have shown that after just four weeks of treatment, language-disabled children advanced two full years in their verbal comprehension skills. The researchers have said that they believed the treatment would help many children and adults with milder forms of language and reading disability—the condition widely known as dyslexia.

Remedies through neem

India's very own neem tree offers a chestful of remedies which the international market is now casting eyes on. The inconspicuous neem tree traditionally used in India over the centuries for wide ranging purposes is rapidly unfolding its potential for restoring degraded land, protecting the environment in arid zones, fighting harmful pests and serving as a contraceptive. Of late, there has been global interest in the medicinal properties of this hitherto neglected tree.

In the Indian indigenous healing system, neem has been prescribed as an effective cure for skin rashes, measles, chicken pox and stomach disorders. Recent research findings establish that it has the potential to destroy deadly cancer causing chemicals. The seeds and leaves of the neem yield chemical compounds, contain antiseptic, antiviral and antifungal properties. In India, neem leaves and twigs have traditionally been used for relieving pain, fever and other disorders. As such, it has been dubbed a "village pharmacy". Even today, in the rural areas twigs of neem are used as a "poor man's toothbrush".

A native of India, neem can grow easily in degraded land without competing with food crops. Hence it is being recommended as a popular species in the wasteland reclamation projects in the country. The neem tree has also been found to be valuable in improving soil fertility and water-holding capacity of the soil because of its unique ability to neutralise acidic soils. Its remarkable pest control potential makes it an environment-friendly bio-pesticide. The chemically active neem extract, azadirachtin, in contrast to chemical pesticides, is highly target specific and does not exert an adverse impact on the ecosystem.

The World

Algerian polls

The prospects of the four-year-old bloodshed in Algeria making way for peaceful resolution of the country's power conflict have improved following the presidential elections there. The military-backed President, Mr. Liamine Zeroual, won handily in an election boycotted by most major parties on November 17, 1995. By thronging the polling stations in large numbers and giving a massive mandate to Mr. Zeroual, the Algerians have thwarted the design of Islamic fundamentalists to turn Algeria into an Islamic theocracy. While the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front had given a boycott call, the armed Islamic groups had threatened to turn the ballot boxes into coffins. But the people gave a snub to Islamists and voted for democracy.



Algerian President Mr. Liamine Zeroual

In the presidential poll, the 54-year-old retired general, appointed last year, had sought strong support from Algerians to end a nearly four-year-old conflict with Muslim extremist rebels that has left 40,000 dead. The result is a ringing popular condemnation of an insurgency and triumph of democracy. Islamists have openly dismissed democracy as "apostasy" and have adopted violence as their creed.

The election results have yielded certain lessons which have relevance in every country traumatised by fundamentalism, whether home-grown or inspired from abroad. There were three choices before the 16 million voters in the country's first free presidential elections. One, vote as freely and fearlessly as voters in more settled countries do. Two, join an opposition boycott. Three, stay home in fear of a Muslim fundamentalist threat that anybody who ventured to the polls would be mowed down.

About 75 per cent of the country's 16

million voters ignored the Islamic extremists' call for boycott of the polls. This is a clear sign of a growing popular desire for a return to peaceful politics. The bulk of the voters were not scared away by the open threat of large-scale violence held out by the Islamic armed groups. Secondly, the decisive victory of Mr. Zeroual is certain to give a setback to these groups and to embolden the Islamic moderates to cooperate in putting the country firmly on the path of gradual progress and sustained freedom from violent eruptions. Mr. Zeroual is committed to restoration of political pluralism by isolating all those to whom the cult of the bomb was and remains central to their pursuit of political objective.

Lankan troops enter Jaffna

For the first time in 12 years of its civil war with Tamil Tigers, the Sri Lankan army took control of Jaffna town, the 400-year-old Dutch-built town, and the surrounding areas on December 2, 1995, the 46th day of a bloody offensive that has left 508 soldiers and 1,925 militants dead and 500,000 civilians homeless.

It was for the first time that the Sri Lankan soldiers had stepped into the fort since they were forced to evacuate it by the rebels on September 26, 1990. It was reported that the rebels had demolished all structures within the 22-hectare fort, including a 17th century Dutch chapel, Groote Kerk, and the king's house, where the visiting British colonial rulers stayed.

The vision of an independent Tamil state has been crushed by the Sri Lankan army. The LTTE's parallel government, complete with schools, taxes and bureaucrats, has been pulled down by Operation Sunrise.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) perhaps did not realise that the Lankan army under the President, Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, is very different from the previous armies. It has fought a relatively clean war. The LTTE overran so many army camps in the last few years that it began to believe in its own invincibility. This time it tried to take on the army head on and suffered losses. The Sri Lankan army had marched on Jaffna during Operation Liberation in 1987 but it took the Indian Peacekeeping Force to actually wrest the city from the LTTE. The most significant aspect of the current Sinhala offensive is the absence of any public support for the LTTE. In military terms, the new offensive is a decisive success for Colombo. Politically, however, the government of Ms. Kumaratunga recognises that the war has just begun.

The Sri Lankan Government troops moved cautiously inside Jaffna city. The troops found many gas canisters left behind by the militants. The military captured the main government administrative building in Jaffna, the rebel stronghold, on November 29, 1995 as the navy patrol craft attacked a convoy of Tamil rebel boats in northern Sri Lanka. Another military column fought its way across the city's railroad line towards the ruins of an 18th century Dutch fort in the seven-week-old offensive to capture the rebel citadel. The military claims there were rebel casualties. The army which remained confined to the barracks till a year ago, came in a mood to fight to the bitter end.

Sri Lanka has spent around \$ 400-500 million to get new arms to fight the LTTE. Most of the arms were bought from China, Russia and Israel. Light arms came from Pakistan and South Korea. The army's fire power has improved considerably with the induction of 122 mm howitzers, with a range of around 17 miles; 130 mm artillery guns; 120 mm mortars and 85 mm guns with a range of 6,000 metres and 75 mm mountain guns which fire up to 7,000 metres. The army is now using T-56 as the main battle tank. It also has a number of Russian-designated T-55, T-85 and T-86 tanks. The army has also ordered six Kafir fighters from Israel. Six Russian MI-24 gunships have made the army's fire power more deadly. The arms package also includes three naval vessels from China, one frigate, two patrol boats and 20 Dovra's from Israel. The new fire power has boosted the confidence of the troops and they are now determined to finish the war once and for all.

Since the collapse of the cease-fire in April, Ms. Kumaratunga has been struggling to fulfil her lone campaign promise—to end the war. She has two battles on hand. The first is to maul the LTTE enough to force them to accept her offer to make Sri Lanka a confederation with two autonomous Tamil provinces. She has successfully wooed the five moderate Tamil parties in parliament, isolating the LTTE, and determinedly stuck to a path of moderation. The second is to handle any Sinhalese nationalist backlash to a settlement with the Tamils. Though she sanctioned the present offensive with reluctance, the capture of Jaffna is sure to help her neutralise the Sinhalese right. More usefully, it may lead her to threaten early elections if the opposition United National Party does not openly support her peace proposal.

China chooses new Panchen Lama

It is unfortunate that China has once again steamrolled the religious aspirations of the people of Tibet by choosing its own Panchen Lama. It ignored the Tibetan spiritual leader's chosen reincarnation of the Panchen Lama to install one of its own choice. By naming 6-year-old Gyaincain Norbu as the new Panchen Lama, China and its supporters in Tibet have attempted to strengthen Chinese rule over the restive Himalayan region. In the dawn ceremony in Tibet's holiest shrine, the Jokhang Temple in the capital Lhasa, an ivory stick bearing the boy's name was drawn from a golden urn holding strips bearing two rivals' names. The ceremony was held in accordance with the rituals of Tibetan Buddhism. The Dalai Lama had earlier identified the six-year-old Gedhun Choeky Nyima as the 11th Panchen Lama.

Despite the imposition of curfew in the wake of China's announcement of a rival Panchen Lama on November 29, 1995, Tibetans in the three major cities of Lhasa, Shigatse and Chamdo started sporadic demonstrations to protest this latest Chinese affront to the religious sentiments of the Tibetan people.

The Chinese decision to go ahead with the naming of the new Panchen Lama as against the one picked by the Dalai Lama is calculated to challenge the authority of Tibet's supreme spiritual leader. On his part, and as is his wont, the Dalai Lama had offered to help the Chinese in searching for the reincarnation of the last Panchen Lama who had died six years ago.

The Chinese desire to have their own nominee as Panchen Lama stems from the need to have a pliant figurehead in Lhasa. The Panchen Lama is the second highest spiritual figure in Tibet after the Dalai Lama. Norbu's predecessor, Bainqen Erdini, who died a few years ago, never fled China like his superior after the failed uprising against the Chinese in 1959. Erdini had endeared himself with the Communist Party of China, and had even served a prison term during the "cultural revolution". Perhaps that encouraged China's present rulers to ignore the Dalai Lama's claim to the right to choose the Panchen Lama's reincarnation. His choice, Choeky Nyima, has not been seen for some months which the Dalai Lama thinks is a matter of concern. Thus, after the death of Erdini, the Chinese wanted an entirely handcrafted Panchen Lama who could be used against the Dalai Lama. It, therefore, not only refused to acknowledge his choice but spirited away the six-year-old boy to an unknown destination near Beijing.

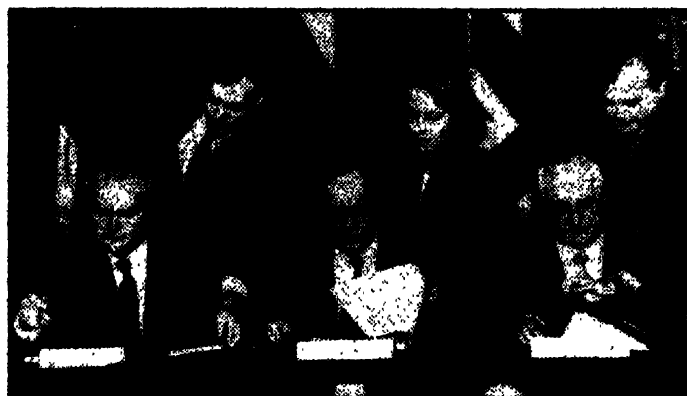
Balkan peace accord

The United States has imposed a peace settlement on the three warring sides in Bosnia on November 21, 1995 and for this they can claim credit that it has succeeded where the European Union and the UN had

failed. The U.S. Government had pressured Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia into a peace agreement after three weeks of negotiations at Wright Patterson Airbase at Dayton, Ohio (U.S.).

A day after the Balkan leaders approved the peace agreement, the Security Council suspended crippling sanctions against the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. It also voted for a gradual lifting of the arms embargo imposed in 1991 on all former Yugoslav Republics as the country began to break up—Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia as well as the rump Yugoslavia state.

European leaders applauded the accord to end 43 months of war in Bosnia, but cautioned that more work was needed to prevent the former Yugoslavia from slipping back into another bloodbath. Stringent trade, transport and financial sanctions were imposed on the former Yugoslavia in 1992 for its role in fomenting the war in Bosnia.



Serbian President, Mr. Slobodan Milosevic (left), Bosnian President, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic (centre) and Croatian President, Mr. Franjo Tudjman (right) initial the Peace Agreement after 21 days of talks at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995

Overcoming their differences only at the last moment, Presidents of the three Balkan states of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia, endorsed an agreement crafted to end years of ethnic warfare and bring peace to the bloodied landscape of Bosnia, even as the rebel Serbs flatly rejected it. The Bosnian President, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, the Serbian President, Mr. Slobodan Milosevic, and the Croatian President, Mr. Franjo Tudjman, initialled the agreement under the watchful eyes of the U.S. and international mediators. The agreement offered the best promise since the fighting began in 1991 that an end was possible in a war that has left 250,000 dead or missing.

The agreement, however, was not between the warring factions of Bosnian Serbs, Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian government representing the Muslims. The Bosnian Serbs and Croats were represented by the Presidents of Serbia and Croatia, thereby giving these two neighbouring states a future continuing jurisdiction over the affairs of Bosnia.

What the present treaty has achieved is to prevent a sovereign Muslim Bosnian state from emerging. The Europeans and the

Americans were nevertheless setting a true Muslim state apart from Turkey and Albania in Europe. The one who emerged with maximum gains is the Serbian President, Mr. Slobodan Milosevic. He will have an effective say in the affairs of Bosnia.

The relatively small Croat minority has got disproportionate political influence in the Croat-Bosnian Muslim federation and a porous border with Croatia. Though Bosnia will territorially continue with the administrative borders it had when it seceded from Yugoslavia, the Bosnian Muslims will not be able to exercise much influence on national policies. Nor are they likely to have effective control over all the Bosnia. It will be a landlocked state, depending on the goodwill of Serbs and Croats both within their own borders and outside for its trade.

Under the agreement, the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo will remain a single entity under Bosnian control, Bosnia itself would be divided into the Bosnian-Croat federation and

the Bosnian-Serb federation under a central government to be elected through free and fair elections under international monitors. All refugees will be allowed to return to Bosnia and an international group will oversee that they are protected. No war criminals would be allowed to hold office.

The Dayton agreement stands a good chance of being the event the future historians will use to mark the close of the

Bosnian war. There are plenty of loose threads that could unravel the fabric of the treaty. However, two sets of circumstances are conspiring to make this the treaty that will succeed where all others have failed. There is the balance of power within Bosnia. Previous peace plans had failed because one side felt it would gain from fighting rather than talking. Generally, it is the Bosnian Serbs who have preferred to fight, largely because they were winning. The past few months have seen the battle turn against them. It put it crudely, the Bosnian Serbs and the Muslims have fought themselves to a standstill.

CHOGM meet

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) ended in Auckland on November 13, 1995 with a call for fostering democracy, sustainable development and human rights. A summit communique, issued at the end of the four-day meeting in New Zealand, stressed the Commonwealth's commitment to promoting "democracy and good governance".

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Flexing its muscles in defence of democracy and human rights, the most dramatic Commonwealth summit in years suspended Nigeria and denounced nuclear tests. Perhaps most importantly, the African members of the Commonwealth abandoned their usual solidarity and joined the other nations in demanding that Nigeria restore democracy within two years or be expelled.

For decades, African nations declined to criticise each other's human rights abuses, saying that to do so would be meddling in their internal affairs. But when Nigeria's military regime hanged Ogoni rights activist, Mr. Ken Saro-Wiwa, and eight other dissidents on November 10, just hours after the Commonwealth had called for clemency, even the military regime of Sierra Leone joined in suspending Nigeria's Commonwealth membership. Only the dictatorship in Gambia dissented.

The suspension of Nigeria, the biggest black African state in the Commonwealth, was unprecedented in the organisation's 64-year history. In 1961, white-ruled South Africa resigned from the Commonwealth before it could be expelled for its apartheid policies. Fiji, which went through two coups in 1987 to end ethnic Indian domination of its Parliament, had its membership lapse on the technicality that it had become a republic and dropped the Queen as Head of State. Under the Commonwealth's consensus policy on membership, India is blocking Fiji's readmission to the Commonwealth until it amends its racially-biased constitution to eliminate restrictions on ethnic Indian political participation.

The Commonwealth set up a committee of eight foreign ministers to monitor human rights and democracy in Nigeria and the 51 other nations in the organisation of Britain and its former colonies. Both Gambia and Sierra Leone have pledged to hold elections next year and restore democracy, and the Commonwealth is offering advisors, election monitors, and any other aid requested to restore democracy in any of its member countries.

In what is considered to be a turning point in the history and evolution of the organisation, the Auckland summit has pumped new life and a degree of credibility to the Commonwealth. The communique also included the first day's statement condemning the nuclear tests.

On a suggestion from Britain, the meeting also noted the developments in Hong Kong and its integration with China in 1997. The CHOGM hoped for the "continued success" of the British colony after it is handed over to China.

International terrorism

Terrorist attack on the Egyptian embassy in Islamabad killed at least 17 people and injured another 50 on November 19, 1995. Six days earlier, bomb blast in Saudi Arabian capital Riyadh resulted in the death of seven persons, four of them American and one

Indian, and injuring over 50. The events portend a new phase in international terrorism.

The blowing up of a part of the Egyptian embassy in Islamabad and the alleged coup attempt by the Islamic extremists within the Pakistan army are among the last signals Pakistan is receiving that it does not pay to play somebody else's game. The intensity of the suicide car bomb explosion indicates the terrorists' access to high-tech means for destruction as well as the attackers' lethal motivation level. This may suggest the kind of anti-terrorist measures that all governments in future would be called upon to employ.

The blast in Riyadh had wrecked the facade of a building used by the Americans to train the Saudi National Guard, destroyed cars and caused damage across a mile-wide area. The previously unknown organisation called the "Tigers of the Gulf" claimed responsibility for the explosion in the Saudi capital, but there were strong Western intelligence suspicions that Iran might have been behind it.

The blast in Riyadh is bound to be received with consternation in Washington. Coming so soon after the Okinawa incident, the blast could be another case of expression of disquiet among some sections of the local population against the U.S. military presence in their country. Considering the spectre of Islamic fundamentalism over several regimes in the West Asian region, it could even set off a trend.

It is difficult to tell who is behind the explosion in Islamabad—the Egyptian extremists operating in that country or their Pakistani counterparts claiming to wage a *Jehad* against the government of President Hosni Mubarak. In a state where much of the terrorism against neighbours to the East and West takes place with the connivance of the government, it is no easy task to keep track of terroristic activities which may not have been sanctioned by the rulers.

The attack in Islamabad, preceded by the one at Riyadh against the U.S. military, and forays at targets in Paris should be seen as links in the same chain. Either the West is provoking Islamic aggressiveness leading to the Muslims' further splintering, or some friends of the West are bartering away Islamic interests.

Change of guard in Poland

The wheel has turned the full circle in Poland. The victor of 1989 has been vanquished and the politicians who were chased from power six years ago have returned. Mr. Aleksander Kwasniewski, one-time communist-turned-social democrat, has on November 20, 1995 won the race for Poland's presidency, ousting the incumbent, Mr. Lech Walesa, whose campaign against communism had heralded the end of Europe's Stalinist regime. The final results showed Mr. Kwasniewski winning 51.72 per cent of the votes against Mr. Walesa's 48.28 per cent in the final run-off round fought on November 19.

Only six years ago, Mr. Walesa, shipyard

electrician and Solidarity leader, was the hero of Poland's successful battle against the communist regime. Today, he has been defeated in the country's run-off presidential elections against a former communist, despite keying in his campaign to fears of a communist resurgence. Mr. Walesa's victory at that time had led to the dramatic collapse of communism in Eastern Europe.

The verdict in Poland and elsewhere in the region is at best a stinging rebuff to the process of painful market reform. Growing discontent with the reforms has triggered a wave of nostalgia for economic security that was the hallmark of the old communist regime. However, the victory of former communist does not mean a restoration of the old one-party dictatorship.

The inclinations to give the communists a chance to return to power are influenced only by the hope that they will show better results with the exacting task of economic reconstruction by switching over from socialism to market economy. Poland has already achieved some results in saving itself from total economic disaster by bringing down the annual inflation rate from the frightful and almost incredible 60 to 20 per cent. The task ahead for his successors will be as staggering as it was before with the economy having to achieve a growth rate of not less than five to six per cent. This achievement does not, however, have to be ruled out since the Polish economy has shown signs of strength.

The Polish presidential election was not a simple contest between Solidarity and communists. Neither of these two terms has any meaning in the new Poland. Rather it was a contest between a centre-right Mr. Walesa, and a centre-left candidate, Mr. Kwasniewski. The real contest was between their personalities. Mr. Walesa and Mr. Kwasniewski are two very different choices to the Polish people.

Mr. Walesa, 51, a poorly educated electrician, was a brilliant trade union organiser and leader of a mass movement. But once in office as Head of State, his shortcomings became apparent. He displayed an authoritarian streak, a somewhat cavalier attitude towards Poland's new democratic institutions and a crudeness in language and behaviour that put many Poles off. Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, on the other hand, was modern, dynamic, educated, fluent in three foreign languages and the sort of candidate that Poles felt would be ideal to represent the new emerging Poland. The only problem with Mr. Kwasniewski was his communist past. For many voters, it was inconceivable that anyone connected with the old communist regime could ever be allowed to come back to power.

Soldier of peace assassinated

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, was gunned down on November 5, 1995 during a peace rally in Tel Aviv by Yigal

Assir, a third-year law graduate and a resident of the posh suburb of Herzilya. The gunman who shot Mr. Rabin at pointblank range three times with a 9 mm revolver, was aiming to kill the Israeli-Palestinian peace process that Mr. Rabin had embraced.

Mr. Rabin's assassination has rounded the grim denouement of a career which rose through the Jewish political underground of the twenties to reach its pinnacle in 1974 when the country's ruling Labour Party designated him to succeed Ms. Golda Meir as Prime Minister. Mr. Rabin went on to win the Nobel peace prize along with Mr. Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and his one-time political rival and his successor, Mr. Shimon Peres, in 1994, in recognition of his contribution to the West Asian peace process.

Mr. Rabin has proved through his martyrdom that winning peace is more difficult than winning a war. A soldier who fought against the Arabs to ensure security for Israel turned away from the guns to seek the same security in peace. This transformation was made possible by Mr. Rabin's evolution from a professional soldier to a statesman. The U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, rightly remarked that peace is Mr. Rabin's lasting legacy.

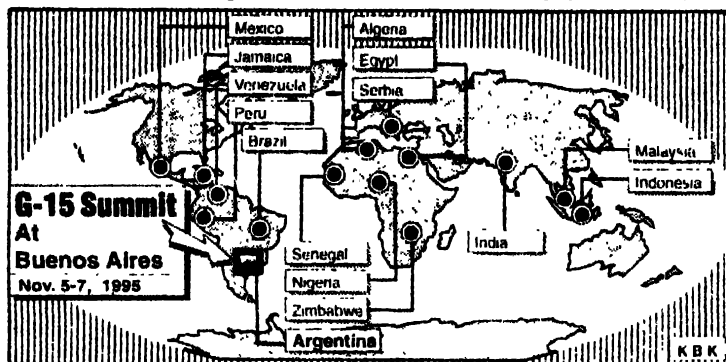
The tough, gruff and utterly unsentimental Rabin had been slowly moving towards peace with his Arab neighbours, specially the Palestinians. He had realised that his countrymen were tired of war and yearned for normalcy. Despite himself and his obsession with security issues, he had joined hands with the Palestinian leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, to sign an agreement in September allowing for the return of six towns in the West Bank to the Palestinians.

His death comes at a fragile time for the West Asia peace process. The return of land, the most potent and provocative part of the process, began only in October opening the way for Palestinian elections in those areas. The abrupt and bloody removal of Mr. Rabin from the scene by a zealot's bullet has thrown a shadow of doubt over the continued implementation of the accord. The opposition to the accord from right-wing Israelis has been severe and they oppose any return of land to the Arabs.

At the time of his death, the peace process was proceeding at a smoother pace than ever before, the troops pull-out from the West Bank towns was being conducted without any glitches, a successful economic summit in Amman, which opened up new avenues of cooperation between Israel and its former Arab enemies, had just been concluded. However, contrary to expectations in many quarters, the assassination will not hinder the peace process in any significant way. Mr. Rabin's successor, Mr. Shimon Peres, is, if anything, far more inclined to come to an accommodation with the Arabs than Mr. Rabin ever was. It is he who was the real architect of the peace process though he lacked the political stature to implement it as effectively as Mr. Rabin.

G-15 summit

The three-day summit of the Group of Developing Countries (G-15), spanning three continents, ended in Buenos Aires (Argentina) on November 7, 1995 with a clarion call for banishment of terrorism, drug trafficking, corruption, poverty and unemployment and invited the industrialised countries, particularly the G-7, to a "realistic and constructive" dialogue on issues of global interests. It launched a trend-setting mechanism to broaden cooperation with a forceful plea for urgent international action to tackle instances of uncertainty and volatility of capital flows to ensure stability to interest and exchange rates.



The G-15 nations warned that while globalisation had benefited some societies, "extreme poverty, homelessness and the creation of a burgeoning underclass of unemployed youth with no prospect or promise for the future" were emerging as great challenges in the developing world. The joint communique said South Asia accounts for one of the highest levels of "absolute poverty", though these levels are falling. The moderate growth in the modern sector as well as the informal sector, employment and manufacturing is not sufficient to absorb and neutralise high levels of under-employment, particularly in the rural areas.

The communique made a strong case for expediting substantial general allocation of Special Drawing Rights and doubling the IMF quota and increase in the Official Development Assistance on better terms for meeting variety of needs of the developing countries identified by the international community.

G-15 is an economic grouping of developing countries which was formed in Malaysia in 1990. The member countries are Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe will host the next G-15 summit.

Pak-Iran relations

The recent Iran-Pakistan border dispute in which the Iranians have complained that the Pakistanis have erected boundary pillars inside their territory is perhaps symptomatic of the frosty relations. The Iranians feel that the Wahabi Sunni Pushtun Taliban is anti-Shia and is assisted by the Pakistanis with U.S. support in a bid to encircle Iran.

Iranians have also not forgotten the brutal assassination of the respected Shia leader of the Hizb-Wahada-Islami, Mr. Abdul Ali Nazari, even though he was allied with the Taliban. Besides, Teheran is aware that the visit of Pakistan's Foreign Minister to Afghanistan to win over Mr. Abdul Rashid Dostun to support the Taliban did not succeed.

Iran News added that "according to reports, General Dostun will never support the Taliban because he knows that they (Taliban) depend entirely on foreign monetary and political assistance and, therefore, their loyalty cannot be counted upon. Besides, the Taliban, an all-Pushtun force, are not expected to generate much confidence in the Uzbek warlord who would

fear a backlash against the Uzbekis if the Taliban were to succeed in capturing Kabul.

Iranian suspicions have remained despite Ms. Benazir Bhutto's visit to Iran where she tried to assuage Iranian fears.

Commenting on this, the *Iran News* of November 16, 1995 had said that Ms. Benazir Bhutto had arrived in Teheran with two things in her mind. One was to try to convince Iranian officials that the Rabbani Government would stop functioning as it had no popular support. The other was that the Taliban enjoyed popular support.

The paper commented that Iran had no reason to believe that the Taliban enjoyed popular support and the fact that Mr. Rabbani was able to withstand assaults by the Taliban undermined Ms. Benazir Bhutto's claim that Mr. Rabbani did not enjoy popular support.

Iran suspects that the Taliban policy of Pakistan has the support of the Saudis, radical religious elements within Pakistan and "certain elements with the United States". This is a fear and suspicion particularly strengthened after the capture of the Herat province by the Taliban and Pakistan's continual espousal of their cause.

Iran sees the Taliban as Sunni fundamentalists who would spread their revolutionary message among the Sunni minorities like the Baloch, Turkmen and Azeris who live on the Iran-Afghan border. For Pakistan it is imperative to continue to support the Taliban as it cannot afford to antagonise the Pushtuns who live on both sides of the border, which may lead to a revival of the demand for a "greater Pushtunistan". At the same time, Pakistan cannot afford to annoy Iran. Alarmed that the Pakistani policy in Afghanistan is not making any headway, political commentators in Pakistan have been counselling restraint and reappraisal.

World Press—Important Topics

Rabin: The Enemy Within

There is more to the dastardly assassination of Mr. Yitzhak Rabin than what is seen in the lunacy of the mentally unhinged Yigal Amir who changed the history of Israel and West Asia on the fateful Saturday in November. Is Zionism raising its ugly head? Is there any scriptural prescription for the hatred against Arabs? The issue is examined by **NEWSWEEK** (November 13, 1995), published from New York:

"Israeli politics is at a dangerous crossroads. Founded by secular-minded European Jews, the nation turned steadily more conservative as Jewish immigrants from the Arab world found a stronger political voice. In 1977, the Likud bloc of Menachem Begin took power on a platform that invoked a Biblical justification for settling the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. A new type of pioneer emerged: the religious Zionist. And among the most conservative of the 130,000 people who answered the call to move to the occupied territories were followers of Kahane, who claimed a scriptural basis for violence against Arabs."

Did the assassin kill two birds in one shot: Rabin and the peace process? In the short run, there is a feverish pitch to accelerate the peace process as the entire Israel is in a state of shock but as time flies by, the veneer of uneasy quiet may peel off. Says **NEWSWEEK** in the same issue:

"In the short term, Rabin's martyrdom may actually strengthen the peace process. It will isolate the zealots. Only a tiny fraction of Israelis support the religious extremists, some of whom are Americans who combine their Old Testament zeal with a gun-toting pioneer spirit that holds that



Hope—And Hate: Only moments after Rabin addressed an upbeat Peace Now rally in downtown Tel Aviv, a right-wing Jewish gunman, later apprehended by security men, shot him down in cold blood



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"the only good Arab is a dead one." Conservative politicians in the Likud bloc, accused of stirring up hate, will be chastened. "I am intimidated, I admit it," said a former adviser to former prime minister Yitzhak Shamir. "Already there is a blood libel. Whoever had a word of criticism against the peace process, it's as if he murdered Rabin." Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu wearily declared after the shooting that "Israel is a different country today." Rabin's assassin, he said, broke the first commandment. "We debate, we shout, we don't shoot," said Netanyahu. Said Itamar Rabinovich, Israeli ambassador to the United States. "While not turning a blind eye to the violence that occurred, we'll try to consolidate, unify and heal. Will there be healing? It depends not just on the government but on the opposition as well."

"But in the long term, the loss of Rabin may well hurt the prospects for peace. Because Rabin was a proven warrior, Israelis believed they could trust him not to concede too much. Just as only Nixon could go to China, only Rabin could barter with Israel's ancient enemies. Rabin could inspire: 'No longer are we necessarily 'a people that dwell alone,' and no longer is it true that 'the whole world is against us'," he said after winning office in 1992. ..."

Ultimately extremism or terrorism does not pay. Both Israel and Arabs have to learn to co-exist, and it was this realisation that made Rabin sign peace with King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat. The extremists in Israel and Palestine can ill afford to turn back the clock of history. Says **THE ECONOMIST** (November 11 1995), published from London:

"The high price of religious extremism, for both Muslims and Jews, is all too clear. A Jewish settler, honoured as a martyr by his own kind, kills 29 Muslims at prayer in Hebron; Hamas and Islamic Jihad suicide-bombers, also honoured as martyrs, kill Israeli bus passengers in Tel Aviv;

a law student believes he has served his people, and obeyed God, by killing his prime minister. These are zealots who will not listen to reason, let alone be bribed, caressed or even frightened into good behaviour. They will remain a security menace.

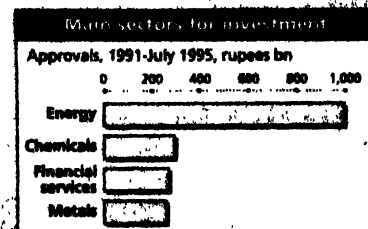
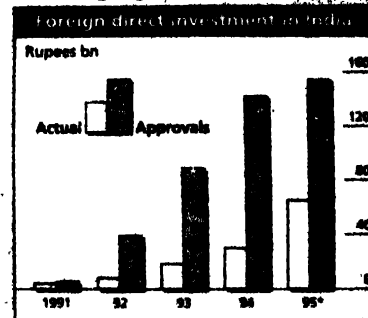
"But they may in time become containable. The first step is to try to separate the inflexible from the flexible. If there is to be a lasting peace, Israeli settlers will have to leave most of the West Bank. Except for the hard core of rejectionists, most will eventually accept compensation. Palestinian refugees cannot return to Israel, but as many as can be should be helped to make homes in the West Bank, and the remainder compensated. And, so far as is possible, Palestinian, no less than Israeli, religious parties should be incorporated into the political scene. This would not bring an end to murder, but it would help to isolate those who continued to perpetrate it.

"Mr. Peres, like Mr. Rabin before him, is a brave man. And so is Yasser Arafat, damned by many Arabs as a traitor. The dangers are evident, and not all the problems soluble. Outsiders can only applaud—and help the process forward in all the practical ways they can. ..."

After KFC, What?

One after another it seemed to give wrong signals to foreign investors when first Enron was asked to wind up its business in the mega-power project in Maharashtra; and then the axe was to fall next on KFC—Kentucky Fried Chicken—in both Bangalore and Delhi. In the case of the power project, it was

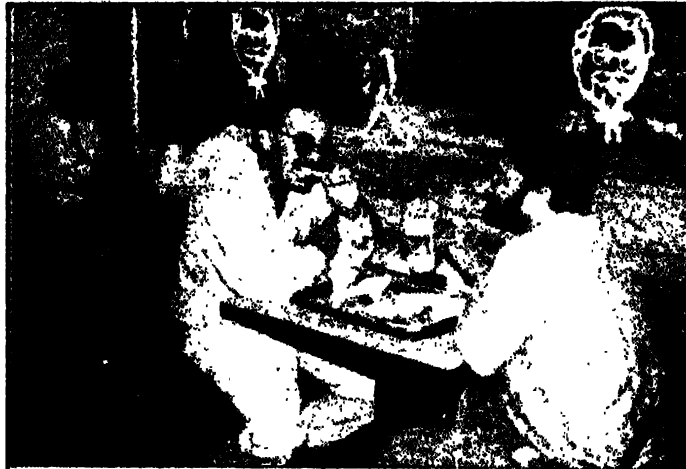
Looking up



*Till seven months of October 1995
Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy

exploitation by the MNC in terms of profiteering at the cost of the host, and in the case of KFC, it was either impermissibly high levels of monosodium glutamate in the chickens or the insanitary ways the chickens were prepared. The investors feel jittery about India. Says **THE ECONOMIST** (November 18, 1995), published from London:

"...Does all this mean that India is once again hostile to foreign investors? Most Indian economists insist that the answer is no.



Indians lick fingers, investors lick wounds

"The first point they make is that foreign investment in India is still climbing (See chart on page 27). India started to open up in 1991 and the general direction remains the same. Point two is that much of the hostility to foreign investment is concentrated against well-known foreign consumer goods, which are a relatively minor concern for foreign investors. India's greatest needs and the bulk of investors' interest lie in investment in infrastructure (see chart on page 27).

"The optimists point out that many of the most publicised rejections are subsequently quietly reversed. After extracting maximum political advantage from its dust-up with Enron, the BJP government in Maharashtra is renegotiating the contract. At its annual meeting in Bombay last week, the BJP quietly deleted all its earlier anti-Enron invective in a resolution dealing with economics. The Bangalore branch of KFC got a court order to stay its closure, and the Delhi branch is trying to do the same.

"As both Enron and KFC are discovering, India's legal system, though it may slow up business, also provides some recourse against the whims of the powerful. One reason that the BJP government is now dealing with Enron is that the American company has a cast-iron case for compensation. KFC's fate in India can be contrasted with the problems of McDonald's in China. When the hamburger chain was ordered out of its site in central Beijing, there was little point in appealing to a judge."

Fried Chicken Blues

Is there more to the controversy and closure of KFC outlets in Bangalore and Delhi than the two flies and a garbage can and the excessive use of food additives? **ASIaweek** (November 24, 1995), published from Hong Kong, fears that the KFC is under pressure

not so much of its alleged pollution, but more so because a section of Indian politicians is under pressure because of the ensuing parliamentary polls.

"Two flies and a garbage can? These are apparently enough for a fast-food outlet in Delhi to lose its license. As the BJP conclave was under way in Bombay last week, the Municipal Corp. of Delhi served a closure order on the capital's only Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) restaurant, owned by U.S. multinational PepsiCo. Health

officials said they found two flies in the outlet's kitchen and a can of garbage outside the premises. Never mind that most eateries in Delhi do not even have a license. Several days before the Nov. 11 order, the head of the capital's BJP municipal government, Madan Lal Khurana, said he would not allow KFC to operate in Delhi because it served nothing but "junk food."

"The action was widely perceived as

nothing but harassment. ...Delhi officials had insisted that placing garbage cans outside the restaurant was unlawful, he (Ajay Banga, PepsiCo's local marketing director) recounts. They had earlier seized chicken samples from the KFC outlet on Khurana's orders. The government then said the samples contained excessive levels of monosodium glutamate (MSG) seasoning as well as the prohibited food additive sodium aluminum phosphate. The findings were withdrawn after KFC proved that the alleged SAP was really baking powder. ...

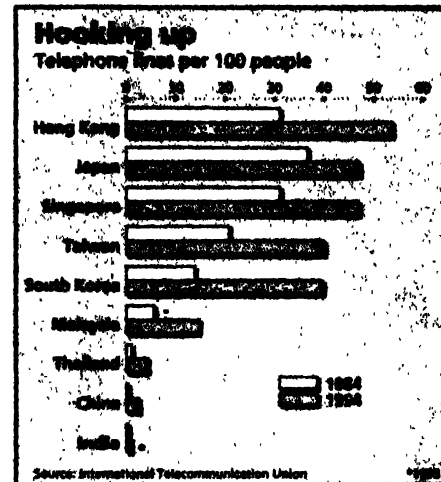
"...Says Sandeep Kohli, chief of PepsiCo Restaurants International: "I suppose all this is happening with [the 1996] elections in mind." The question is whether fast-food politics will end after the polling is over."

The Telecom Revolution

In the liberalisation drive, India is going ahead with a massive telecom revolution promising 'phone on demand' and even changing the communication scenario in the villages. All looks bright, but there is no end to bungling as when it comes to issuing licences. Fresh bids would take time and may get snarled up as India goes to polls in a few months from now. **THE ECONOMIST** (November 11, 1995), published from London, makes a quick survey of the telecom scene.

"Under a new policy adopted last year, the government is seeking private investment in all telecoms services apart from long-distance calling (which will remain a public-sector monopoly for up to eight years). Earlier this summer, it received bids from several consortia—made up of foreign telecoms giants with local partners—for local telephone and cellular telecommunications services. So far, so good.

"...Although India has one of the largest telecoms networks in Asia, with more than 20,000 exchanges and nearly 10m telephones, it urgently needs more: in lines per head, it lags behind most of its Asian neighbours (see chart). A waiting-list of more than 2m is growing by 15% a year (and is probably an underestimate). And existing lines need renewal. Even in Delhi, the capital, the recent monsoon reduced telephone lines to a cacophony of gurgles and crackles.



"By 1997 the government wants to eliminate the waiting-list, to provide public telephones in virtually every urban street (which means almost doubling the current number of 256,000) and to install a telephone in each of India's 600,000 villages, two-thirds of which lack one now. Forecasts of the investment needed range as high as \$150 billion or more over the next ten years. The government estimates that \$60 billion-75 billion (at current prices) is needed merely to install the extra 40m telephones that would bring India up to the average level for developing countries. Motorola, an American equipment supplier, estimates the potential equipment orders for cellular services alone at more than \$10 billion over three years."

Will This Peace Last?

With U.S.A. taking the initiative, a kind of patchwork of peace has come to the embattled Bosnia. Will the peace heal the festering wounds? Would the refugees go back to their homeland? Will the entrenched bitterness subside? **NEWSWEEK** (November 27, 1995), published from New York, ponders the unknown dangers ahead:

"Any accord, no matter how ingeniously crafted, is bound to stumble into some familiar pitfalls—the same ones that have bedeviled peace negotiators in the Balkans for the last four years. The war-crimes issue is potentially the most explosive: two key Bosnian Serb leaders were indicted last week for a second time by the tribunal sitting in The Hague. But a number of other problems could also stymie peace.

"The outside world, impressed largely by the brutality and inhumanity of the war in the Balkans, may fail to appreciate how subtle its sufferings can be. "The NATO guys are worried only about the signature," says Ejup Ganic, vice president of Bosnia. "They think they can discipline people once they're here." More likely, in

...for Balkan diplomats who have allowed themselves to hope for peace, war wounds can run too deep. As he resigned last weekend, Bosnian Foreign Minister Sacirbey seemed to give in to pessimism about the whole venture in Dayton. When he went in to the talks at the end of October, he had told NEWSWEEK, more or less cheerfully, "We know we'll be negotiating with monsters."

After Jaffna, What?

Now that the LTTE is on the run and with Jaffna in the virtual control of Sri Lanka government troops, will the government open a dialogue with the LTTE in a bid to avert further bloodshed and hammer out a lasting solution to the Tamil problem? Even the President of Sri Lanka, Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, believes that only a political solution could lessen bitterness between the Tamils and Sinhalese. Says FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (November 9, 1995), published from Hong Kong:

"...In an October 26 speech at the Asia Society in New York, Kumaratunga said she would re-open dialogue with the Tigers. 'We still believe the only possible final solution to the [ethnic] problem is a

political solution,' she said. 'We are fighting a war we don't want.' ...But she also made it clear that any talks would have to be on her terms. 'One year ago, we were foolish not to lay down conditions,' she said. 'But now there will be no talks without conditions.' Three in particular: Kumaratunga wants a complete cessation of hostilities, followed by at least a symbolic laying down of arms by the Tigers, and an agreement to negotiate within a specific time frame.



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"On the other hand, diplomats and politicians in Colombo suggest that Kumaratunga's speech was strictly for foreign consumption, and that there's no room for talks with the Tigers. They point out that such negotiations would hurt the morale of the army—which is keen to avenge its fallen soldiers. And a demoralized army is the last thing Colombo can afford at the moment.

"If that theory is true, then it gives rise to an even more depressing scenario, one in which the civil war drags on, if in a different form. Opposition leader Wickremasinghe points out that while Jaffna is the LTTE's administrative centre, the Tigers have moved much of their military hardware out of the city. They could conceivably continue a form of jungle

Tamils: Pawn in Power Game

In any war, the civilians bear the brunt of suffering, be it Bosnia, Cambodia, Iraq or Sri Lanka. In war or peace, they have no choice. Once displaced from their moorings, widowed or orphaned, the victims can seldom live the same life again. The countless Tamil refugees in Sri Lanka are facing the same ordeal. Says ASIaweek (November 17, 1995) published from Hong Kong:

"...But when they (Sri Lankan government troops) do march into the Tiger stronghold, they will find it almost empty; most of the Tigers have retreated from Jaffna and have driven out at least 150,000 of its residents. The forced evacuation is shaping up to be the biggest calamity yet in a country that has already experienced tremendous suffering during 12 years of civil war.

"The exodus began on the night of Oct. 29.

"...The Tigers had previously banned civilians from leaving the city. But that night, they urged people to go. As of last week (second week of November), only about 50,000 residents remained in Jaffna on the grounds of a Red Cross hospital.

"On foot, on bicycles and dragging carts, they fled in the thousands. The 18-kilometer walk from Jaffna to Chavakachcheri, the nearest

town under the control of the rebels, took more than a day. ...

"Adding to the misery, monsoon rains poured down intermittently. Several babies were reportedly born on the journey. Chavakachcheri is normally home to less than 40,000; last week (second week of November), its population swelled to more than 150,000. When the frightened and weary refugees arrived there, 'there was nothing in the shops,' said Sivagnanam Shanmugam, a retired government clerk from Jaffna. 'Everything eatable was sold.'"

Quebec: Waiting for the Next Referendum

By a hair-thin majority, those who wanted to stay in Canada won when the referendum in Quebec was held towards the last week of October, 1995. None seems happy, neither the victors nor the losers. Everyone knows well that the day is not far off when the French-speaking people of Quebec will walk out of Canada. THE ECONOMIST (November 4, 1995), published from London,

says that only the way of parliamentary democracy is postponed, but Canada's break-up is certain.

"The separatists are already looking forward to a fresh attempt. Federalists wearily accept that the only way to avoid that is change. But what change, achieved how? Further loosening of the federal government's already loose control, say some of the nine other provinces. But each has its own idea of what that means. During the campaign, Canada's prime minister, Jean Chretien, offered Quebec formal recognition as a 'distinct society', but this no longer satisfies the separatists: Quebecers are 'a people', they say. He also offered Quebec a veto over constitutional change affecting it. That Quebec would like, but the rest of Canada probably would not.



"The central difficulty is that most French-speaking Quebecers feel more affection for Quebec than they do for Canada and, if many of them still vote to stay in Canada, they do so more out of a fear of the unknown than of loyalty to any concept of Canadianism. Moreover, it is hard to see how greater loyalty to such a concept could be fostered, least of all by weakening the federal arrangements of what is already the loosest federation in the world.

"Though everyone heroically denies it, it is not Quebec that is distinct, but its French-speakers, and they are growing more so. Nationalism in Quebec is rising, especially among the young. In a few years' time, the separatists will probably win, especially if the non-French-speaking minority votes with its feet in the meantime. Unless hearts change all across the country on a huge scale, Canada has been spared break-up on this occasion only to prepare for it on the next."

The Tumbling Currencies

While Pakistan and Bangladesh had to go in for a snap devaluation of their currencies, India had to face the grim ordeal of the Reserve Bank of India shoring up the Indian rupee on a day-to-day basis. Fear stalked trade circles that the instability of the Indian rupee would prompt foreign investors to adopt a wait-and-watch approach until there was a return to a semblance of stability in rupee-dollar parity. THE ECONOMIST (November 4, 1995), published from London, takes a look at the nervous currency situation in South Asia:

"...South Asia has been in fashion with investors. Now it is threatening to become a problem. Both India and Pakistan have just seen their currencies drop and are struggling to maintain investor confidence.

"The mechanics of the two devaluations have been different. Pakistan, which has a fixed exchange rate, devalued in one go. On October 28th, the value of the Pakistani rupee fell by 7%. India, which operates a 'managed float' has seen the value of its rupee fall by 10% since the

beginning of the year. At first, India's Reserve Bank appeared to smile on the gradual downward depreciation. But a graceful slide threatened to turn into a disorderly tumble. On October 30th, the first trading day after the Pakistani devaluation, the bank had to intervene heavily to prop up the rupee.

"Over the past couple of years, the Indian rupee has threatened, if anything, to go up in value as money has come into the country. In 1993 and 1994, foreign investment worth \$8.8 billion flowed into India, mostly in the form of indirect portfolio investment. But in the wake of the Mexican crisis of December 1994, foreign capital flows slowed sharply. Meanwhile, a boom in industrial investment sucked in imports. India's current-account deficit, which was a negligible 0.5% of GDP last year, looks like hitting 1.5% for 1995-96; manageable, but still enough to cause a devaluation.

Asia Rising

In the context of the APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) summit in Osaka, Japan, held in November, 1995, **NEWSWEEK** (November 20, 1995) makes a sweeping study of the different Asian models of developments whose rates of growth have stunned Western economists. While lauding the different growth models, the magazine warns that it is premature to draw conclusions on the success or failure of any model at this stage.



"The latest myth is that of the Asia 'miracle.' The Asians, it seems, have figured out something that the rest of the world hasn't: how to grow their economies very fast. As a result, the West's colonial-era superciliousness has gone the way of empire. The advanced nations of America and Europe, which spent most of this century occupying and exploiting Asia, now both fear it and want to know its secrets. In breathless books about the rising 'Pacific Century,' Asia's recipe for economic success seems to be as well concealed as the formula for Coca-Cola, and even more profitable. Few doubt, however, that it exists.

"Yes, the facts of East Asia's growth are at first blush impressive. Its economies—first Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan; more recently China, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia—have enjoyed 'the biggest and fastest economic improvement the world has ever seen,'

according to the latest millennial tome, 'Asia Rising,' by American journalist turned investment banker Jim Rohwer. As a region, Asia has leaped from 4 percent of world GNP in 1960 to a quarter in 1990, with potential to grow to 30 percent by 2000. And yes, it's not surprising that the West fervently wants a piece of this action. The United States is the impetus behind the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, which convenes for the third time this week in Osaka, Japan. ...

"Certainly the East Asian nations have some things in common. In economics, they've settled in between the deadening central grip of the Soviet system and the rambunctious laissez-faire ideals of the United States; in politics, they lie somewhere between totalitarianism and complete democracy. Most of the Asian economies share quite high literacy and high savings rates, and they have relatively clean bureaucrats. Moreover, following Japan's example, they have all aggressively promoted exports, which many economists now agree is crucial to any developing nation's success."

India Belies Doomsday Soothsayers

The doomsayers, led by American environmentalist Lester Brown, predict a huge grain shortfall in China in the next few decades that no one, domestically or overseas, will be able to meet. But the advent of new hybrid strains, improved technology and

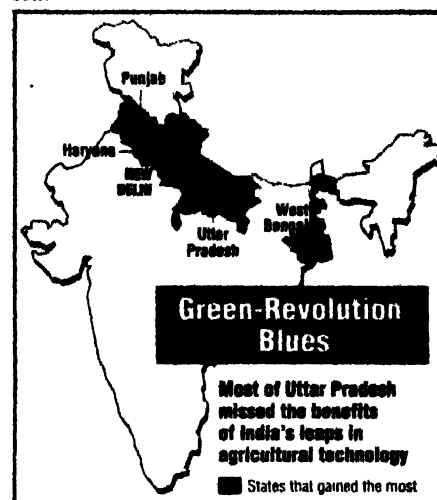
wider market openings could prove Brown wrong, say the optimists who point to India's success story in reclaiming much of the barren land for cultivation. **FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW** (November 16, 1995), published from Hong Kong, opens up the Green Revolution blues in the Gangetic Plain:

"...Twenty years ago, illiterate villager Ram Sanehi became a landowner in the water-rich plain along India's Ganges river. A lot of good it did him: Unable to grow anything on the crusty half-hectare plot he received from the government, Sanehi wandered as an itinerant labourer and struggled to feed his family.

"Today, he's back on the farm, scythe in hand, harvesting a second successful rice crop from land he once dismissed as barren. Sanehi grows more than enough to nourish his wife and three children, and the only travelling he does these days is to the town market to sell surplus crops.

"In his own small way, Sanehi is tilling the next frontier of India's Green Revolution. Over the past 30 years, new crops and technology have allowed the country's existing farmland to produce more food than ever—more, even, than the government can distribute, as its 36-million-tonne stockpile of grain in Northern India attests. But

as that land's nutrients are exhausted, India's ability to feed itself in the future may depend on what people like Sanehi are doing in Uttar Pradesh state: producing more farmland, from degraded soil.



"Developing wasteland is the call of the hour, says Vishnu Pratap Singh, who oversees land reclamation in Ruc Bareilly district for the state government's Uttar Pradesh Land Development Corp. Singh's mission is to help farmers like Sanehi rejuvenate sodic land, in which excessive salt or sodium and other alkalis have formed a hard layer. It traps nutrients and prevents water from penetrating the soil. The condition is caused by stagnant or slow-moving water.

"Of an estimated 7.5 million hectare of sodic land in India, at least 1.2 million lie in Uttar Pradesh's Gangetic Plain. ...

"...Uttar Pradesh is the country's largest grain producer, but its yield of 1,796 kilogram per hectare is just half that of Punjab. The land groans under a dense population of 140 million people. One out of every six Indian lives in the state. ...

One-Child Policy Pays

Wherever a family has only one child, he or she gets all the care and love of the world. The parents do not hesitate to spend any amount of money on their only child just because they can afford it. "After all, she's our little precious," so say the doting parents. How does China's one-child policy fare? **ASIaweek** (December 1, 1995), published from Hong Kong, examines the single-child families in China:

"...Across the growing ranks of middle-class China, elders are pampering, preening and often spoiling their kids like never before. Parent everywhere, of course, dote on their children. But in China today, a number of factors have converged to make the situation unique. One has been government policies in place since 1979 to encourage one child per family. That has been coupled with an unprecedented rise in prosperity, particularly in the big cities, which in turn has helped spread nouveau riche-type attitude among the prospering classes. For many Chinese parents with bright prospects ahead—no memories of a deprived childhood behind them—investing in their only child's future is seen as an increasingly intelligent and noble way to open their disposable income."

Indian Press—Important Topics

Israel After Rabin

He lived as a soldier and died as a soldier of peace, said King Hussein of Jordan on Yitzhak Rabin, the first ever Prime Minister of Israel to be felled by an assassin's bullets. He fought as a soldier in the first war with Arabs in 1948 immediately after Israel came on the map of the world and again in 1967 as the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Army he wrested the West Bank and other areas which he agreed to return a month before his martyrdom in the new role as a soldier of peace, little imagining that his own countryman would seal a violent end to his life.

Says THE TELEGRAPH, published from Calcutta, in its leader in the issue dated November 7, 1995:

"Rabin assumed the Israel he was born and raised in would never see a case of Jew killing Jew over politics. He presumed the religious right would scream and shout, protest and obstruct, but in the end remain within the democratic process. It proved a fatal error."

Will there be durable peace in West Asia now that the fate that overtook the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, assassinated by his own men after signing the Camp David accord with Israel, has befallen Mr. Yitzhak Rabin? Says THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, published from New Delhi, in its leader in the issue dated November 7, 1995:

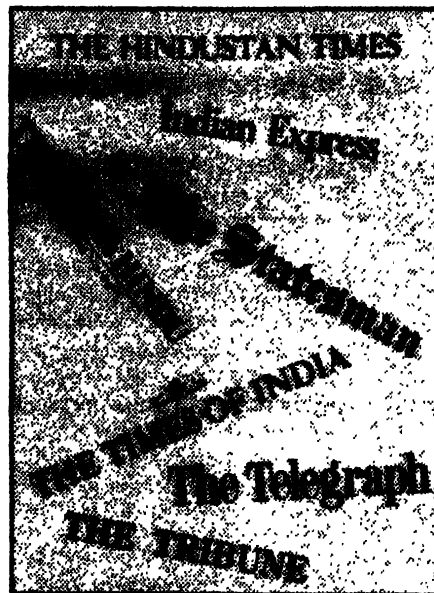
"The extent of Arab rejection of the peace formula is less visible than Jewish opposition to it because the governments in the region are relatively autocratic in contrast to Israel's democratic polity. This is one reason why Rabin's death is likely to prove a serious setback to peace."

Doctor's Accountability to Patients

Ever since consumer awareness started building up in our country, the medical profession has been arguing that their profession could not come within the purview of the Consumer's Protection Act, 1986 or Consumer's Forum, even when they go wrong in treatment and bungle in a surgery after charging a hefty sum from the patients. The recent judgement of the Supreme Court is a turning point in regard to the accountability of the doctors for what they do.

Says THE HINDU (November 16, 1995), published from Madras, and seven other cities:

"The apex court's verdict makes way for patients to approach consumer courts for relief in cases of deficiency in service and get compensation for any loss of income sustained on



that account, and the biggest advantage...consists in its inexpensiveness and expeditiousness..."

THE ECONOMIC TIMES, published from Bombay and six other cities, in its issue dated November 16, 1995, dwells on the repercussions of the intervention of the apex court on the side of the patients:

"The flip side is that medical practitioners could become excessively cautious, submitting patients to a host of costly, often unnecessary investigations. Doctors might also become too defensive.... The cost of medical care will undoubtedly go up, as doctors pass on insurance fees to patients..."

Will the patients take the doctors for a ride by dragging them to the consumer courts on flimsy reasons? DECCAN HERALD, published from Bangalore, in its November 15, 1995 issue, allays such fears:

"The National Commission for Redressal of Consumer Grievances has provided for imposition of heavy fines on the consumer if the complaint is found to be false or frivolous. In a good number of cases...such fines have been levied and this should prove as a deterrent against misuse of...the Act."

The fact that doctors, wedded to the profession, need not worry about the courts hauling them up for the heck of it is provided in the elucidation given by

THE TELEGRAPH, published from Calcutta, in its leader in the issue dated November 16, 1995:

"But the onus of proof is with the petitioner. Moreover, a fine of up to Rs. 10,000 would be imposed on an irresponsible complainant. There are also adequate legal safeguards to prevent a genuine error of judgement from being confused with negligence. Hence, a competent, well informed doctor has little reason to fear misuse of the law."

Sri Lanka: The Crucial Phase

Thousands of innocent Tamil civilians have become the worst victims in the on-going war between the Sri Lankan government troops and the recalcitrant LTTE. More than 4,00,000 Tamils have already fled their homes in Jaffna for safer havens. Worldwide concern has been expressed on their miserable plight. While rejecting the plea of the Sri Lankan government that relief supplies might fall into the hands of the LTTE, THE HINDU, published from Madras and six other cities, says in its leader in the issue dated November 17, 1995:

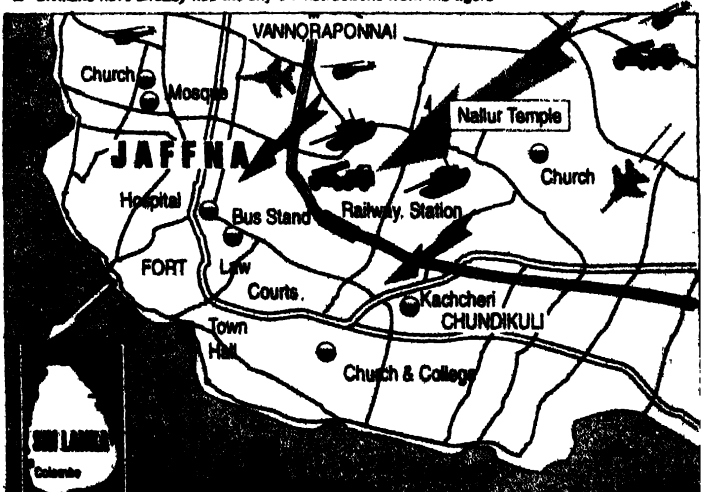
"All efforts must be made to reach out to these dislocated people and the Tamil community at large must be reassured that the war is against the LTTE and not the Tamils."

In its leader in the issue dated November 24, 1995, THE TRIBUNE, published from Chandigarh, takes a look at the turn of events in Sri Lanka after the fall of Jaffna, the bastion of LTTE:

"The LTTE has itself to blame for its isolation from the sentiments of the broad mass of the Tamils both in India and in Sri Lanka. It is being

LANKAN TROOPS IN JAFFNA

- Many buildings and streets in the city have been wired by explosives and mines by the LTTE.
- Civilians have already fled the city on instructions from the tigers



forced to pay a price for its past senseless violence and murder mania."

The newspaper further says that Velupillai Prabhakaran has to blame himself for "his present marginalisation"—a leader singularly responsible for making innocent Tamils go through hell.

Will the fall of Jaffna signal the end of LTTE's striking power in Sri Lanka? With lakhs of Tamil refugees on the run, a lakh of them in Killinochi and thousands on the way to new sanctuaries and the LTTE cadres, re-treating to the jungles, the Sri Lankan scene presents a catch-22 situation. Says DECCAN HERALD, published from Bangalore, in its leader in the issue dated November 24, 1995:

"Though the LTTE leaders and the majority of the cadres have already shifted to Killinochi and beyond into the Wanni jungles to prepare for a long-term guerilla war, the remnants in the Jaffna Town are putting up a last-ditch fight. Another bitter battle is ahead for Vadamarachi, the birth place of the LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran."

Will the grim scenario unfolding in Sri Lanka affect the course of politics in Tamil Nadu, especially in the context of the sufferings of Tamil civilians and the possibility of a large number of Tigers escaping into India in the guise of refugees. In the lead article, "Sri Lanka Conflict: A Spillover into India" in INDIAN EXPRESS dated November 24, 1995, Mr. Aniruddha Gupta says:

"The possibility of a large number of Tigers escaping to India along with Jaffna refugees has all along been there....Indeed, it (LTTE), may have already made plans to shift its operational headquarters from Jaffna to any number of bases in Tamil Nadu."

Human Rights and Custodial Deaths

Despite the strident criticism by the National Human Rights Commission, there has been no let up in police brutality and the persistent phenomenon of custodial deaths. In a State like West Bengal alone, ruled by the Left Front coalition, there has been as many as 220 custodial deaths since 1977. Delhi alone reported 34 cases last year. The human rights violation record of the police in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and other States is equally abominable. Who is the villain of this tragic drama? Says THE HINDU, published from Madras, in its leader in the issue dated November 8, 1995:

"Brutal torture and use of third-degree methods are still practised by policemen to extract information often in gross violation of human rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Government's lack of concern for the protection of these rights, in a large measure, accounts for the growing police brutality."

The Nuclear Dilemma

The 'nuclear club' has taken the rest of the world for a ride what with France going ahead with her fourth test in the current series and both Britain and U.S.A. telling the International Court of Justice pointblank to mind its own business and not meddle with the right of the club to conduct tests and to be the sole custodians of nuclear firepower. They call the shots as to who will do what and when to sign CTBT. Mind you, U.S.A. alone has conducted 1,200 tests, announced and unannounced, in just four decades. Where does India stand between the privileged club and those who signed the NPT?

In the lead article, "India's Nuclear Policy", in THE TIMES OF INDIA, published from New Delhi and other cities (November 24, 1995), Mr. K. Subrahmanyam says:

"India will have to make clear that it will not sign a comprehensive test ban treaty unless all test facilities of nuclear weapon powers are shut down and there is an international verification regime to ensure that there will be no hydronuclear and other sophisticated testing."

Punjab Can Show the Way

If all goes well, the indefatigable Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Harcharan Singh Brar, can put the State back on the rails to the heydays

before sectarian violence tore apart the social fabric. Punjab has the best team for governance and the will to forge ahead and it has got the best of assets: hard-working and enterprising people. Says Mr. M.G. Devasahayam in a lead article in THE TRIBUNE, published from Chandigarh, in the issue dated November 24, 1995:

"Punjab led the nation in changing agriculture from a subsistence-oriented activity to a viable and profitable economic activity. The State was in the forefront of the Green Revolution.... Once again Punjab can show the way in integrating rural and urban societies and, in the process, transforming agriculture into a highly diversified industry....an opportunity the sword-arm of India can ill-afford to miss."

Economic Reforms or Populism

From the Nehruvian mixed economy and socialism to Manmohanomics is a far cry. Is government having second thoughts that reforms have made no difference to the

abysmal levels of poverty and unemployment? Does the entry of giant MNCs into the consumer goods market ease the excessive debt burden? Is the rush for a chain of populist measures a cover-up that the reforms have not been of any use to the poor who form the majority. Says Mr. Nikhil Chakravarty in a lead article in THE PIONEER (published from New Delhi and Lucknow) in its issue dated November 24, 1995:

....the new reforms have generated a lot of money and there is tremendous activity and jubilation in the upper set of society. But it is the rising prices, the spectre of unemployment, high cost of education, high cost of medicines—all these have already started hitting the common man." He says further that the Indian public is not that gullible and the intelligent among them know the fate of those countries who took to the recipe of structural reforms prescribed by the World Bank.

Singapore: The Asian Jewel

As Hong Kong is zeroing in to become a Special Administration Region of China from July 1, 1997, after ceasing to be a British Crown colony on June 30, 1997, Singapore is targeting MNCs and offering them open arms. In the last three years alone, dozens of foreign corporates have further strengthened their base in the swank city. Is the flight of capital and MNCs actuated by the fear of



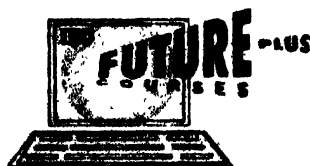
Asia for beginners: Singapore's skyline is a stark contrast to Hong Kong's, which is riddled with thousands of neon signs

Hong Kong becoming part of China or Singapore waxing into a futuristic dream city of business and commerce? Both surmises could be true. Whatever be the truth, none can ignore the emerging jewel. Says FINANCIAL TIMES, published from Delhi, in the issue dated November 25, 1995:

"Singapore has a reputation for being clean, efficient, picturesque and law-abiding. It's unlikely there is another international airport anywhere in the world quite like Singapore's Changi Airport, where travellers can collect their bags and move through customs and immigration in 20 minutes."

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moving
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General Knowledge In Brief

Food Processing

Food processing assumes great significance from the point of view of diversification and commercialisation of agriculture, income generation and expansion of employment opportunities in the rural sector, value addition and generation of surplus for export.

The Union Ministry of Food Processing was set up in July 1988 in view of the growing importance of food-processing industries. In the new era of economic liberalisation, the Ministry acts as a catalyst to secure greater investment in the food-processing sector, encouraging exports and creating the right atmosphere for the growth of the food-processing industry. A plan outlay of Rs. 146 crore was provided in the Eighth Plan for the food-processing sector.

India has developed the technology to process all types of fruits and vegetables. The prominent processed items are fruit pulps and juices, fruit-based ready-to-serve beverages, canned fruits and vegetables, dehydrated vegetables, etc. The Fruit Products Order, 1955 (FPO) issued under the Essential Commodities Act lays down project specifications and other requirements for quality control on production and marketing of processed fruits and vegetables. Strict quality control is maintained in regard to processed products for both domestic and export markets.

Food processing employs 1.6 million people and is the number four investor after power, basic metals, and chemical and fertilisers sectors. Exports of processed food products, including marine products, registered a rise from Rs. 1,606 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 6,077 crore in 1994-95. In the current financial year (1995-96), the figure is expected to reach Rs. 7,500 crore.

Archaeological Survey of India

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been playing a signal role in the exploration, excavation, maintenance, conservation and preservation of monuments, epigraphical research and development of museums in the country. But for the spectacular excavations undertaken by our great archaeologists we would not have known of the great Indus Valley Civilisation. The ASI was established as early as December 1861.

Today, ASI is responsible for the care of as many as 3,562 Centrally-protected monuments in the country. It carries out structural conservation, chemical preservation and environmental development around these protected monuments. By systematic investigations, the ASI has been able to discover a large number of sites and remains ranging from pre-historic sites to medieval times. The organisation also makes an in-

With this issue we are introducing a new feature, General Knowledge In Brief, which will provide a brief note on all those topics on which questions are asked in all competitive examinations.

depth study of the temple architecture of both North and South India and collects inscriptions from different parts of India after a countrywide survey. The Museum Branch of the ASI looks after thirty-one site museums in different parts of the country.

The Marine Archaeology Unit of ASI has undertaken the offshore survey of the legendary city of Dwarka on the Gujarat coast, said to have been built by Lord Krishna and, subsequently, submerged under the sea. Similar underwater explorations and excavations have been undertaken since 1991 to look for the ancient Poompuhar, also known as Kaveripumpattinam, one of the well-known capital cities of the Cholas, said to have been submerged in the sea.

The Finance Commission

The Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission to be constituted every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President of India considers necessary. The Commission makes recommendations on the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds. The Commission also gives its suggestions on the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States in need of such assistance out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The President of India could also refer to the Commission any other matter in the interest of sound finance.

The recommendations of the Finance Commission, together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon, are laid before each House of Parliament. In all, since Independence, we have had Nine Finance Commissions that have submitted their reports.

The Tenth Finance Commission was constituted on June 15, 1992. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended a total transfer of Rs. 2,26,543 crore to States during 1995-2000 AD as against Rs. 1,06,036 crore recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission for the period 1990-95.

The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

Just a year after Bangladesh was born, India and Bangladesh set up the joint rivers commission in July 1972, known as the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to maintain liaison between the two countries to ensure that the benefits of the river Ganga are utilised by the riparian states on an equitable basis. The Commission formulated proposals to tap the irrigation potential of the river and study in depth the flood-control measures of the entire river system. In all, the Commission has met 32 times. A summit meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh held in May 1992, followed by ministerial-level talks in August the same year, discussed the ways and means of utilising the dry season flow of the Ganga when the water available falls short of the requirements of both the countries.

The foreign secretaries of India and Bangladesh met in Dhaka during the fourth week of June 1995 to revive the dormant Commission since the previous MoU on sharing of the Ganga water expired in 1988. The Farakka barrage which allows India to control the flow of the Ganga into Bangladesh has been an irritant to Bangladesh since during the dry season India is compelled to divert water to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly through a feeder canal that starts behind the barrage. A feeder canal has become necessary because a reduction in the water level of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly would make it difficult for large ships to reach Calcutta-Haldia port system.

Global Warming

A growing number of climatologists and other scientists believe that human activity is accelerating potentially catastrophic global warming by pumping carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere, effectively magnifying the heating powers of the sun.

An international conference was held in Berlin in April 1995 to discuss the growing threat to environment as a result of global warming, strengthen the Global Climate Treaty and ensure further cuts in greenhouse gases in developing countries.

Scientists fear that if emissions are not cut deeper after the turn of the century, carbon dioxide concentrations will double by 2050. The atmosphere would then warm to an alarming degree and sea levels would rise, flooding coastal cities and island nations. Ecosystems would be destroyed and agriculture thrown out of gear.

The 11-day Berlin Conference, attended by 128 countries, was a follow-up of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 where 24 developed countries volunteered to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to the 1990 levels by 2000 AD.

How To Succeed In IAS Examination

Sachin Sinha (8th Rank), IAS Topper 1994-95

The Indian Administrative Service or IAS is perhaps the best possible government job available in our country to young aspirants. As such, the competition for getting into the IAS through the Civil Services Examination is cutthroat. Candidates who sweat it out for the various services, which include IFS, IPS, Group A & B services, do so after completing their graduation and delaying (or refusing) immediate jobs that come their way. Since this becomes their one point three/five-year-plan, the IAS examination becomes a vexed 'Do or Die' proposition for them. As per the recent statistics, around 2.5 lakh candidates compete for a meagre 700 seats. Quite obviously, the bright and the determined make it.

At the outset, let me make one thing very clear which should explode a myth about this examination. This competition is not about intelligence but is about diligence. People who are successful may not be the most brilliant in the country. However, since a large number of candidates work hard, intelligence does come into the picture, though marginally. As such, the examination does not distinguish between the good, the excellent and the brilliant. As long as one is 'good', he or she can make it.

I emphasised this point primarily because this marathon race that takes place in three gruelling phases, is essentially a psychological battle. Should you lose the psychological battle, the real battle is lost before the start. Didn't somebody say, "It is all in the state of mind." So, make sure that you are far and away from such traps. Another contextual point is the barrier of social status. Again, if you consider the IAS as a kind of exotic species, you create an avoidable psycho-



"Candidates are often looking for information on the subjects to be examined. This digest is a very useful source of information for candidates and will be helpful. Most importantly, this digest is a must for the aspirants." — Sachin Sinha, IAS Topper 1994-95

logical barrier, which extends well into your preparations. Clearly then, it is important to have a gut feeling that you are capable enough of making it. "Life's battle does not always go to the stronger or the faster man, but the man who wins is the one who thinks he can."

Now let us get down to the brass tacks of the examination. You are required to choose one optional subject for the Prelims, and two optional subjects for the Main examination. The criterion for the choice of optionals should be your previous background and interest in the subject. If you have studied the subject or the next kin of it during your graduation, then nothing like it. Further, a strong foundation corresponding to Higher Secondary schooling is an added advantage. Moreover, should the above criteria be satisfied for more than one subject, choose the one which is more scoring. But let me caution you here. The last point that I mentioned, viz. scoring is at times mistakenly taken to be of prime importance. The results then are reportedly disastrous.

Once the subjects are decided, at least one year prior to the Main examination, the focus shifts to preparations. This requires not merely collecting books and allied material but also putting in a tireless, enthusiastic, determined and rhythmic 8-10 hours' effort daily. Books required are almost always those of graduation level. Contact your professors at college or university for proper guidance.

In Physics, books by B.S. Agarwal (all), D.S. Mathur & Kleppner (Mechanics), Satya Prakash & Zemansky (Heat), Ghatak & White (Optics), Griffiths (Electricity), Beiser (Modern Physics) and Millman & Mehta (Electronics) are most helpful. In Mathematics, books by Vashishtha, Agarwal, Sharma & M.C. Khanna are most popular. In Maths, one has to

attempt 10 questions and accordingly there is a lot of choice. For example, I prepared 1 of them.

I must emphasise that the preparation should be very very thorough. Either do topic to its perfection or don't attempt it. In other words, be a judicious, but obsessively perfectionist.

Ideally speaking, your preparation for the Main examination should be over at the onset of the Prelims. At the time of Prelims, just brush up your already prepared subject and practise some objective questions. Every question in the optional subject is worth 2 marks. General Studies for Prelims is different from that of the Main examination. However, some books that I shall be talking about in the next paragraph are common. General Studies' paper has 150 questions worth one mark each. Clearly then, the importance of optional subject, which is worth 300 marks, cannot be underestimated against the General Studies. Besides, a fixed percentage of students from every subject stream is taken. So, in effect, you compete only among your own subject partners.

Now, let us talk about General Studies. This is, by its very nature and definition, an ocean of knowledge. A large number of candidates are accordingly afraid of it. But remember, unless you jump into the water you'll never learn to swim. To get a taste of this partly bitter, partly sweet pill, read the Class XI-XII books on History, Geography and Economics, published by NCERT. Once you have ventured into this uncharted territory, take up books like Bipan Chandra's Indian Struggle for Independence, D.I. Basu's Constitution of India and Mira-Puri's Indian Economy.

Simultaneously, make sure that you read

(Continued on page 9)

WHAT WAS SACHIN SINHA READING

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. Competition Service, Prakash, General Knowledge, Indian Express, The Hindu, The Times, The Economic Times, Frontline.

Craving For Importance

The most important fact, which a leader who wishes to motivate others should bear in mind, is that an individual has an incessant and gnawing craving for importance. There is no exception to this psychological need. Barring his biological needs, practically all his actions spring to satisfy his continuing need to feel important. According to William James, the deepest principle in human nature is the craving to be appreciated. The individual who can honestly satisfy this burning hunger for importance on the part of his fellow human beings can literally rule the world. He can motivate and influence any person, big or small, high or low, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, man or woman, provided he is capable of making the other person feel truly important. By discovering the special and particular gifts of an individual, by giving due recognition and sincere appreciation to that singular gift or talent, you can win him or her over to your side easily.

You have to create an eager want on the part of the other individual if you wish to motivate him. In other words, you have to make the horse feel thirsty if your aim is to make it drink. Fortunately for you, here is an inborn, ever present, gnawing hunger on the part of every human being to gain recognition and appreciation. This want is already there and you don't have to create it. All you have to do is to satisfy this hunger. If you objectively analyse your own motives and needs, you will find that this need for recognition is the strong driving factor behind your aspiration to become a leader. It was this urge for importance which made Alexander the Great to embark on a world conquest and made many emperors wage innumerable battles and wars. This urge has driven artists, authors, scientists, inventors and others to attain great heights in their chosen fields and produce the best results.

People risk their lives and climb mountains, journey to the moon and expose themselves to risks because they are primarily, basically and even subconsciously, motivated by this urge to feel important, to become great and to earn appreciation. In misdirected cases, this same urge turns a few into notorious outlaws and criminals. When people fail to gain recognition, they even go insane so that in the new world of their imagination and own making, they can obtain the importance which they have been craving for.

Rockefeller and Ford got their importance by earning billions and then setting up charitable foundations in their names in all parts of the world. There is no country in the world which does not benefit from the Rockefeller or Ford Foundations. On the other hand, Al Capone and Two Gun Croley got their importance by becoming the most notorious and feared gangsters of their days.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

In India, the emperors and kings patronised court poets and musicians to have songs composed and sung in their honour. George Washington desired to be addressed as "His Mightiness the President of the United States" and Columbus asked for the title "Admiral of the Ocean and Viceroy of India". Catherine the Great of Russia scorned the letters which were not addressed to "Her Imperial Majesty" and Akbar the Great wanted the Rajputs to acknowledge him as the Emperor of Hindustan.

As regards the common man, this craving for recognition makes them sport the best clothes, possess rare articles and adopt the latest fashion features. Women want their

In everyone you come across—rich or poor, man or woman, young or old—you will always find qualities that merit your admiration and appreciation which can be showered liberally. Honest and sincere appreciation should not be confused with flattery and you will land into trouble if you pass on counterfeits.

clothes, housekeeping, cooking and beauty to be recognised and appreciated. Even young children demand recognition. Although India formally abolished the use of titles, it still provides for honours and awards such as "Bharat Ratna", "Padma Vibhushan", "Padma Bhushan" and "Padma Shri" (these have been temporarily suspended) to satisfy this craving on the part of its citizens. If you take the industry, the increase in pay or income has no attraction for many in the higher and middle income brackets. What they desire is the opportunity to distinguish themselves and thus obtain recognition and appreciation. You want to top the IAS list or other competitive examinations, the sportsmen and women wish to establish national and world records all for the same purpose—to feel great and important.

Although all may feel thirsty and hungry, each may have his or her own preference or choice in selecting the drinks and foods from the varieties that are available. Some may prefer cold water, others soft drink, another group buttermilk. You have, therefore, to find out the choice of each individual and offer the right item. In other words, you must take interest in the other person, study and observe him and learn about his strong points, achievements, and subjects of interest.

If you have patience and if you train yourself to become an interesting and enthusiastic listener, you will get to know all the details, on first hand, from the other person himself. If not, you can get to know about them through their friends, associates, servants, relations and so forth. In case you happen to draw a blank there also, then keep your eyes and ears open and observe closely. You will always find something to appreciate on the part of any individual, something to favourably comment upon and it will give you the opening. It may be the high position he occupies, it may be the arrangement of his office, his appearance or grooming, his dress, his power of expression, his ability to decide, his ready smile, his costly watch, his beautiful tie, his taste in colours, his handwriting, his height, his figure and so on. Each individual excels in some field or the other.

Each individual has his own likes and dislikes. You can always find out the specific thing that could be admired and appreciated. Be always on the lookout to shower sincere and honest appreciation on others and you will see that each individual provides hundreds of opportunities. At the same time, control your desire for self-appreciation. You will find there is something about the paper boy, the milkman, the cook, your wife, children, friends, lift boy, office clerk, typist, colleague, boss, hotel server, post office clerk, for that matter with any and every individual you come across during the day: there is something to appreciate, admire, speak highly which would make him or her feel happy and important. This admiration and appreciation has to be sincere. If not, it will be mere flattery and a sensible person will always try to avoid a flatterer. Nobody wants counterfeits. You are likely to land into trouble if you attempt to pass on counterfeits. Your appreciation has to be real and honest to evoke the desired response on the part of the other individual and quench his thirst for importance.

When you do honestly admire and appreciate, be liberal and lavish. One of the most successful motivators and leaders of men, Charles Shwab, who was paid million dollars a year about three to four decades ago, observes that the way to develop the best that is in a man is by appreciation and encouragement. To quote him again, "If I like anything I am hearty in my approbation and lavish in my praise."

Ms. Varsha Joshi (10th Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

"Success Is The Sweet Reward Of Hard Work And Patience"

Ms. Varsha Joshi (23) has achieved the tenth rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95, in her second attempt.

A postgraduate in Physics from Delhi University, Ms. Varsha Joshi won National Scholarship while doing B.Sc (Hons.) and Dr. K.S. Krishnan Gold Medal at the M.Sc level.

We publish below an exclusive interview she gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Ms. Varsha Joshi: Hard work, patience and the constant guidance—moral and intellectual—that my parents have given me all my life.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination?

A. Starting one year before the Main Examination.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times*

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Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times of India, The Economic Times, Frontline, and India Today.*

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"Competition Success Review has been extremely helpful because the editorial is a constant source of inspiration. The interviews with earlier successful candidates are highly motivating. Current affairs coverage is succinct and comprehensive."

— Ms. Varsha Joshi, 10th Rank

of India, The Economic Times, Frontline and India Today.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. The Board is extremely cordial and cooperative and the members put me at my ease and helped me out if I hesitated. The atmosphere was light and jovial throughout. This enables a candidate to give his/her very best.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. I advise the future aspirants to take active interest in all that is happening around them. Work hard, be patient, and do not give up your dreams.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. The Civil Services provide excellent career prospects, and at the same time provide a unique opportunity to contribute to the nation's development.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. My parents have always given me their moral and intellectual guidance. My mother inspired, motivated and supported me throughout my preparation. I am also grateful for the guidance of my professors and the unfailing cheer of my friends!

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would

have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in opted for?

A. I would have been very disappointed. However, since I had already been selected last year for the IC & CES, would have joined that service.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. The sweet reward of hard work and patience; the fulfilment of a dream cherished from childhood.

Q. What were your Optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. For Prelims, I chose Physics. And for the Mains, I chose Mathematics and Physics.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Physics was a natural choice, being my subject throughout college. I chose Mathematics as the second option because I was familiar with several syllabus topics through applied study in my Physics courses.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. I prepared for English and Hindi by going through earlier years' question papers. For General Studies, I regularly went through newspapers and magazines. I did a detailed study of Polity and History. In addition to the above, I undertook a plenty of practice in writing answers.

"I Should Have Put In More Practice"

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers will speak about the mistakes committed during various stages of preparation for the IAS Examination—in Prelims, in Mains, in Interviews, in selecting optional subjects, giving overemphasis or underemphasis on some subject. The IAS Toppers will be speaking on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparations. This will help you in achieving success in Civil Services Examination. —Editor

Looking back, I feel that I should have put in more practice in Mathematics and studied some more topics so as to prepare

at least eight questions in each paper. Those who choose Mathematics as a second optional cannot afford to take it all lightly. The best policy would be to be thorough up to

the last question, in every solved and unsolved exercise, in every textbook that one studies from.

(Not all candidates commit the same mistakes. Many take precautions learning by the mistakes of others and by their

own. Overconfidence could be as fatal as diffidence. All the same, one comes across a few common lapses among most of the aspirants to the Civil Service.

Management of time is as precious in almost every realm of life as during the preparation for the examination or in the examination hall itself. Several

candidates while away precious time waiting for the results of the Prelims, to prepare for the Mains. And at the Examination Hall, you have to plan in advance to see to it that you do full justice to every question and finding a bit of

My Biggest Mistake

MS. VARSHA JOSHI IAS



BIO DATA

- ❑ Name: Ms. Varsha Joshi
- ❑ Educational Qualifications: B.Sc (H) Physics; M.Sc (Physics).
- ❑ School: Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrewsganj, New Delhi.
- ❑ College: Hindu College, Delhi University.
- ❑ University : Delhi University.
- ❑ Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won: (i) National Scholarship (B.Sc), (ii) Dr. K.S. Krishnan Gold Medal (M.Sc).
- ❑ Earlier Selections: IC&CES (CSE '93).

time for making a revision of your answer. —Editor)

Q. Competition Success Review is the largest read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. Competition Success Review is simply the constant companion of every Civil Services Examination aspirant!

Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. The descriptions of interviews of successful candidates are extremely helpful. The concise, digested current affairs material is ever helpful to refresh one's memory at the last minute.

Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

A. Competition Success Review is the complete competition magazine.

Q. What is your opinion about General Knowledge Today?

A. General Knowledge Today is handy for brushing up the latest facts for last-minute preparation.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective

"Competition Success Review is simply the constant companion of every Civil Services Examination aspirant."

intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. Depends on the subject. For Mathematics, selective intensive study; for Physics, a combination of both is needed, because one must cover the whole syllabus and if possible go beyond it too.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. The pattern is appropriate, by and large.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. A restriction must stay so that unsuccessful aspirants have time, while still young, to enter alternative careers successfully.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving three senior essays every month under Kathmandu-Hong Kong and Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contests, by adding eight more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Yes, this feature is definitely helpful for the IAS aspirants.

Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. Articles covering latest science & technology developments would be very useful. ❑

Youth Is A Blunder, Manhood A Struggle, Old Age A Regret

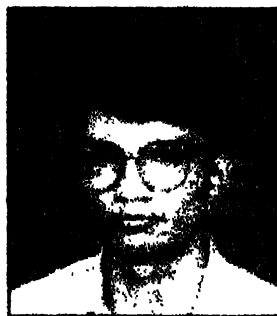
Life is a tissue of opposites—a fascinating conundrum, a puzzling delight. In it, joy is inextricably mixed with sorrow, success with failure, tranquility with turmoil and dreams with reality. Stepping into his mundane existence, the child feels delighted and amazed to feel the beauty and profundity of this creation. He reflects the divinity of his childhood innocence, enjoys the pranks of his adolescence, soars high in the dreamy realm of his youth, returns to the real plane of his manhood, approaches near his consummation, when he shakes his hoary and wistful head, ponders and reflects and then is frigidly silent. But life still remains a baffling philosophy, springing from eternal breath and culminating in inevitable death—"the last of life for which the first was made".

River of Life

'Human Seasons' and 'River of Life' seem to be favourite metaphors with poets. While they all have revelled in lusty spring and felt an attraction for the impetuous flow, they have been equally concerned with the torrid summer and frosty winter. So have the staid philosophers been. In fact, each one of us, whether he possesses a poetic soul or philosophic mind or none of these 'complexities,' has been inspired and motivated by the divine infancy and sanguine youth, has been vexed with the tremors and tribulations of manhood and shattered and disillusioned with the dotage. We all experience the universal delight and disgust. What we forget is the fact that it is improper to segregate life in quarters; it is a coherent whole, to be lived in its fullness.

Undeniably, the best phase of human life is childhood, when the heart is most pure and smile most innocent. One cannot cherish the same innocence for ever. Estranged with the innocent childhood, an individual passes through his naughty teens and then steps into his youth. This is when an individual's dreams are most beautiful and desires most ardent. And contentment rests in not only seeing dreams but in materialising them as well. The youthful cravings and aspirations are, obviously, not modest. He lives in his own world, hopes for a smiling future gleaming with passion, faith and dreams. His attitudes are highly unconventional. He is averse to wonted beliefs, social norms and established institutions. He fosters a passion to break all icons to bring about a complete revolution.

It is in our youth that we learn to admire beauty around us. It is when love, passion, dreams and ideals sprout and blossom in our hearts. The high cliffs and roaring



Ashutosh Agnihotri
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

Ashutosh Agnihotri (b. 1974) is presently final year student of M.A. (Eng. Lit.) at Christ Church College, Kanpur.

In this essay, Ashutosh exposes the fallibility or the partial truth of the familiar quote. He admits that youth could be a blunder, but can anyone deny it being the critical phase to sow and grow one's dreams and talents? Manhood is, doubtless, a struggle, but how didactic and rewarding the struggle is! Not many wailed or wall at the crested age, but for many like Tagore and Mother Teresa, old age epitomised wisdom, mature vision, compassion and moral strength.

This essay has not only been adjudged the best on the topic, but also has been ranked first in this contest, and with this contribution, the author won the First Prize in the "Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contest 12".

Congratulations, Ashutosh, for your contribution and also for winning the First Prize—a free trip to Kathmandu and a cash award of Rs. 1500.

tempests hardly scare the brave souls. The youth continue to soar higher and higher pouring their hearts "in profuse strains of unpremeditated art," till they come crushing down to earth to fall "upon the thorns of life and bleed." The bold lovers, indifferent to the wrinkled brows, remain lost in each other's embrace and their world gets converged to each other's eyes. The idealism of young Shelley, the rebellious spirit of young Byron, the sensitive heart of romantic Keats, the thirst for knowledge of Dr. Faustus and the lovely moral nature of Hamlet, all ensnare and inspire boys and girls and embody their zeal, dreams, faith and ideals. The society, with its sober norms, strives to regulate their uncontrollable flight. The young see these mores as deliberate means to curb their individualities. Most of us, in our youth, see society not as our benefactor but as our exploiter. It is not that all of us are moved by a spirit of reform. But all of us desire to exist as individuals, with no social control regulating our passionate quest for delight or any moral thought restraining us from pursuing our unconventional aims and ideals.

Youth is a blunder! What is it that makes the bold and adventurous, lofty and hopeful youth a striking expression of blunders? Simple. In dreaming and enjoying we forget our earthly existence, we ignore the limits, wish to transgress them and forget altogether that youth is not the only period of our existence. Life is not an unsullied bliss; it is a gradual unfurling of a paradigm with joys and sorrows, coexisting. Youth is an age of immense possibilities when the innate talents and competence of an individual strive to attain a distinct form. Not to use one's capabilities and not to tap one's talents is passive self-annihilation. Youth becomes a blunder when we fail to realise what is more concrete and important for us. The precious time that could be utilised in realising noble ideals is wasted on drunken brawls, aimless loitering, momentary excitements and in the din and clamour of discotheques. Instead of concretising our reasonable ambitions, we tend to remain engrossed in illusions. Illusions are bound to break and so is the breaking of an individual who nurtures them. Youth is the phase which shapes the future course of our life. Mistakes are unavoidable at this point, for it is experience which perfects our thinking and experience mellows with age. As regards differing with our elders, it is natural, as there are two different perceptions of the same object. What is required is not a blatant revolt, but liberalisation of social norms, creating an environment whereby the spontaneous

...of youth is not succumbed but a creative blossoming. If one does not forget the ground while flying, if one does not relinquish hope while failing, and if one does not transcend limits while enjoying, there is no reason why youth should commit blunders. It is the exuberance of youth and experience of age, the profusion and freshness of youth and the ripeness and maturity of age that can together make life and society rich and healthy.

The Fading Romance

The lofty dreams and ambitions of youth have their limitations. Life no longer appears romantic as the young step into manhood. The wanton youth suddenly becomes a responsible man. He resigns to the same social mores against which he had once revolted with youthful vigour. The very thoughts and dreams which had once attracted him, appear to him frivolous. The romances which had once engaged her eyes and moved her heart, now appear foolish amidst her familial chores and responsibilities. Manhood becomes a struggle, an incessant struggle to find stability and happiness in life—different from the cravings of youth.

To understand the struggle of manhood, we must look at our parents, whose actions may appear to us quite contradictory to our own beliefs. We often dismiss their approach to life as rigid, dull and unromantic. Though the shades may change according to the changing times, the essential character of an age remains the same. Then how could they adapt themselves so easily to such a drastic change—from romance and adventure to restraint and struggle! Very often, we are moved to see our fathers struggling hard so that they may provide us with the best of education and upbringing. How poignant is our mothers' plight who burn their dreams and desires in the hearth. This is manhood when "care-worn cheek grows wan and sorrow's shafts fly thicker".

While youth revolts against the established norms, manhood readily complies with them. Living in accordance with such norms is much easier than enduring the peril in defying them. As he has already tasted the bitter reality and realised the impracticability of most of his youthful ideas, he wishes no longer to sustain his rebellious attitude. The society respects those who follow conventions. There are many norms which, if looked at with youthful sight, would seem obsolete and obnoxious. The society fixes its own rules and procedures, customs and beliefs. While the youth in us fails to understand their rationale, the man, in the process of maturing, recognises their worth and substance.

Care and Fear

The adult world is not simple and smooth. It is fraught with care and fear. An adult's life is exhausted in giving a tangible shape and meaning to his mature needs and necessities, in cementing his relationships, in securing his old age, in fulfilling his societal and familial obligations, in begetting and bringing up children and in disposing of his "earthly freight". To some, the struggle

brings forth success and happiness, while others fail in achieving their desired objectives, some carry on their struggle and some give it up. Life can never be plain and uniform for all. Each individual has to live, enjoy and struggle according to his actions and destiny—therein lies the verity of *Karma*. But should one feel oppressed and overwhelmed with this struggle? Should one cease to live just because the challenge of life is too daunting to be accepted, the course of life too rough and thorny to walk on? Pain is essential and inevitable in life. O. Henry remarks, "Life is an odd mixture of smiles, sobs and sniffles, with sniffles predominant." Manhood is a little overweighed with struggle and sniffles. Somerset Maugham portrays the pain and sufferings 'Of Human Bondage'. But live we must, as our brave peers do, and, amidst all our struggles and miseries, pain and welter, care and responsibilities, find a deeper truth, essence and substance of life.

Old age is, in Keat's metaphor, the winter of human life, to remind man of his mortal nature. An individual, after enjoying the glorious youth and tumultuous manhood, reaches that stage of his life from where he may have glimpses of his dusk—end of his "strange, eventful history". Death is the ultimate reality of life. The state of old age, whether glorious or miserable, depends on how an individual accepts and realises this reality. He who regards the last phase of his life as the most precious opportunity to dedicate his remaining breath to the service of mankind; he, who is keen to understand and enrich his spirit; he, who revels in simple joys and gleams with positive vision, makes even his old, sore throat sing the glorious paean. But he, who laments at what he has lost, what he has failed to achieve, how much he has suffered, how gruesome and cruel life has been and what a miserable wretch he has been reduced to, makes his old age the most horrible, hollow and painful period of his life. Perceptions and attitudes decide the course and shape of life. It depends on us, whether we wish to find "strength in what remains behind" or languish in regretting at what life has robbed us of.

Old age is a regret. This can never be the whole truth. It is true that people feel despair and grief more frequently and more conspicuously in their old age. The sense of estrangement and deprivation—deprivation of sensual pleasures, bodily strength and manly desires—fill the old soul with a crushing dole. One cannot say how true is the fact that people crave for more sensual pleasures as and when they grow old. But the example of King Yayati who exchanged his senility with the youth of his son and that of the poet Yeats who felt disgusted with his dotage, for while he aspired to know the spirit, he did not wish to forgo the delights of the body, do testify this fact. How bitterly aggrieved the poet was at his decrepit age that he called an aged man a "paltry thing"—his restless heart "sick with desire, fastened to a dying animal." Disgust was obvious. So does one feel when one looks into one's past to analyse one's actions and achievements—all that one has done, all that is accomplished, all that could not be accomplished and all that could have

been accomplished? The answer, one comes to be reflective in one's ripe years. One loves to brood on one's state in solitude. The merriment of life no longer regales the old and forlorn hearts. The whole life has been spent in seeing and fulfilling dreams, in yearning for and satisfying desires. The long, arduous struggle has now come to an end, to culminate either in dignified peace and contentment or morbid misery.

Life Begins at Seventy

Why does old age exemplify undesired reflections, sick thoughts, complaints and regrets? Old age of the poor and hapless is bound to be a tale of misery. But there are people who have countered all odds and miseries to make them speak of their virtues and actions. Why does the old and frail Mother Teresa strive to bring smile and grace in the lives of the poor orphans and helpless destitutes? Why did the diminutive old Gandhi struggle to restore amity in the free India, travelling miles on foot and purging away communal hatred from the frenzied hearts, at the age of seventy-seven? Why was old Tagore endeavouring to spread the divine message of love and universal brotherhood in the hate-torn and fear-fraught world, when millions like him were groaning and waiting for their doom in the dark corners of their silent abodes? Why did Socrates continue to read and learn till his old age? They are all extraordinary beings, one would say. But even among the bare mortals, there are many, who despite their physical weakness and mental ailments continue to live. One is reminded of poet Robert Browning who considered old age to be the best period of one's life. How inspiring Tennyson's *Ulysses* is when he says: "Old age hath yet its honour and toil." Why to complain wail and regret? Why not embody the very virtues of old age—wisdom, mature vision, compassion, calm, sympathy and moral strength. Why not make efforts to make the last of life as pure, as divine and as innocent as the first so that when the soul is released from its mortal cage, it finds a better and richer sprouting in another body?

There is ample truth in Benjamin Disraeli's comment: "Youth is a blunder, manhood a struggle and old age, a regret." But it is not infallible. If youth is a blunder, it is also the most fertile ground to sow and grow one's dreams and talents. And one should not forget that most of the creative work, creative wonders, art, achievements and inventions have been realised by the youth. It would be improper to consider it a blunder. In a zeal for fresh air, some windows are bound to get smashed, as Lowell puts it in one of his essays. Manhood is, doubtless, a struggle. But how didactic, meaningful, concrete and rewarding the struggle is! Old Age, a regret? No. It is the perfection of life. To some, the whole life may appear to be a blunder, a struggle and a regret; theirs is a sick attitude. The players on the world's stage play their destined parts and silently depart, burying and burning all their struggles, regrets and blunders. What endures is how well they have lived and understood LIFE!!

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, JANUARY 1996

was alleged that he accepted unjustified amount of money for writing a book on the legal conditions of the Muslims in India. The last resort of democracy is now tainted and the trust that people seem to place in judiciary, is now somewhat dented. The sugar muddle, the *hawala* racket and the securities scam speak volumes about the corruption in India. Thousands of crores of rupees are siphoned out of the country and deposited in Swiss banks. What an irony that the officials deployed to curb corruption are themselves in the dock!

Widespread Corruption

The cutthroat competition has led to escalating violence and unrest. The situation is exploited utmost by the politicians. The gullible people often fall prey to sinister designs of politicians, who, in order to build up their vote banks, do not have any scruples in stoking the embers of hatred and promoting misunderstanding among people. The result is that once again after Partition, communal riots have raised their ugly head. Thousands of innocent people were done to death in the aftermath of the Operation Blue Star, assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Bombay bomb blasts and the like and the guilty are yet to be brought to book. Even stray violence is on the increase. The recent tandoor murder mystery led to a lot of protest and the Vohra Committee constituted to study in depth the growing nexus between politicians and the criminals has reported shocking findings and facts on which no action has been taken. But the public has a very short memory. Soon the media takes fancy to some other mega event and the din about the previous headlines subsides.

Women are the easiest targets of all types of violence. The crimes against women have reached such alarming heights that there is a case of eve teasing every twenty-seven minutes, a molestation every fifty-four minutes and a rape every twenty-three hours. The cases of dowry deaths are also on the rise.

Even militancy, which was supposed to be over, has once again raised its ugly head with the gruesome murder of the then Chief Minister of Punjab, Beant Singh. The bomb that killed him and many more has sent home one clear message that terrorism is going to stay with us forever and whenever the government becomes complacent, it will announce its existence with a loud explosion and claim the lives of victims.

People have become so disillusioned that they do not care to exercise their right to franchise which they have won after a protracted war of independence. Chaos reigns supreme everywhere. The people have lost all hopes that the situation will ever take a turn for the better. Whenever anything shocking takes place, there is hardly any reaction as people seem to take everything for granted. Nobody knows where our society is heading for. We have rejected our old values and the new

Westernised attitude is doing more harm than good.

The concept of consumerism has taken hold of us to such an extent that the principles are a causality in the process. Even the sacrosanct medical profession is not free from the malady of money minting. We are often shocked by the criminal negligence of doctors and the cavalier way they deal with human lives. Often, even in cases where normal deliveries could be undertaken, Caesarian operations are recommended by doctors without a single thought given to the hazards faced by the mother and the new-born baby. All this commerce in the noble profession is for making quick bucks.

People are no longer as healthy and strong as they used to be about fifty years back. Fast and junk food is catching up with the young people. No longer do they want the hygienic and simple home-cooked food. All they long for are cakes, ice-creams, cokes, hamburgers, etc. All these foods contain poisonous chemicals. No doubt, the instances of cancer are on the increase.

But if we ignore the positive effects of Western culture on our society, we shall be viewing only one side of the picture. The age of materialism has brought in its wake efficiency, competence and hardwork. It has helped people break the age-old yoke of superstitions and casteism. In our traditional society, the status of an individual was determined by birth and merit was discounted. Now, any person can reach the topmost rung, provided he has the capability. New methods of increasing production and advanced technology have been introduced in the country. The adoption of new technology is indispensable if we want to fulfil the needs of our mushrooming population. Foreign business houses have entered the Indian economy and invested their capital in the domestic market. This has led to an increase in employment opportunities. Once imports become a regular feature of the economy, even items of luxury shall be within the reach of common people due to increased competition.

The Best of Two Worlds

But still the moot question remains: What kind of values should we promote? Nobody can deny the importance of technological advancement for a developing society like ours and similarly a tension-free, upright and virtuous life is equally important. Now, how do we reconcile these two conflicting attitudes? The answer is simple. We must adopt the best of the Western civilisation while firmly retaining the best of ours.

A resolute drive towards literacy will prove to be one of the best ways of overcoming the backwardness among the masses. When our values and traditions are hurt, when democracy is imperilled and when our very existence is threatened, what is needed is faith in ourselves, our glorious history and culture. This knowledge will reimpose our confidence in ourselves. Thus our attitude towards Western culture will

undergo a sea change. We shall not look towards it as an alternative to our native culture but only as the supplement which can buttress our own culture. Gandhiji rightly remarked, "I do not want my house to be closed by walls on all sides and windows to be stuffed. Rather I want all the cultures to blow freely through my house. But I do not want to be swept off my feet by any of them." His words seem to be prophetic in the times we are facing today. An approach consistent with the eternal message of his words needs to be followed.

Intelligentsia has a special role to play in the present state of affairs. They should shoulder the responsibility of providing the requisite direction to the society. A well-planned mass drive is needed to root out the evils of corruption, violence, communalism, etc., which are striking at the very roots of our society. The downtrodden and illiterate people, who cannot afford even two square meals a day, can hardly devote their time and energies to sort out the problem.

Above all, the character of the people needs to be reinforced. The decadence of the society begins when the character nosedives. People have become selfish and money-minded. Their apathy to the all-round decay is appalling. It is well said that it is men and not the gold which makes a nation strong. Therefore, the need of the hour is to build a strong society resting on a strong national character. In an age where the West is reverting to Yoga, Ayurveda, herbal treatment, etc., we should keep our feet firmly rooted in our soil rather than immaturely trying to emulate the West in every field. □

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Should We Scrap Censorship?

A few months ago, the Sri Lankan government opted for new censorship regulations on its Press. It has furnished the executive with extensive powers in this regard in an apparent attempt to stop any independent coverage of its military operations against the Tamil Tigers. Though the act invited a host of criticisms, it seemed to be need-based as well as very pragmatic. It has clamped a cap on the right to expression of the Press, but, of course, for a greater cause—the safety and security of the nation. And here the famous dictum, "necessity knows no law", serves as the guiding force. Mentioning all this would not amount to drifting away from the proposed topic as it makes us ponder not only what we should do but also why we should do.

In the present context, censorship mainly concerns the visual media. The modern day portrayal of the woman on the screen, in advertisements and in sundry other forms is characterised by much obnoxiousness. The overt sexual nuances in most forms of mass media in so-called fashion parades or even in women's magazines speak volumes of the perversity that has unwarrantedly dawned upon our media. The woman who takes advantage of her sexuality to scandalise the audience is a point to be noted. In recent years, in India, a series of movies, making the debut perhaps with Raj Kapoor's much talked about *Ram Teri Ganga Maali*, has made its foray to the silver screen where female sexuality has been perversely portrayed. And then a Kimi Katkar or a Shilpa Shirodkar have had no inhibitions in terms of exposing, to an objectionable extent, and thereby catering to the perverse taste of the audience. A couple of months ago, a Bollywood heroine, Mamta Kulkarni, threw her feminine inhibitions when she posed literally nude in a magazine, and more deplorable, she even did not try to vindicate her act.

Sex sells

In the advertising domain too, the idea of exhibiting a female model by exploiting her sexuality has acquired greater boost. The model, draped in clinging apparel, exhorts the customers to achieve at once two desirable aims: one, buy the product, and two, acquire at the same time proximity to the female form. Advertisements, be it those for tyres, shaving cream or automobiles have exploited the sexuality of women to have a hot cakewalk for their products. Recently, an advertisement for a television set compared the slim form of the television to



Deepak Routrai
THIRD PRIZE WINNER

Deepak Routrai (b. 1978) is a post-graduate in history from Cuttack, Orissa.

In this essay, he provides several instances in the world of Indian cinema and advertisements that portray women with all vulgarity, leading to lower tastes—all with a view to selling a product and making quick bucks. Freedom is exploited to project women as mere objects of sex and for the prurient personality. The models and actresses are as much to blame as those who employ them. It is here, says Deepak Routrai, that censorship could play a restraining influence by preventing display of such kind of very corrupt impressionable models. There could not be anything better than a sound self-censorship that the various means of mass media should observe on their own.

This essay has been adjudged the best on the topic and with this consideration, the author wins the Third Prize in the "Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contest 12" and receives a cash award of Rs. 1000.

Chairperson: Deepak Dasgupta

the slim midriff of a woman model. A woman caressing seductively the controls of a remote control or a woman homing in on a debonair with the seducing maligned message "catch me if you can" are all abiding images that confirm a kind of sexual overtone in various advertisements. And, of course, the nadir was reached when high-profile models like Madhu Sapre and Milind Soman had no unwillingness to pose almost naked only to further the sale of a brand of shoes. To be pregnant with poignant feelings, the phrase "Sex sells" seems distinctively to be reigning supreme, unsullied and unhindered, both in movies and advertisements.

Even obscene numbers have made an unchecked foray into both films and audio cassettes. Anybody will scarcely forget the infamous number *Choli Ke Peeche Kya Hai*. Though this sort of vulgarity fills the listener with ecstasy, it can successfully, though ignobly, land the society in a promiscuous state.

Can all these errant acts justify the high profile that ancient India has been maintaining since times immemorial when it is a question of exercising continence and practising austerity and thereby maintaining a healthy social life? Are they the real surviving legacies of the ancient India which had a rare sense of positive restraint in every respect? I presume, no. However, ancient India was not silent about sex altogether. Vigorous sexuality was—to be found in Indian social life at all times and sexual activity was, indeed, a positive religious duty. Images of closely embracing couples (*Maithuna*) were even carved on the walls of the temples. Then *Kamasutra* of Vatsyayana is considered to be a classic in this regard. But in all these there is a robust outburst of a phenomenon which is very much conspicuous by its absence in the modern perversities. This is nothing other than restraint. The preliminaries of sexual intercourse are treated, but the act is rarely, if ever, described in detail until a very late period. Such detailed description occurs in vernacular poetry, but the poets of India's greatness preferred to leave something at least unsaid as a mark of being introvert. Keeping all this in view, the obvious as well as impeccable answer to the proposed question is a robust 'yes'. And given the choice between "censorship", which embarks upon an omnipotent intervention, and "non-censorship", which stands for a liberal non-intervention, we must be guided by the famous two dictums—"If you concede an

inch they will demand a yard" and "an open door tempts a saint". And as a result, we must go in for censorship, sterner censorship to be very precise, if at all India is to continue, as earlier, as a much cherished, much sought after, as well as much talked about land of sages and seers where 'wish' gives way to 'prudence', where conscience is preferred to 'mind'. We must not break away from our glorious past, and to make our motherland as sublime as ever, we must bridge the gulf between our 'profession' and 'practices', "preachings" and "performances"—the professions and preachings being those of our glorious restraint which is very much nobly associated with the Indian woman. This only can paint India as a real 'bull' not to be found in a common 'herd' of a host of foreign countries where pornography has been let loose as a mark of so-called unfettered 'liberalism' sordidly enough to seduce and corrupt the society and thereby create an uncanny atmosphere. Thereby India can successfully withstand the myriad foreign inroads which have been trying to cause cracks in the sublime facade of the Indian society. And what have they resulted in? The age-old respect for a general woman has been registered in the lowest nadir and the mystique attached to them has fallen like "tattered branches" and "withered leaves". It has also unchained a train of obnoxious symptoms which have raised their ugly heads like eve teasing, catcalls, and not to exaggerate, even molestation and rape. Women have been hammered down to the status of an epitome of sexuality and libidinousness.

Presently, the Press in India is invariably as well as ingloriously adorned with false reporting, cautious editing, partiality, party affiliations, etc. The efficacy of false reporting was also felt even more than a century ago when *The Elm's Telegram* was manipulated and interpolated in such a manner that it rendered the peoples of both France and Germany clamouring for a showdown on both the sides of the river Rhine and which ultimately led to the unification of Germany. Press people are evidently bent upon making false reporting and only to fetch a good clientele. Such people seem to have heaped much faith in the famous dictums—"Ends justifies the means" and "The world does not mind whether the cat is black or white as long as it catches mice". They justify, though secretly, the means, however heinous they may be, only to achieve the end of an enviable sale network. They are not mindful of the ill effects of unleashing baseless and careless reports, writings and articles as long as it provides a hot cakewalk for their magazines, newspapers, etc. Interpolation, exaggeration, tampering and manipulation are some of the dubious weapons with which the Press unceasingly creates unending confusions. The false quoting and malicious manipulations of the statements of politicians and ministers are not rare in occurrence. Needless to talk of the television and movie stars whose

private lives have been literally made public, creating an embarrassing and uncanny atmosphere. Is it what the "Fourth Estate" stands for?

A Free Hand for the Censor Board

The situation calls for a ready and effective censorship considering the above said perverse acts. And the maintenance of Public Moral Act is a right step in this regard and it should be made more stringent and should come pounding heavily on such careless and reckless acts. And the court censoring the high-profile models like Madhu Sapre and Milind Soman for the unwarranted exposure is a right response in this regard. Newspapers who harbour a deliberate carelessness and recklessness in

The disease clandestinely lies in our system—educational, social or even thought system. The false hope for an upward social mobility very often induces many girls to take to exposure. A revolution must come up not only from 'without' but also from 'within'. And here the large chunk of the responsibility lies with the audience itself.

unleashing reports must be dragged to the court of law and thereby chastised. Obscene songs must be shown the red signal before they make their entry into the market. Last, but not the least, the Censor Board should be furnished with a free hand in this regard.

However, censorship must not be unnecessarily omnipotent and unreasonably omnipresent. Aversions should be confined only to those entertainments which are stained with vulgarity and the entertainments which cater to the minimum entertainment needs of the audience should be promoted. The clamping of censorship on the Press, the "Fourth Estate", even demands more cautiousness and judiciousness. It must not come under any sort of censorship while it is honestly disposed to publishing true reports, for it frames and forms the public opinion. And in a democracy as large as India, it assumes a new role as a friend, philosopher and guide of the general political onlooker. History is studded with the irretrievable ill results of undue censorship. The all-pervasive censorship in dictatorial and communist states has never yielded desirable results.

We can safely conclude that instead of shuttling between being obsessed with censorship and getting liberal in the regard, we should rather settle pondering the remedies for the above said perversions which have ultimately forced the government to think in terms of censorship. A minute insight into the matter would confirm that the above perversions are merely the symptoms of the disease and not the disease itself. The disease clandestinely lies in our system—educational, social or even thought system. The false hope for an upward social mobility very often induces many girls to take to exposure. A revolution must come up not only from 'without' but also from 'within'. And here the large chunk of the responsibility lies with the audience itself. We must not only convey our displeasure but non-cooperate with those who want to make enviable fortunes by such heinous acts. And pitted to choose between censorship and non-censorship, it would be prudent not to cling to any extreme. As there is no rose without a thorn, the extremes have both prospects and constraints. After all, censorship is a means to an end and not an end in itself. It is a medicine and it should not be made a daily diet. Hence, we must maintain a middle path since censorship is as much a necessity as non-censorship and thereby only we can get salvation from the present situation. □

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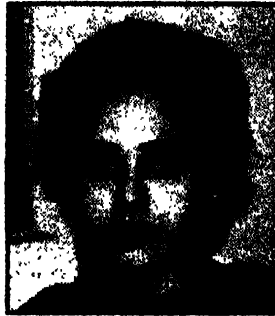
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Careers In Multimedia

Today is the age of showbiz. Whether it is the bomb blasts of Bombay or the fall-winter collection of Jatin Kochhar, the DNA analysis of Naina's body or the idiosyncrasies of Khushwant Singh, there is a single common factor creating the hype behind it all—the MEDIA. As it is, not one of us has been left unaffected by the tremendous impact of different types of media whose influx is only growing with each passing day. Imagine a situation where these multiple media are mixed together to give birth to an altogether new medium. This new medium, called the multimedia, has already arrived and is in the process of changing the very philosophy of life.

Multimedia, which is taking all aspects of entertainment, film-making, fashion, education, corporate presentations and home-shopping in its strides, has been universally acclaimed as the technology of the future. Experts assert—"This year, PC makers are expected to sell over 50 million PCs worldwide, about half of which will be equipped with CDROM drives for multimedia applications." Because PC has evolved from being a dull number cruncher to an interactive desk top wonder which can create, juggle and mix real life video graphics, produce scintillating audio beats, manipulate 2D and 3D images and evolve motion picture and animation. But one thing that is quite clear from the outset is that—Multimedia is neither a "product" nor a "market". It is a variety of products for numerous markets, all based upon the capability of computers to input, process and output digital media in all formats. Marketers assert that multimedia needs in the corporate sector, information services, education, entertainment and home segment are virtually limitless and go far beyond what hits the eye. With a flurry of activities spawning multimedia, many companies are venturing into it and are already developing a niche market for themselves. There are companies which are into multimedia marketing, services and software development and there are companies which form part of the usership segments such as advertising agencies, video and film making agencies, corporate houses, export houses, tourist offices and research centres. But there is yet another string fastened to the ever expanding network of multimedia family—the training institutes imparting training in multimedia and giving the latest to the budding Spielbergs and Roddenberrys.

"A student is often confused about the particular application area he should opt for, after a course in multimedia, since every area seems more lucrative than the other," says Mr. S.L. Gupta of IEC, one of the institutes offering courses in multimedia. Anyone after having completed a three-month diploma course in multimedia applications in graphics and animation, and having a penchant for creativity, could be secure with an immediate



Ms. Deepali Gupta
Director
IEC School of Art & Fashion

job as a visualiser, animator, designer, or a 2D/3D modeller on a starting salary of Rs. 3,000/-. Because multimedia definitely adds an imaginative touch to the creative skills of designers, illustrators and commercial artists for recasting their imaginations in various permutations using novel softwares such as Animator Pro, 3D Studio, Micrographix Designer and Authorware professional. As it is, in the recent past, there has been a sudden unstorming of design studios, advertising agencies and video agencies in Delhi, Bombay and other metros who are always searching for brains with the hidden technical edge of multimedia.

And if you are one who is glamour struck, then film production units and music video houses are the places where you can land up starting with anything between Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 5,000/-. The work profile is likely to include creating special effects, video editing, sound mixing, image editing, audio dubbing and video conversion. With the profusion of cable networks and channels, places like Zee television, ATN, Doordarshan and JAIN television are easy takers of talented minds imbibing the technical expertise. Companies such as Pentafour and Kirloskar Multimedia Ltd. are already investing crores of rupees on setting up film post-production units and using computers to restore the picture quality of old films, enhance the resolution of video clippings and create graphic effects.

Therefore, multimedia programming and software development is yet another key area, in fact, the backbone of the entire multimedia applications, in which a fresher could try his hands at. The salary could range from Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 4,000/-. The development of multimedia software could engulf a range of activities starting from corporate and sales presentations, educational softwares, information kiosks & information guides to music titles, video games and garment-designing packages.

The corporate sector has realised the need of replacing the old presentation media like slide projection by multimedia. That is why

the key players of the field such as Innovative Infosys, NIC, C-DAC, etc. are forever on the lookout for professionals capable of combining text and number with graphics, sound and motion video. A three-month course in multimedia authoring tools, designed specifically for people in business and education, who may not know much about computer programming, but whose jobs require them to design and deliver educational, instructional or informational materials, could just be the right kind of course.

If you feel that designing and developing is not your cup of tea and are looking for something more subtle, then you can go in for the job of a faculty member or a student coordinator at any of the multimedia training institutes on a starting pay of Rs. 3,000/-. A six-month course in multimedia applications coupled with a flair for teaching, and you are a qualified person for the post of a multimedia instructor. Some institutes also serve as the testing grounds for their own students by keeping them as trainees for a period of 2-3 months on stipend basis. Alternatively, a multimedia expert could also find gainful employment in schools/colleges using multimedia-based training techniques. All that he/she has to do is to be able to work on the particular platform (PCs, MAC, SGI, etc.) and be acquainted with the particular educational package being used there. In such cases, trainers have the opportunity to act more as experienced guides who also participate with the students in the interactive learning process. To the corporate trainer too, multimedia offers the benefit of conducting training sessions for large numbers, without having to congregate at one place, thereby saving time and money.

To the entrepreneur, wishing to venture into multimedia training, many options are available. If he has thorough knowledge of the market requirements, he can set up a training institute or a multimedia services company catering to the broadcast/non-broadcast video graphics industry, corporate presentation development or educational software development. While this option is undoubtedly the most challenging and intriguing, it is advantageous because the returns are higher and the growth prospects faster.

Capable of not only exploring the abysmal depths of imagination and creativity, but also inspiring special effects on a new scale, multimedia technology has finally arrived in India. According to experts, multimedia PC is most likely to become a regular household durable by 1997. In time, probably all computers will be "Multimedia Computers". So would you not like to be a part of this multimedia revolution which has taken the world by storm? Who knows, you could be the one driving the multimedia computer towards the three senses still unknown to it—Touch, Smell & Emotions. □

World Today

Special
Feature

1. Current Affairs

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

UN 50 years old

The United Nations celebrated its 50th anniversary for four days from October 20, 1995 attracting a large number of Heads of State and Government that the UN had not seen before (as many as 185). They assembled to reaffirm their faith in the UN system, even as the UN was facing many challenges, including the worst financial crisis.

The 50th anniversary speeches at the UN made at least three things clear: no one finds the body dispensable; its present shape is not satisfactory; and, no two members would have a totally agreed list of what needs to be done to make the indispensable body more satisfactory.

drafted document with the active participation of the majority of its membership. It was designed by the three victorious powers of World War II with the central purpose being to prevent a third world war. That has been achieved though there have been hundreds of inter-state and intra-state conflicts in the last 50 years, with millions of casualties. The UN has failed to bring about disarmament and keep peace, mainly because these functions involved the five veto-wielding great powers. Nevertheless, it has made great strides in advancing the cause of the humankind.

The Heads of State from all over the world reaffirmed their support to the UN and stressed the need for reform and expansion of the Security Council. Ethnic poverty, mal-

distribution of resources, human rights and rescue of UN from insolvency were highlighted by all. International terrorism and drug trafficking were also favourite subjects. While the developed nations talked about human rights, terrorism and war, the developing nations pointed out that the UN's main objective should be development of the poorer countries.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, made an impassioned plea for

"adequate presence" of developing countries on "objective criteria" so that their stakes in global peace and prosperity became part of UN's decision-making. He held nuclear weapon states directly responsible for proliferation and called for credible steps for complete elimination of nuclear weapons. "When some possess those weapons for an indefinite time, it becomes a tempting objective for others too, leading consequently to proliferation, which is impossible to police for all times," he said.

Everyone agreed that the powerful 15-nation Security Council should be enlarged. But there was no consensus on how many seats should be added and who should have them, although Germany and Japan are front-

running candidates. Also undecided is whether any of the new members should have permanent seats and if so, whether they should enjoy the same veto rights as the current big five—the U.S., Russia, Britain, China and France—or even whether those veto rights should be preserved.

India's claim to permanent membership of the Security Council is unanswerable. For that matter, the entire Third World, most of whose members won freedom well after the UN Charter was signed in 1945, have a claim to its revision. India's claim has won a support from an impressive number of states. But the main sceptic, if not indeed opponent, is the United States with Britain as its dutiful support though its own credentials to permanent membership have been eroded away by time.

NAM summit

The 11th summit of the non-aligned movement (NAM) concluded in Cartagena (Colombia) on October 20, 1995 with the usual declaration setting out the demands of the developing nations on various global issues.

The NAM called for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones as a necessary first step towards attaining the objective of eliminating weapons of mass destruction. The communique issued by the NAM summit urged states to conclude agreements with a view to creating such zones where they did not exist.

Apparently, the 113-member movement endorsed the regional approach to non-proliferation. Pakistan favoured such an approach in sharp contrast to that of India's global view. New Delhi had all along held that nuclear proliferation was a global issue and should be dealt with at that level.

India achieved a degree of satisfaction on two goals. First, NAM's refusal to intervene in the Kashmir issue and its unequivocal condemnation of support to terrorists strengthened India's position in the Third World. Second, with the endorsement of its proposal for universal disarmament within a stipulated time frame by NAM, India's stock rose as one of the leaders among the developing nations.

The NAM also called for the reform of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund where the weighted voting system makes the voice of the developing countries irrelevant and pledged to step up South



U.S. President Mr. Bill Clinton, U.N. Secretary General, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, U.N. General Assembly President, Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral of Portugal, Russian President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, and French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, pose during a group photo at a special commemorative U.N. General Assembly session marking the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations on October 22, 1995

The UN faces bankruptcy because its largest donor nations have not paid their bills.

The special General Assembly session ended on UN Day, observed annually on October 24, the date the UN Charter came into force.

World leaders expressed their concern about nuclear tests carried out by France and China and the war in Bosnia. The United States, which owes the UN well over \$1 billion, was another favourite target, particularly among its European allies, for making the UN bankrupt.

The anniversary provided for fresh stocktaking of the organisation's development and functioning. There was criticism that the UN Charter was not a democratically

World Today

South cooperation as well as efforts to achieve total disarmament.

In an "Appeal from Colombia", adopted at the end of the three-day summit, the members demanded that the multilateral debts of low-income developing countries be written off. The summit asked the NAM chairman to convey, at the forthcoming meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialised nations, the strong feelings of the members about the new protectionism indulged in by the developed countries.

Another summit document, "Call from Cartagena", ignored Pakistan's plea for creating a mechanism within the movement to settle its members' bilateral disputes—a device to internationalise the Kashmir problem. However, the declaration accommodated, to some extent, Islamabad's views by agreeing to refer its proposal for dispute settling mechanism to the NAM coordination bureau for further study. The Pakistani Prime Minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, in her speech at the plenary session had herself pleaded for such a mechanism.

Women's meet

The 11-day fourth World Women's Conference concluded in Beijing on September 15, 1995 with the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action by 190 countries. Barring 31 countries which expressed reservations on specific paragraphs in the document and 10 countries which clarified how they would interpret some sections of it, the two documents were adopted through a process of consensus.

The areas of disagreement were few and referred to sexual and reproductive rights in different contexts and the desirability of not punishing women forced to have illegal abortions. The majority of the countries registering reservations were Islamic; the rest were Catholic-majority countries. Amongst the Islamic countries to dissent were Egypt, Kuwait, Malaysia, Iran, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia, Syria, Pakistan, Jordan and the Maldives.

India received a thunderous applause as its leader, Mrs. Sarala Gopalan, said that the country had no reservation in the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action. The delegations to the conference agreed on a blueprint for women's rights. In its final form, the 100-plus page Platform of Action did not mention sexual orientation. But neither did it rule out the idea that discrimination based on sexual orientation was a problem. The document was non-binding, but was intended to serve as a guide for governments.

Women leaders called for greater participation of women in politics. The message came loud and clear from the array of first ladies that addressed the plenary sessions of the conference. They claimed that not only must they elbow their way into politics but they must force their way into Parliament

in increasing numbers if they wanted to alter the social and economic structure.

There should be nothing surprising about the unqualified support lent by India to the adoption of the Declaration and Platform of Action in view of the near-unanimity of opinion in this country on matters relating to women's rights. If India could take such an uncompromising position despite the fact that its own record in matters relating to women's rights continued to give it a poor image, it redeflected an awareness of the staggering magnitude of the task it faced. Custodial rapes and deaths in police stations and the persisting reports of inequities heaped on women of the less-privileged castes highlighted by the media could entitle India to assume a holier-than-thou attitude towards others. Its total support to the Beijing Declaration, however, emphasised the fact that State policy in India was unflinchingly forward-looking and committed the State to changing an admittedly unsatisfactory state of affairs.

HRD Report

The Human Development Report, published annually by the United Nations Development Programme, showed that India's social indicators remained a poor comparison with those of South East Asia and China. The large gap in development indices showed that India had a lot of catching up to do in the social domain compared to its competitor emerging markets.

In estimating the human development index, which is a measure of the average achievement of a country in basic human capabilities, the report placed India (rank 134) well below China (111) and other countries in South East Asia. Vietnam (120) was closest to India, followed by Indonesia (104), Philippines (100), Malaysia (59) and Thailand (58) next in that order.

In adult literacy and infant mortality rate, India was way behind South East Asia and China. India's infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live birth) was a high 82, compared to a low of 13 for Malaysia. Except for Indonesia (58), for the other four countries the figure was in the 37-44 range. This was despite India's population per doctor at 2,439, compared to the position obtaining in Indonesia (7,143), Philippines (8,333) and Thailand (4,762). Also, public expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP was, except for China where it was 2.1 per cent, roughly one per cent for the other six.

India was also low in literacy levels, with half the population unlettered. The South East Asian 'clubs' have adult literacy levels above 80 per cent, with Philippines (94 per cent) and Thailand (93.5) having the highest levels for the group. The Philippines is the only country among the above six which has a higher percentage of people below the poverty line than India.

India's pupil-teacher ratio at the primary schooling level remained twice higher compared with the other six countries, implying less teacher attention per child.

In the list of underweight children under five, India was the worst performer. In fact, at 63 per cent this country had the dubious distinction of having the highest per cent of underweight children in the world, next only to Bangladesh (66 per cent).

Stabilising world population

The world's population could stabilise at 7.9 billion by the year 2050 if all the promises made in the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in September 1994 were implemented in right earnest by the governments all over the world. This was the optimistic note struck by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Dr. Nafis Sadik, as she released the *State of the World Population Report* on World Population Day in London on July 11, 1995.

It is a grim fact that nearly two-thirds of the 960 million illiterates all over the world are women and that 350 million couples even now have no access to modern family planning services. The report reiterated what the ICPD in Cairo prescribed in its programme of action. The 16-chapter programme, which the Cairo meet adopted, had laid emphasis on a comprehensive strategy for stabilising world population growth and attaining sustainable development. Several issues relating to environment, consumption pattern and ageing populations were also included in the programme, but media attention, understandably enough, got focussed on controversial matters like abortion, reproductive rights and fertility regulations. It was even then recognised that successful implementation of the programme would require "considerable political will, cooperation with non-governmental organisations and hard work."

The global count has now reached 5.7 billion and is expected to shoot over the six-billion mark even before the end of this century. The world population projections for the next century are even more staggering: 7.1 to 7.8 billion by 2015 and 7.9 to 11.9 billion by 2050. Although much would depend on the effectiveness of the population control strategies employed in the intervening period, it should be borne in mind that even if the net reproduction rate of one were to be achieved somewhere in the course of that timeframe, it would take almost another generation before the full impact of that achievement gets translated into reality.

A major initiative in the future will be to raise funds from the corporate sector to finance population activities. Major industrial groups from 10 Asian countries are being tapped under the banner of "Corporate Consultative Meeting on Planned Family Initiatives". The UNFPA is helping delineate country implementation strategies where the NGOs and the community are encouraged to play a key role.



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An accord for peace and an assassination

Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation signed a historic accord to extend Palestinian self-rule throughout the West Bank, marking a new major step towards peace in the Middle East. The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, and the PLO chief, Mr. Yasser Arafat, signed the pact in Washington on September 28, 1995. The pact allowed 1.2 million Palestinians to run their daily affairs after 28 years of Israeli occupation.

The U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, presided over the ceremony, held two years after Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat signed a declaration of principles on Palestinian autonomy in Washington. Egypt's President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak, and Jordan's King Hussein also witnessed the proceedings.



Left to Right: French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, British Premier, Mr. John Major, Prince Charles, Germany Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Kohl, German President, Mr. Roman Herzog, U.N. Secretary General, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Egyptian President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak, U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, and Netherlands Premier Mr. Wim Kok, stand behind Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's coffin during the funeral of the Israeli leader at the Jerusalem Mount Herzi military cemetery on November 6, 1995

Under the agreement, within six months from the date of signing of the accord in Washington, Israeli troops were to complete their withdrawal from seven major Arab towns and some 450 villages. Elections for a Palestinian Council would take place 22 days after the evacuation.

It was the most intensive Israeli-Arab bargaining since the Camp David accord between the Right-wing Likud Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin, and the Egyptian President, Mr. Anwar Sadat, in 1979. Once again, the two delegations fought over every clause.

Israelis had made weighty political concessions. In return, they retained control over the security of the 100,000 Jews, who would remain in their 127 West Bank settlements, at least, until the end of negotiations on the permanent status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, due to begin in May 1996.

Special arrangements were made for

World Today

Hebron, a city holy to Jews and Muslims, where about 450 Israelis live amid 100,000 Arabs. But overall administration would in the hands of the Palestinian authority, with Israel's role limited to protecting the settlers.

The new Palestinian Council would have 82 elected members—more than double the number proposed by Israel. It would have legislative and executive powers, though the summary stipulated that "it will not have powers in the sphere of foreign relations."

On the security side, the Palestinians were to deploy 12,000 armed police in 25 West Bank stations. Their tasks included confiscating illegal arms, arresting and prosecuting "individuals suspected of

perpetrating acts of violence and terror" and maintaining public order.

Israel retained overall responsibility for external security of the Israeli settlements. But, as the experience of Gaza and Jericho, evacuated 16 months ago, underlined cooperation between Israel and Palestinian security forces would be crucial.

The signing of a new Middle East agreement marked the death of the dream of a Greater Israel which dominated Israeli politics for an entire generation. In May 1977, Mr. Begin had declared: "There are

no occupied territories—there are liberated territories." That day ushered in a 15-year period, during which successive Israeli governments did all they could to build what they called the Greater Israel. The aim was to ensure eternal Jewish sovereignty over the Biblical lands of Judea and Samaria, better known to the rest of the world as the Occupied West Bank.

Mr. Rabin, after signing the agreement, noted the deep Biblical significance of the land Israel was yielding. He said every olive tree, every field and every flower bore the deep imprint of Jewish history. "But we are not alone here on this soil, in this land. And so we are sharing this good earth today with the Palestinian people—in order to choose life", Mr. Rabin declared.

As the peace process between Israel and Palestine got under way, perhaps the worst blow to the ceaseless efforts made by both the Palestinians and Jews came from totally an unexpected quarter: the assassination of

the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, the co-architect of the peace accord at the hands of an extremist Jew, who along with many other diehard groups in Israel, shared the fear that the accord was a sell-out to the Palestinians. Ironically enough, the death of Rabin only steeled the resolve of the new Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Shimon Peres, to carry on the unfinished task of the slain leader, with the support of the Palestinians and the world community.

Change in Nepal

Nepal's first nine-month-old communist government, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Manmohan Adhikari, was defeated in a no-confidence vote exercised by a group of opposition parties on September 10, 1995.

King Birendra appointed Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba, the leader of the centrist Nepali Congress as the Prime Minister on



Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba

September 11 after the collapse of the communist government. The opposition coalition, led by the Nepali Congress, had the support of 106 members, just over half the number of the House of Representatives. The Nepali Congress was backed by the national

Democratic Party and the Goodwill Party and some independents.

The fall of the communist government of Mr. Adhikari ended the climate of uncertainty that had clouded the political landscape of the Himalayan kingdom for the past three months. Its fate was sealed the moment the Nepalese Supreme Court quashed Mr. Adhikari's move seeking dissolution of the Lower House of Parliament.

Mr. Adhikari had recommended dissolution and fresh elections on June 9 as he sensed defeat in a no-confidence vote proposed by the opposition Nepali Congress. His recommendation followed the notification issued by the King convening a special session of Parliament to consider the no-trust move. The Supreme Court ruled that the Prime Minister's advice in that situation was not constitutionally valid. Finally, the Nepali Congress, with the help of the smaller parties, managed to vote out the kingdom's first communist government by mobilising 107 votes for the no-trust move in a House of 205. Mr. Adhikari was thus thwarted in his bid to stage a comeback in a fresh vote on the strength of the several anti-poverty measures he had initiated during his brief tenure.

What happened in Nepal was a positive development from the standpoint of the growth of constitutional practices, not only for that country but also for other countries of the region. The formation of Mr. Adhikari's minority government early in 1995, the opposition parties' willingness to allow that government to function for several months;

(Continued on page 75)

Test Of English Language

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1995

USAGE

Spotting Errors

Directions (Qs. 1 to 15): (i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are divided into three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b), (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (a, b or c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response. (ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are *not* required to correct the error. You are required *only* to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples P and Q have been solved for you.

P. The young child (a)/sing(ed)(b)/a very sweet song.(c)/No error.(d)

Q. We worked (a)/very hard (b)/throughout the season. (c)/No error. (d)

Explanation:

In item P, the word 'sing(ed)' is wrong. The letter under this part is 'b'; so 'b' is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, 'd' is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

Now attempt items 1 to 15.

Q. 1. Unless you stop to make noise at once, (a)/I will have no option but to (b)/bring the matter to the attention of the police. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 2. He couldn't but help (a)/shedding tears at the plight of the villagers (b)/rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 3. Since it was his first election campaign, the candidate was confused; (a)/none could clearly understand (b)/either the principles he stood for or the benefits he promised. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 4. It is an established fact that the transcendental American poets and philosophers, (a)/who lived in the latter half of the nineteenth century, (b)/were more influenced by Indian philosophy, in particular by Upanishadic Philosophy. (c)/No Error. (d)

Q. 5. No sooner did I open the door (a)/when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in (b)/making us shiver from head to foot. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 6. After opening the door (a)/we entered into the room (b)/next to the kitchen. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 7. When the dentist came in (a)/my tooth was stopped aching (b)/out of fear that I might lose my tooth. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 8. Emphasis on equality of life ensures (a)/for the health and happiness (b)/of every individual. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 9. The students were (a)/awaiting for (b)/the arrival of the chief guest. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 10. You will come (a)/to my party tomorrow, (b)/isn't it? (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 11. Having read a number of stories (a)/about space travel, (b)/his dream now is about to visit the moon (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 12. The meeting adjourned abruptly (a)/by the Chairman after (b)/about three hours of deliberation. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 13. Not one of the hundreds (a)/of striking workers (b)/were allowed to go near the factory. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 14. If I had known (a)/this yesterday (b)/I will have helped him. (c)/No error. (d)

Q. 15. Mr Smith was accused for murder (a)/but the court found him not guilty (b)/and acquitted him. (c)/No error. (d)

Sentence Improvement

Directions (Qs. 16 to 30): Look at the *italicised* part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the *italicised* part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the *italicised* part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R. The young child *sung* a very sweet song.

- (a) sing(ed) the
- (b) sing(ed)
- (c) sang a
- (d) No improvement

S. I *have already ready* this book twice.

- (a) I already twice have read this book.
- (b) I twice have already read this book.
- (c) I have twice already read this book.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

R. For item R, the correct sentence should read, "The young child *sang* a very sweet song". 'c' is, therefore, the correct answer.

S. Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. 'd' is, therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

Now attempt items 16 to 30.

Q. 16. Although India is still *by far* a poor country, it can become rich if its natural and human resources are fully utilised.

- (a) few and far between
- (b) by and large
- (c) by and by
- (d) No improvement

Q. 17. *The more they earn, more they spend.*

- (a) More they earn, more they spend
- (b) More they earn, the more they spend
- (c) The more they earn, the more they spend
- (d) No improvement

Q. 18. But in all these cases conversion from one scale to another is easy because scales *have well-formulated*.

- (a) can be well-formulated
- (b) are well-formulated
- (c) well-formulated
- (d) No improvement

Q. 19. Five years ago today, I *am sitting* in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.

- (a) was sitting
- (b) sat
- (c) have been sitting
- (d) No improvement

Q. 20. The old man felled some trees in the garden with *hardly no effort* at all.

- (a) hard effort
- (b) hardly any effort
- (c) a hardly any effort
- (d) No improvement

Q. 21. She says she's already paid me back, but I can't remember, so I'll have to *take her word*.

- (a) to take her word true
- (b) to take her at her word
- (c) to take her word for it
- (d) No improvement

Q. 22. The workers are *hell bent at getting* what is due to them.

- (a) hell bent on getting
- (b) hell bent for getting
- (c) hell bent upon getting
- (d) No improvement

Q. 23. You are warned *against committing* the same mistake again.

- (a) to commit
- (b) for committing
- (c) against to commit
- (d) No improvement

Q. 24. While we would like *that all Indian children* to go to school, we need to ponder why they do not.

- (a) that all the Indian children
- (b) if all the children of India
- (c) all Indian children
- (d) No improvement

Q. 25. *Due to these reasons* we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.

- (a) Out of these reasons
- (b) For these reasons
- (c) By these reasons
- (d) No improvement

Q. 26. When it was feared that the serf

might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes at crushing them.

- (a) into crushing
- (b) in crushing
- (c) without crushing
- (d) No improvement

Q. 27. In India today many of our intellectuals still talk in terms of the French revolution and the Rights of Man, not appreciating that *much has happened* since then.

- (a) much has been happening
- (b) much had happened
- (c) much might happen
- (d) No improvement

Q. 28. Taxpayers *are to be* conscious of their privileges.

- (a) have to
- (b) need
- (c) ought to
- (d) No improvement

Q. 29. I would have waited for you at the station if I *knew* that you would come.

- (a) had known
- (b) was knowing
- (c) have known
- (d) No improvement

Q. 30. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could *penetrate* such a mindless act on his friends.

- (a) perpetuate
- (b) perpetrate
- (c) precipitate
- (d) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Synonyms

Directions (Qs. 31 to 40): In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are *italicised*. You may also find only a group of words which is *italicised*. For each *italicised* part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the *italicised* part.

E. His style is quite *transparent*.

- (a) verbose
- (b) involved
- (c) lucid
- (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word "lucid" is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So 'c' is the correct answer.

Now attempt questions 31 to 40.

Q. 31. We should always try to maintain and promote communal *amity*.

- (a) bondage
- (b) contention
- (c) friendship
- (d) understanding

Q. 32. Many species of animals have become *extinct* during the last hundred years.

- (a) aggressive
- (b) non-existent
- (c) scattered
- (d) feeble

Q. 33. True religion does not require one to *proselytise* through guile or force.

- (a) translate
- (b) hypnotise
- (c) attack
- (d) convert

Q. 34. That the plan is both inhuman and *preposterous* needs no further proof.

- (a) heartless
- (b) impractical
- (c) absurd
- (d) abnormal

Q. 35. The attitude of the Western countries towards the Third World countries is rather *callous* to say the least.

- (a) passive
- (b) unkind
- (c) cursed
- (d) unfeeling

Q. 36. Whatever the *verdict* of history may be, Chaplin will occupy a unique place in its pages.

- (a) judgement
- (b) voice
- (c) outcome
- (d) prediction

Q. 37. He *corroborated* the statement of his brother.

- (a) confirmed
- (b) disproved
- (c) condemned
- (d) seconded

Q. 38. Whatever opinion he gives is *sane*.

- (a) rational
- (b) obscure
- (c) wild
- (d) arrogant

Q. 39. The story is too fantastic to be *credible*.

- (a) believable
- (b) false
- (c) readable
- (d) praiseworthy

Q. 40. Catching snakes can be *hazardous* for people untrained in the art.

- (a) tricky
- (b) harmful
- (c) difficult
- (d) dangerous

Antonyms

Directions (Qs. 41 to 50): In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is *italicised* in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the *italicised* word or phrase.

Example "F" has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a *smart* girl.

- (a) lazy
- (b) active
- (c) indecent
- (d) casual

Explanation: The word which is nearest in meaning to the *italicised* word "smart" is "lazy". So (a) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 41 to 50.

Q. 41. His short but pointed speech was *applauded* by all sections of the audience.

- (a) disapproved
- (b) misunderstood
- (c) praised
- (d) welcomed

Q. 42. In ancient India, scholars had no interest in political power or *material* growth.

- (a) internal
- (b) spiritual
- (c) psychic
- (d) celestial

Q. 43. A *friendly* dog met us at the farmgate.

- (a) helpful
- (b) understanding
- (c) quiet
- (d) hostile

Q. 44. He is extremely *intelligent* but proud.

- (a) dull
- (b) weak
- (c) ignorant
- (d) simple

Q. 45. The young leader was *reluctant* to shoulder the responsibilities of the ministerial office.

- (a) wanting
- (b) willing
- (c) anxious
- (d) eager

Q. 46. He *abandoned* his family.

- (a) supported
- (b) encouraged
- (c) pleased
- (d) saved

Q. 47. History *abounds* in instances of courage.

- (a) shines
- (b) lacks
- (c) suffices
- (d) fails

Q. 48. *Adversity* teaches man to be humble and self-reliant.

- (a) Sincerity
- (b) Animosity
- (c) Curiosity
- (d) Prosperity

Q. 49. Like poverty, *affluence* can sometimes create its own problems.

- (a) indigence
- (b) opulence
- (c) sorrow
- (d) exuberance

Q. 50. The habit of *squandering* money should not be encouraged.

- (a) discarding
- (b) hoarding
- (c) collecting
- (d) saving

SELECTING WORDS

Simple Sentences

Directions (Qs. 51 to 60): Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt item numbers 51 to 60.

Q. 51. You haven't had your lunch yet, _____ you?

- (a) are
- (b) aren't
- (c) have
- (d) haven't

Q. 52. Life is to death as pleasure is to _____.

- (a) poverty
- (b) suffering
- (c) anguish
- (d) pain

Q. 53. The French _____ reputed to have a very good sense of humour.

- (a) is
- (b) was
- (c) are
- (d) will be

Q. 54. 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the _____ of life oiled and running smoothly.

- (a) path
- (b) machine
- (c) garden
- (d) river

Q. 55. Many of the advances of civilisation have been conceived by young people just on the _____ of adulthood.

- (a) boundary
- (b) threshold
- (c) peak
- (d) horizon

Q. 56. The more your action and thought are allied and _____, the happier you grow.

- (a) divergent
- (b) unravelled
- (c) integrated
- (d) invincible

Q. 57. He _____ in wearing the old-fashioned coat in spite of his wife's disapproval.

- (a) insists
- (b) persists
- (c) desists
- (d) resists

Q. 58. It is not what you say that _____, but what you do.

- (a) matches
- (b) implies
- (c) matters
- (d) moves

Q. 59. Physically we are now all neighbours, but psychologically we are _____ to each other.

- (a) primitives
- (b) complimentary
- (c) strangers
- (d) cowards

Q. 60. The old 'Nature Versus _____' debate regarding crime continues even today.

- (a) Man
- (b) Universe
- (c) Culture
- (d) Nurture

COMPREHENSION

Directions (Qs. 61 to 90): In this Section you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five items based on the passage. First, read Passage I and attempt the items based on it. Then go on to the next passage.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you.

PASSAGE

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

- I. The author's main point is that
- different forms of life are found on earth
 - different levels of existence are possible in nature
 - peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
 - even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life
- J. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position?
- All forms of life have a single overriding goal
 - The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
 - All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
 - A parallel is drawn between happiness and life and pain and death

Explanation:

- I. The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So 'c' is the correct answer.
- J. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So 'b' is the correct answer.

New attempt Items 61 to 90.

PASSAGE I

Courage is not only the basis of all virtue; it is its expression. Faith, hope, charity and all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. There are roughly two types of courage. The first, an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death, is physical courage. The second, a more reasoning attitude which enables him to take coolly his career, happiness, his whole future, or his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile, is moral courage.

I have known many men, who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places, but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked moral courage. On the other hand, I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks. But I have never met a man with moral courage who couldn't, when it was really necessary, face a situation boldly.

- Q. 61. A man of courage is
- cunning
 - intelligent
 - curious
 - careful

Q. 62. All virtues become meaningful because of

- faith
- charity
- courage
- hope

Q. 63. Physical courage is an expression of

- emotions
- deliberation
- uncertainty
- defiance

Q. 64. A man with moral courage can

- defy his enemies
- overcome all difficulties
- face a situation boldly
- be very pragmatic

Q. 65. People with physical courage often lack

- mental balance

- capacity for reasoning
- emotional stability
- will to fight

PASSAGE II

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

Q. 66. Speech can be a curse, because it can

- hurt others
- lead to carelessness
- create misunderstanding
- reveal our intentions

Q. 67. The best way to win a friend is to avoid

- irony in speech
- promposity in speech
- verbosity in speech
- ambiguity in speech

Q. 68. A 'slip of the tongue' means something said

- wrongly by chance
- unintentionally
- without giving proper thought
- to hurt another person

Q. 69. While talking to an uneducated person, we should use

- ordinary speech
- his vocabulary
- simple words
- polite language

Q. 70. If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound

- flat
- boring
- foolish
- democratic

PASSAGE III

After submitting his resignation, Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job, Albert looked around for a cigarette shop. He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist. It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop. He suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself. It was bound to be profitable, he felt.

Q. 71. Albert was sad and depressed because

- he was not able to buy cigarettes
- he was worried about finding a job
- he had had to walk on a long road
- he had no money for the train journey

Q. 72. After submitting his resignation

Albert came out worrying about

- a job
- cigarettes
- a shelter
- the next available train

Q. 73. Albert decided not to look for a new job because

- he did not want to work at all
- there was no hope of finding a job
- the thought of having to look for a job greatly distressed him
- he saw the possibility of self-employment

Q. 74. A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable because

- cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly
- cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit
- a cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers
- any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers

Q. 75. There was no cigarette shop on that road because

- it was a very narrow road
- smoking is banned in that area
- cigarette-shop owners do not make any profit
- just by chance nobody had opened one on that road

PASSAGE IV

Sometimes we went off the road and on a path through the pine forest. The floor of the forest was soft to walk on, the frost did not harden it as it did the road. But we did not mind the hardness of the road because we had nails in the soles and heels of our boots and the heel nails bit on the frozen ruts and with nailed boots it was good walking on the road and invigorating. It was lovely walking in the woods.

Q. 76. Sometimes we walked through the pine forest as

- the path was unaffected by the frost
- it was good walking with nails in the boots
- the walk was invigorating
- it was sheer joy to walk in the forest

Q. 77. The floor of the forest was soft because

- the frost did not harden it on account of trees
- the travellers were wearing boots
- the shoes had nails on their sole and heel
- they enjoyed walking in the woods

Q. 78. We did not mind the hardness of the road because

- we had nailed boots on
- it was good walking on the road
- the walk was refreshing
- the nails bit on the frozen roads

Q. 79. 'Frozen ruts' means

- very cold roads
- wheel marks in which frost had become hard
- the road covered with frost
- hard roads covered with snow

Q. 80. We found great joy on account of

- wearing nailed boots
- the good long walk on the road
- walking occasionally through the forest
- walking on frost with nailed boots on

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PASSAGE V

Most of us are not very good listeners. We tend to believe that at meetings we shall be judged by the amount we can contribute in sheer volume of words rather than how much we absorb other people's ideas. When we are listening, or think we are, we find it almost impossible to stop talking to ourselves. We assume that what the other person is saying is dreary and pointless. We don't open our mouth, of course, because that is just plain bad manners; but we do tend to use our listening moment to work out and rehearse what we hope to say. Again and again at meetings you will hear people hotly denouncing views that have never been put forward or defending to the last breath those that have never been attacked. We live in a competitive world and most of us are concerned with putting our own ideas across or beating the other in argument about their ideas.

Q. 81. At meetings, we believe we shall be judged by the

- (a) number of questions we put to the speaker
- (b) noise we make while others are speaking
- (c) volume of words we contribute
- (d) amount of ideas we absorb from others

Q. 82. "It is just plain bad manners". This refers to

- (a) talking to ourselves
- (b) using offensive language
- (c) sleeping soundly while somebody is talking
- (d) interrupting the speaker frequently

Q. 83. Often at times, you will hear people hotly denouncing

- (a) views held universally
- (b) views that have never been put forward
- (c) absurd arguments put forward by others
- (d) views that are opposed to their own

Q. 84. "defending to the last breath" means

- (a) refusing to yield before enemy attack
- (b) trying to save somebody from an attack of breathlessness
- (c) sacrificing one's own life for defending positions on the battle front
- (d) desperately defending or supporting arguments or points of view

Q. 85. "dreary" in the present context means

- (a) humorous
- (b) lively
- (c) provocative
- (d) uninteresting

PASSAGE VI

At this stage of the civilisation, when many nations are brought into close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is a fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

Q. 86. The need for a greater understanding between nations

- (a) was always there
- (b) is no longer there
- (c) is more today than ever before
- (d) will always be there

Q. 87. According to the author the 'mentality' of a nation is mainly a product of its

- (a) history
- (b) international position
- (c) politics
- (d) present character

Q. 88. Englishmen like others to react to political situations like

- (a) us
- (b) themselves
- (c) others
- (d) each other

Q. 89. According to the author his countrymen should

- (a) read the history of other nations
- (b) have a better understanding of other nations.
- (c) not react to other nations
- (d) have vital contacts with other nations

Q. 90. The character of a nation is the result of its

- (a) mentality
- (b) cultural heritage
- (c) gross ignorance
- (d) socio-political conditions

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions: In each of the questions 91 to 100, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

Example: Z. It is well known that

P: the effect

Q: is very bad

R: on children

S: of cinema.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) SPQR
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) QSRP

Explanation: The proper way of writing the sentence is 'It is well known that the effect of cinema on children is very bad.' This is indicated by the sequence PSRQ and so 'a' is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 91 to 100.

Q. 91. If you need help

P: promptly and politely

Q: ask for attendants

R: to help our customers

S: who have instructions.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR
- (b) QPSR
- (c) QSRP
- (d) SQRP

Q. 92. He was so kind and generous that

P: he not only

Q: made others do so

R: but also

S: helped them himself.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) SPQR
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) QPRS

Q. 93. People

P: at his dispensary

Q: went to him

R: of all professions

S: for medicine and treatment.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPRS
- (b) RPQS
- (c) RQSP
- (d) QRPS

Q. 94. The national unity of a free people

P: to make it impracticable

Q: for there to be an arbitrary administration

R: depends upon a sufficiently even balance of political power

S: against a revolutionary opposition that is irreconcilably opposed to it.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRPS
- (b) QRSP
- (c) RPQS
- (d) RSPQ

Q. 95. Little

P: that he had been let down

Q: stood by all these years

R: did he realise

S: by a colleague whom he had.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ
- (b) RSQP
- (c) QSRP
- (d) QSPR

Q. 96. There was

P: needed for its everyday life

Q: a time when each family

R: for itself most of the things it

S: actually produced.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRSP
- (b) RQPS
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) QSRP

Q. 97. We have to

P: as we see it

Q: speak the truth

R: there is falsehood and darkness

S: even if all around us.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQSP
- (b) QRPS
- (c) RSQP
- (d) QPSR

Q. 98. This majestic mahogany table

P: belongs to an old prince

Q: which has one leg missing

R: who is now impoverished

S: but not without some pride.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQSR
- (b) QRSP
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) QPRS

Q. 99. By this time

P: at the railway station

Q: reported mass looting

R: reports of violence were flooding in

S: while police dispatches.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) SPRQ
- (c) SQRQ
- (d) RSQP

Q. 100. It would

P: appear from his statement

Q: about the policy of the management

R: in dealing with the strike

S: that he was quite in the dark.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ
- (b) PSQR
- (c) RQPS
- (d) PRQS

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: In questions 101 to 105 each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

S₁: There was a boy named Jack.

S₆: At last she turned him out of the house.

P: So the mother asked him to find work.

Q: They were very poor.

R: He lived with his mother.

S: But Jack refused to work.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) QPRS
- (d) RPSQ

Explanation: The proper sequence in this

Example is: RQPS which is marked (a).

Therefore 'a' is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 101 to 105.

Q. 101.

S₁: But how does a new word get into the dictionary?

S₂: He sorts them according to their grammatical function, and carefully writes a definition.

P: When a new dictionary is being edited, a lexicographer collects all the alphabetically arranged citation slips for a particular word.

Q: The dictionary makers notice it and make a note of it on a citation slip.

R: The moment a new word is coined, it usually enters the spoken language.

S: The word then passes from the realm of hearing to the realm of writing.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) PRSQ (c) RQPS (d) RSQP

Q. 102.

S₁: Hungary, with a population of about ten million, lies between Czechoslovakia to the north and Yugoslavia to the south.

S₂: The new industries derive mainly from agricultural production.

P: Here a great deal of grain is grown.

Q: In recent years, however, progress has been made also in the field of industrialisation.

R: Most of this country consists of an extremely fertile plain, through which the river Danube flows.

S: In addition to grain, the plain produces potatoes, sugar, wine and livestock.

The proper sequence should be

(a) QRSP (b) RPSQ (c) PRSQ (d) RQSP

Q. 103.

S₁: There is only one monkey we can thoroughly recommend as an indoor pet.

S₂: Finally, let me say that no other monkey has a better temper or more winning ways.

P: They quickly die from colds and coughs after the first winter fogs.

Q: It is the beautiful and intelligent Capuchin monkey.

R: The lively little Capuchins, however, may be left for years in an English house without the least danger to their health.

S: The Marmosets, it is true, are more beautiful than the Capuchins and just as pleasing, but they are too delicate for the English climate.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) QRPS (c) QSPR (d) RPSQ

Q. 104.

S₁: There is a touching story of Professor Hardy visiting Ramanujan as he lay desperately ill in hospital at Putney.

S₂: It is the lowest number that can be expressed in two different ways as the sum of two cubes."

P: "No, Hardy, that is not a dull number in the very least.

Q: Hardy, who was a very shy man, could not find the words for his distress.

R: It was 1729.

S: The best he could do, as he got to the bedside was: "I say, Ramanujan, I thought the number of the taxi I came down in was a very dull number".

The proper sequence should be

(a) PRSQ (b) QSRP (c) QSPR (d) SQRP

Q. 105.

S₁: Growing up means not only getting larger, but also using our senses and our brains to become more aware of the things around us.

S₂: In other words, we must develop and use our ability to reason, because the destruction or the preservation of the places in which we live depends on us.

P: Not only does he have a memory but he is able to think and reason.

Q: In this, man differs from all other animals.

R: Before we spray our roadside plants or turn sewage into our rivers, we should pause to think what the results of our actions are likely to be.

S: That is to say, he is able to plan what he is going to do in the light of his experience before he does it.

The proper sequence should be

(a) QRSP (b) SPQR (c) SPRQ (d) QPSR

SELECTING WORDS

Directions: In the following passage (Qs. 106 to 120) at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your Answer Sheet. Examples Z₁ and Z₂ have been solved for you.

The ... (Z₁) ... was in the school in Shimla.
... (Z₂) ... was homesick.

(Z₁) (a) boy (b) horse (c) dog

(Z₂) (a) She (b) It (c) He

Explanation: Out of the list given in item Z₁, only 'boy' is the correct answer. So 'a' should be indicated as your response. For item Z₂, 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy'.

Now attempt Items 106 to 120.

India will find herself again when freedom opens out new horizons. Future will then fascinate her far more than the immediate past of frustration and humiliation. She will go ... (106) ... with confidence, rooted in herself and yet eager to learn from others and cooperate with them. Today she swings ... (107) ... a blind adherence to her old customs and a slavish imitation of foreign ways. In ... (108) ... of these can she find relief or life or growth. It is obvious that she has to come out of her ... (109) ... and take full part ... (110) ... the life and activities of the modern age. It should be equally ... (111) ... that there can be no real cultural or spiritual growth based on imitation. Such imitation can only be ... (112) ... to a small number which cuts itself ... (113) ... from the masses and the ... (114) ... of national life. True culture derives its ... (115) ... from every corner of the world, but it is ... (116) ... and has to be ... (117) ... on the wide mass of the people. Art and literature remain ... (118) ... if they are ... (119) ... thinking of foreign models. The day of a ... (120) ... culture confined to a small fastidious group is past. We have to think in terms of the people generally, and their culture must be a continuation and development of past trends and also represent their new urges and creative tendencies.

Q. 106. (a) up (b) forward (c) in

Q. 107. (a) between (b) among (c) amidst

Q. 108. (a) either (b) neither (c) both

Q. 109. (a) cell (b) groove (c) shell

Q. 110. (a) in (b) between (c) of

Q. 111. (a) important (b) obvious (c) patent

Q. 112. (a) ascribed (b) confined (c) linked

Q. 113. (a) off (b) out (c) down

Q. 114. (a) wells (b) lakes (c) springs

Q. 115. (a) force (b) ideal (c) inspiration

Q. 116. (a) home-grown (b) indigenous (c) original

Q. 117. (a) dependent (b) based (c) identified

Q. 118. (a) lifeless (b) static (c) inert

Q. 119. (a) rapidly (b) blindly (c) continually

Q. 120. (a) narrow (b) tribal (c) communal

ANSWERS

1. (a): Part (a) should be 'Unless you stop making noise at once'.

2. (a): Part (a) should be 'He couldn't help'.

3. (d): No error.

4. (c): Part (c) should be 'were much influenced by Indian philosophy, in particular by Upanishadic Philosophy'.

5. (b): Part (b) should be 'than the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in'.

6. (b): Part (b) should be 'we entered the room'.

7. (b): Part (b) should be 'my tooth stopped aching'.

8. (b): Part (b) should be 'the health and happiness'.

9. (b): Part (b) should be 'awaiting'.

10. (c): Part (c) should be 'won't you'.

11. (c): Part (c) should be 'he now dreams of visiting the moon'.

12. (a): Part (a) should be 'The meeting was abruptly adjourned by'.

13. (c): Part (c) should be 'was allowed to go near the factory'.

14. (c): Part (c) should be 'I would have helped him'.

15. (c): Part (a) should be 'Mr. Smith was accused of murder'.

16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (a)

20. (b) 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d)

24. (c) 25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (d)

28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (c)

32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (c) 35. (d)

36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (a)

40. (d) 41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d)

44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (b)

48. (d) 49. (a) 50. (d) 51. (c)

52. (d) 53. (c) 54. (b) 55. (b)

56. (c) 57. (b) 58. (c) 59. (c)

60. (a) 61. (d) 62. (c) 63. (a)

64. (c) 65. (b) 66. (c) 67. (d)

68. (c) 69. (b) 70. (c) 71. (b)

72. (a) 73. (d) 74. (c) 75. (d)

76. (a) 77. (a) 78. (a) 79. (c)

80. (d) 81. (c) 82. (d) 83. (b)

84. (d) 85. (d) 86. (c) 87. (a)

88. (b) 89. (b) 90. (d) 91. (c)

92. (a) 93. (c) 94. (d) 95. (a)

96. (d) 97. (d) 98. (d) 99. (c)

100. (b) 101. (a) 102. (b) 103. (b)

104. (b) 105. (d) 106. (b) 107. (a)

108. (b) 109. (c) 110. (a) 111. (b)

112. (b) 113. (a) 114. (c) 115. (c)

116. (a) 117. (b) 118. (b) 119. (b)

120. (a) □

In the examination hall, each candidate will be provided the Answer Sheet to mark the answers.

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● Which is the largest gurdwara?

—Rajni Khanduja, Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh)

The Golden Temple at Amritsar in Punjab is the largest gurdwara. It was built in 1577 by Guru Ram Das, the fourth Guru and completed by Guru Arjan Dev, his successor.

● Which is the fastest bird?

—Totik Pertin, Aizawl (Mizoram)

The fastest bird on land is the ostrich, which, despite its bulk, can run at up to 65 km per hour (40 miles per hour) when necessary.

● What protects our eyes?

—Amit Prasad, Arrah (Bihar)

Our eyes are very delicate organs that need protection. Tears kill invading germs and our eyelids, eyelashes and eyebrows help to keep out other harmful particles.

Our eyes' first line of defence are eyelashes and eyelids. Our eyelashes form two rows of stiff hairs around each eye. They help to catch and remove any large particles that come too close to our eyes.

Our eyelids are equipped with muscles so that they can open and close. The reflex action that makes us close our eyes helps to protect them from being injured by objects or dazzled by bright light. Any dust or dirt that does reach our eyes is removed when we blink. Our eyelids close briefly, sweeping across the front of our eyeballs.

The eyebrows form two long patches of protective hairs above our eyes. They prevent moisture from our forehead from running down into our eyes.

● Who was Chaitanya?

—M. S. Karunai Prakash, Tanuku (Andhra Pradesh)

A Hindu mystic and reformer who was worshipped as the incarnation of Krishna. Temples were built after his death at the traditional site at Brindavan which is still visited as a place of pilgrimage.

● Which is the largest planetarium?

—Kulwant Singh, Kathua (Jammu & Kashmir)

The world's largest planetarium is in Miyazaki (Japan). Completed on June 30, 1987, its dome has a diameter of 27 m (88 ft 7 in).

● What is a Ghallughara and what is its origin?

—Parvathi Nair, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

It means massacre, a term which came to be used during the terrorism days of Punjab a few years back. There are two recorded Ghallughara in Sikh history. The first took place in June 1746 when over 7,000 Sikhs were slain north of Lahore and is known as the *Chhota Gallughara*. The other took place on February 5, 1762 at the hands of Ahmed Shah Abdali when between 12,000 to 30,000 Sikhs were killed, oddly enough on their way to village Barnala. They were making for Patiala in the hope of getting help from Raja Ala Singh, ancestor of Amarindra Singh. The promised help did not materialise. This is known as the *Vadda* (the big) *Ghallughara*.

● Which newspaper has the largest circulation?

—Rashid Hasib, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

Malayala Manorama, published from Kottayam, Kozhikode, Kochi

and Thiruvananthapuram, has consistently maintained its lead position as the highest-selling daily. The latest recorded circulation figure (December 1993) is 7,25,477.

The largest circulation for a single edition daily (December 1993) is 4,50,516 of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, published from Calcutta.

● What is 'bill of lading'?

—Ranjay Pal, Bhawanigarh (Punjab)

It is a document giving proof of particular goods having been loaded on a ship. The person to whom the goods are being sent normally needs to show the bill of lading in order to obtain the release of the goods. For air freight, there is an 'airway bill' and for rail freight, the document is called 'RR' (railway receipt).

● What is the contribution of Rutherford towards science?

—Neelesh Kumar, Phulbani (Orissa)

Earnest Rutherford (1871-1937), a New Zealand physicist, was a pioneer of modern atomic science. His main research was in the field of radioactivity and he discovered alpha, beta and gamma rays. He named the nucleus and was the first to recognise the ionising nature of the atom. He won the Nobel prize in 1908.

● Who invented the sewing machine?

—Varsha Sharma, Kottur (Karnataka)

The patent for the world's sewing machine lay buried among a sheaf of papers relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes for many years before it was discovered. But for the curiosity of Newton Wilson, who found the specification by chance in London's Patent Office library one day in 1874, it might never have been found at all. Wilson realised that the patent for the sewing machine was granted to Thomas Saint, cabinet maker.

Wilson also found that it incorporated the same perpendicular action and straight needle, patented later by Isaac Singer, the same pressing surfaces designed to hold the cloth taut and eyeperced needle patented later by Elias Howe and the same overhanging arm which is a basic characteristic of all sewing machines even today.

The poor French tailor, Barthélemy Thimonnier's career as the first sewing machine manufacturer began and ended in violence. Having built a prototype, he was convinced a fortune was waiting

for him, but the tailors of Paris saw Thimonnier's sewing machines as a serious threat to their own livelihood. In the factory where Thimonnier was engaged as supervisor and mechanic, the tailors smashed every machine beyond repair. Thimonnier was heartbroken and bewildered. He was also out of a job.

Others who came later, won the rewards denied to the pioneers, including the Americans Elias Howe and Isaac Singer. They made the sewing machine into the first universally accepted labour-saving device for the home. Both these inventive men earned the rich rewards of their enterprise and vision, but it is an irony of fortune that if Thomas Saint's original patent had been discovered 20 years earlier, the two wizards of the sewing machine would possibly have remained obscure and unrecognised as the forgotten cabinet maker. □

● How do the different species in the animal world protect themselves?

—R. Narayan, Madras

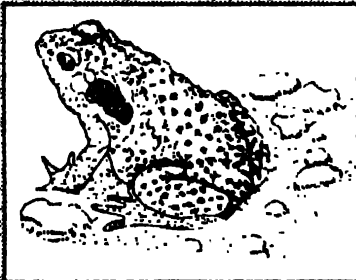
Nature has equipped the different animals, birds, reptiles and insects with ingenious devices to protect themselves from their enemies. The much too familiar chameleon can camouflage itself by changing its colour at the sign of danger. Tropical lizards use a natural quickset glue to defend their nests from marauding ants. Termites soldiers fire jets of the glue from an aperture on their heads across a range of several centimetres, and the glue went forth immobilises the assailants.

The North American owl butterfly frightens attackers away by exposing a pair of startling eyes on its wings. The owl-like false eyes even include a glint of light to complete the illusion.

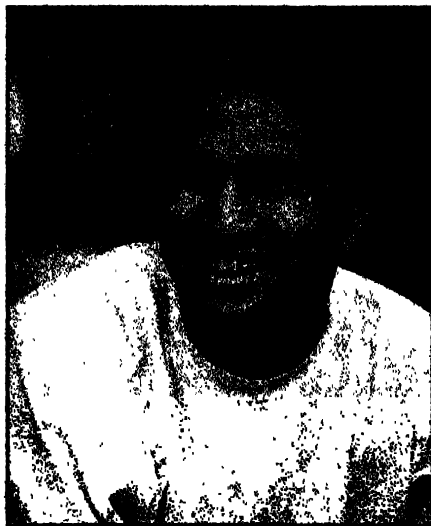
Antelopes and gazelles run fast to escape from their predators such as lions, cheetahs and hyenas, but African impalas take to what is called pranking to protect themselves—arching their back and leaping three metres straight up in the air. The repeated jumps can disconcert a predator about to spring, giving the impala a chance to bound away.

Some species of millipedes have developed a deadly form of chemical warfare to defend themselves: they release clouds of lethal hydrogen cyanide gas through minute vents along the sides of their bodies.

There are poisonous frogs too, with brightly coloured bodies that keep the enemies at bay. What to speak of insects whose entire shape of the body is so adapted to hide in thick foliage. The whole scheme is so deceptive that one would mistake an insect for a leaf or a drop of dew. There are insects that look like twigs and moths that resemble bird droppings.



Blooming Sports Prodigies



Sachin Tendulkar

Champions in sports are at a premium in India. But people are already looking at the nineties with confidence and enthusiasm. The country perennially starved of talent has thrown up not one but a number of sports prodigies—many in their teens and some in their twenties.

It may be true that crores of fans are glued to their television sets for a one-day cricket match. But it is no longer true that only cricket attracts media attention and big sponsors. Today, most of the sports are getting equal attention and talent is coming from diverse directions.

In weightlifting, there is Karnam Malleswari, world number one in her category. In shooting, Jaspal Rana proved his class by winning eight gold medals in the recently concluded Commonwealth Shooting Championships. In chess, India has produced world number two, Vishwanathan Anand, who has an eye on the top spot. In golf, there is Gaurav Ghei who has topped the tables in the prestigious Asian PGA tour. In tennis, India has Leander Paes who beat the twice Wimbledon finalist, Goran Ivanisevic, in the Davis Cup match in New Delhi to clinch the champion's title. In billiards, the country can boast of two-time former world champion and now World number two, Geet Sethi. And in swimming, teenage prodigy Sangeeta Rani Puri has won everything there is to win in the sport.

Indeed, for years now, India has been teetering on the verge of sporting potential which it is now producing with remarkable speed. Flashes of talent were seen in Milkha Singh's 400 metres dash in the 1960 Rome Olympics where he lost by mere 0.1 seconds. Many years later, P.T. Usha almost annexed the bronze in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics but lost by 0.01 seconds. Ramanathan Krishnan twice made it to the semifinals of Wimbledon in the sixties. Prakash Padukone

COVER STORY

won the All-England Badminton Championship in 1980.

However, the roller coaster started in 1983 when the Indian cricket team clocked a sensational win at the World Cup in England. Then came Sunil Gavaskar's world-breaking record of 10,000 runs in Test cricket followed closely by Kapil Dev's feat of becoming the highest wicket-taker of the world.

Like their predecessors, today a number of young sporting prodigies are knocking at the gates of heaven. Some like Sachin Tendulkar and Karnam Malleswari have made it and others like Sangeeta Rani Puri, Gaurav Ghei and Jaspal Rana are on the verge of global recognition.

Much has been written about Sachin Tendulkar and much more would be written about him in the years to come as he goes from one triumph to another. But for the first time ever a world famous organisation has put its stamp of approval on the fabulous talent of this young man. Recently, when he signed an estimated \$7.5 million (Rs. 27 crore) deal with WorldTel, he became the highest earner in cricket, ahead of Shane Warne of Australia and the West Indian sensation, Brian Lara. And before his 18th birthday, he had become the youngest in India and the second youngest cricketer ever to score a century.

Ever since then cricket lovers have been watching Sachin's performance with awe and disbelief. He has been hounded by fans for autographs and photographs. But the cricketing wonderkid is continuing his task unfazed, manifesting the potentialities of a maestro in the making.

From England to Sharjah to Australia and from Zimbabwe to New Zealand and South Africa, Sachin Tendulkar's firebrand aggression has become a topic of hot debate, his feats on the turf an essential part of modern day cricketing folklore.

However, a part of Tendulkar's magic is because of the immense popularity cricket enjoys in the country. But in a sport like golf achieving greatness can be a very daunting task. Gaurav Ghei has done just that. The 27-year-old officer of Bharat Petroleum Ltd. became the first Indian to win a title on the inaugural Asian PGA Tour. With his sensational win in the recently concluded Gadgil Western Masters, Ghei jumped from number 19 to No. 2 in the Order of Merit. The win was a culmination of years of staying on the periphery of golfing greatness.

Back in the eighties, after being hailed a child prodigy, Ghei was a virtually forgotten golfer after the limelight shifted to people like Basesad Ali, Ali Sher and Rohtas Singh. Golfing 'experts' said it was a classic case

of a young man who went on the road to burn out. That, despite the fact that he was the first Indian to annex a professional tournament abroad when he won at Johra Baru in Malaysia. In India, in the 1994-95 season, he was among the top five, finishing fourth in the Indian Open Championship. But his class finally came to the fore when he holed his chip well outside the 18th green on November 26 to win the Gadgil Western Masters and become the No. 2 ranked player in the Order of Merit.

In fact, this is the first time ever that two Indians feature in the top-five of the Order of Merit. The other, ranked No. 5 is Chiranjeev Milkha Singh, son of the legendary Indian runner, Milkha Singh.

Ghei has already made almost \$1.25 lakh (around Rs. 42 lakh) from his wins—the largest slice of \$80,750 (around Rs. 27 lakh) coming from the Gadgil Western Masters. But, he says, "Golf is not just about making money but also to improve as a player. There is no way but to slog it out there on the circuit."



Sangeeta Rani Puri

A lesson which Geet Sethi learnt many years ago. Today, the billiard champion's eye is cued so unerringly to the table that he has made the game his own preserve. A two-time former world champion and now World number two, Sethi makes winning look so easy.

On September 30, 1995 Sethi proved his class once again when he emerged victorious at the Gold Flake World Professional Championship in Bombay by defeating Devendra Joshi 1661-931, in the first-ever all-Indian final. This was Sethi's third win in four years and the victory was made sweeter by the fact that it again edged him tantalisingly close to the world number one status.

Defeating Devendra Joshi with a formidable cue-and-table game, Sethi once again emphasised the fact that when it comes to billiards, he brooks no competition in India at least. The win once again established Sethi as one of the greatest snooker players of the game and he also became the highest earning Indian of the sport by picking up the winner's earnings of 35,000 pound sterling (Rs. 17.5 lakh).

But money has never been an overriding factor for shooter Jaspal Rana. Back in 1987, when Narayan Singh Rana, an inspector in the Special Protection Group, initiated his 13-year-old son, Jaspal, into the unusual sport of shooting, he made it his life's mission to make the young lad a champion.

Narayan Singh is a proud man. His house bears a signboard saying 'This Area Has Produced An Asian Games Gold Medal Winner'.

Truly, the glory has come after the gold. And that is what India's 21-year-old champion shooter, Jaspal Rana, is basking in these days. At the recently concluded Commonwealth Shooting championships, Rana clinched four individual golds and four team golds. Thanks to him India finished way ahead of all others with a haul of 12 golds, nine silvers and four bronze medals. Today, Rana's ambition is not just to sit on his laurels but he is working towards a definite target in mind—to win a gold in the Atlanta Olympics. "Winning an Olympic gold is my long-cherished desire and also my ultimate goal. But that won't be a cake walk. It will stretch me to the limits. But I have already started preparing for it," says the champion who looks all set for bigger glories.

So does Karnam Malleswari. She too is aiming for the Atlanta Olympics. And going by the way she is training, Malleswari looks all set for bigger glory. At the recently concluded World Weightlifting Championship in Guangzhou in China, Malleswari, India's top ranked weightlifter, set a new world record in jerk and won three gold medals in the women's 54 kg category.

In fact, before the start of the championship, Malleswari was ranked number one in the world by the authoritative *World Weightlifting* magazine, official organ of the World Weightlifting Federation.

For the first time in the history of Indian women weightlifting has anyone topped the world rankings. Now Malleswari, with her incredible feat of bagging three golds

and setting a new world record in jerk, has not just retained her world title but created a new standard in women's weightlifting.

Indeed, Malleswari has been bringing laurels to India for some years now. Earlier, at the Asian Weightlifting Championship at Pusan in Korea, Malleswari annexed three golds in the 54-kg class and though her efforts were much below the Asian Games level, she ensured that she had a comfortable 19 kg margin over her nearest rival, Yuanhong Su of China. What thrilled the crowd was her 90-kg heave in snatch and 107.5 kg in clean and jerk.

In 1992, in the Asian Championship in Thailand, Malleswari picked up three silver medals and later in the Melbourne World Weightlifting Championship she won three bronze medals. In the Hiroshima Asian Games, she finished second to a Chinese girl in all the three events she participated in. And at the 1994 Istanbul World Championship, she struck gold. Today, Malleswari is ranked number one in the world. With her total of 202.5 kg in Guangzhou, she has equalled the world mark set by Chinese lifter, Zhang Zang.

It comes as no surprise that Malleswari has set her sight on the Olympics. She trains over six hours a day to be fighting fit for the Olympics. She is now enhancing her levels of training. And it would surprise no one if she came back with a medal from Atlanta as she has promised she would.

Sangeeta Rani Puri too is tipped for the 1996 Olympics. The 15-year-old's superlative swimming performances are the talk of the sports world. In the junior national swimming championships in July at Vijayawada, she set the pool ablaze with six golds, four silvers and set six new national records for Delhi. In September 1995, at the senior level National Aquatic Championship in Calcutta, she annexed seven golds, two silvers, two bronzes and lowered five national records.

India's newest water baby, brought up and trained in swimming in the U.S., says she is trying to improve her timings further. Born in Trinidad on December 4, 1979 to an Indian father and a West Indian mother, the family moved to California when Sangeeta was four years old. Along with her parents, Sangeeta migrated back to India earlier this year, but that did not deter her from pursuing swimming seriously despite the largely, changed scenario between India and America as far as sports facilities go. Seven to eight hours, six days a week at the Talkatora swimming pool, under the watchful eye of Asian Games silver medalist, Khazan Singh, put her on the trip to her first junior level national meet at Vijayawada.

But despite her superlative performances, Sangeeta is not too happy about her achievements. Perhaps she realises that she can do far more than what she is doing and the cutting edge in any sport is the mind. "You have to mentally train yourself to cross that barrier of pain. Once that's done, records will come on their own," says Sangeeta a firm believer in the old adage, "swimming is nothing, winning is..."

Leander Paes has been following that adage for some years now. In fact, for a country that never confidently straddled the international tennis courts, young Leander Paes has come as a whiff of fresh air and hope. The winner of the junior men's single title at Wimbledon 1990, Paes has made doomsayers pause and think about India's future tennis prospects after his splendid performance at the Davis Cup tie when he beat Croatian Goran Ivanisevic. India won three matches against Croatia's two and is back in the world group.

It is no secret that with Paes at the helm of affairs, India has been able to heave itself from the bottom of the tennis heap. The Amritraj brothers and Zeshan Ali did occasionally manage to pull a rabbit out of the hat, but where were true champions? Perhaps still in the making. As was evident in the recently concluded Davis cup tie.

Gone are Paes' flashes and exuberance which had marked his earlier game. Instead, what the world is now seeing is a cool player who has successfully curbed his impatience and aggressive instinct and is concentrating on his game like a true champion.

"Yes, I have improved my game," Paes said modestly after his incredible win against Ivanisevic. "In 1991, I was ranked No. 750 in the world but now I am 124. I have moved up 626 places. I am not saying that is fantastic, but I am improving slowly. As long as my game progresses, the results will take care of themselves."

Today, the only man standing between Vishwanathan Anand and that ambition is Garry Kasparov. At the recently concluded Intel World Chess Championships at New York, the two came face to face but Vishwanathan Anand realised that Kasparov, besides being several years his senior, was also a very crafty player. Perhaps the best the world has ever seen.

A bit disappointed at not being able to grab the number one position, Anand says that this is not the end of the race for the title. In fact, it is just beginning. Purists of the game still maintain that if there is one player in the world who can defeat Kasparov, it is Anand as he can play high-level chess at a great speed completely confusing his opponent.

Despite his loss to Kasparov, Anand has established himself as the brightest prospect for the world chess crown in the years to come. Says Anand, "A few years back, chess was a different type of a game. But everything has changed now for the young people who are serious about their game."

Indeed, everything has. But is this all that differentiates these champions from other players? No. It is their attitude. Apart from their obvious talent, it is their paramount confidence in their self which has helped them excel in their chosen sports. And it has a lot to do with the hard work they are putting in which translates into training till their limbs tire out—day after day. It is the will to succeed which keeps egging them on from one glory to another. Surely if more young people took to different sports so seriously, India's drought of medals would soon come to an end. □

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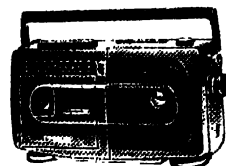


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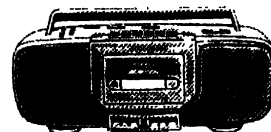
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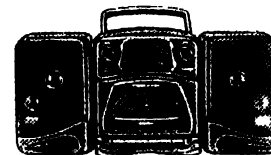
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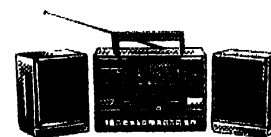
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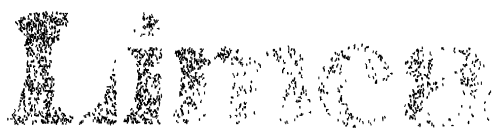
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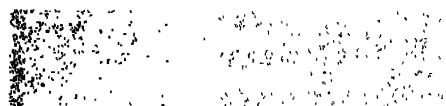
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Sushmita Sen, 18, of Delhi, who was first elected Miss India by Femina magazine in 1993, was elected Miss Universe at Manila on May 21, 1994. She is the first Indian to win the title.

Razia Sultan was the first woman who ruled over the Delhi Sultanate from 1236 to 1240. Though Razia had brothers, her father Shams-uddin Iltutmish appointed her to succeed him. She left the harem forever on ascending the throne, from where she administered justice, revised laws and systems which were outdated. However, her army later rebelled against her.

Annie Besant was the first woman President of the Congress in 1917. She was also the most high profile woman in the Theosophical Society established in 1879 in India. Besant first initiated the idea of a Home Rule League in September 1916—of a nation governing itself.

Sarojini Naidu was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1925. Naidu was also the first woman Governor of Uttar Pradesh in 1947.

Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (1900-1990) was the first woman to be elected as the President of the United Nations General Assembly. In 1953, she was the President of the eighth

General Assembly session of the United Nations. She also had the distinction of being the country's first woman Ambassador to Moscow from 1947 to 1949.

Twenty-five-year-old Surekha Bhonsle of Bombay joined the Indian Railways as trainee assistant driver in 1990.

Ashapura Devi was the first woman to receive the Jnanpith award in 1976.

Film artiste Devika Rani was the first woman recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke award in 1969.

The late Nargis Dutt (b. June 1, 1929) was the first actress to receive the Padma Shri in 1958.

Durba Banerjee (b. December 1, 1930) was the first professional woman pilot in the world. Along with her duties as a pilot in the Air Survey of India, Indian Airways and Indian Airlines, she also transported soldiers, arms and ammunition to forward areas during the Chinese aggression.

Chandra Nayudu, daughter of famous cricket player C. K. Nayudu, is the first woman cricket commentator in India and one of the very few in the world. She made her debut in a First Class cricket match at Indore in 1977.

Fatima Beevi (b. 1927) became the first woman

Justice of the Supreme Court of India. She is the second woman in the world to hold this position after Justice Sandra Day O' Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court. □



Mumtaz Kathawala : First woman diesel engine driver

Mumtaz Kathawala is the first woman diesel engine driver. In 1989, the change in the railway recruitment policy enabled her to sit for the examination. Mumtaz was selected the following year. She is currently working in the Bombay Division of Central Railway, shuttling between Pune and Igatpuri.

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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

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A Framework For Understanding

Other Factors Affecting Interpretation

A man who has a 'dead fish' hand shake is likely to be accused of having a weak character. But if a man has arthritis in his hands, it is likely that he will use a 'dead fish' hand shake to avoid the pain of a strong one. Similarly, artists, musicians, surgeons and those in vocations whose work is delicate and involves use of their hands generally prefer not to shake hands, but, if they are forced to do so, they may use a 'dead fish' to protect them.

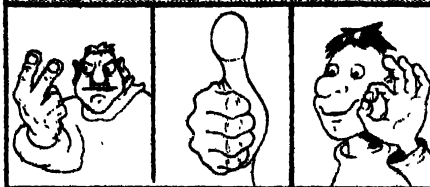
Someone who wears ill-fitting or tight clothing may be unable to use certain gestures, and this can affect use of body language. This applies to a minority of people, but it is important to consider what effect a person's physical restrictions or disabilities may have on his or her body movement.

Status and Power

Research in the field of linguistics has shown that there is a direct relationship between the amount of status, power or prestige a person commands and that person's range of vocabulary. In other words, the higher up the social or management ladder a person is, the better able he is to communicate in words and phrases. Non-verbal research has revealed a correlation between a person's command of the spoken word and the amount of gesticulation that that person uses to communicate his or her message. This means that a person's status, power or prestige is also directly related to the number of gestures or body movements he uses. The person at the top end of the social or management scale can use his range of words to communicate his meaning, whereas the less educated or unskilled person will rely more on gestures than words to communicate.



In the first part of this feature, published in the December 1995 issue of CSR, we gave a sweeping survey of the evolution of body language. Though gestures and other non-verbal messages were said by human beings since the beginning of human civilization, it was only after the 1800s that the subject came to be studied systematically. On the strength of a wide range of striking examples, Allan Pease tries to probe whether most of these non-verbal signals are inherent, learned, genetically transferred or acquired in some other way.



Throughout this feature, most of the examples given refer to white, middle-class people but, as a general rule, the higher the person on the socio-economic scale, the less gesticulation and body movement he uses.

The speed of some gestures and how obvious they look to others is also related to the age of the individual. For example, if a five-year old child tells a lie to his or her parent, the mouth will be deliberately covered with one or both hands immediately afterwards (figure 6). The gesture



Figure 6: A child telling a lie covering the mouth alerts the parent to lie and this gesture continues to be used throughout the individual's lifetime, usually varying only in the speed at which it is done. When the teenager tells a lie, the hand is brought to the mouth like that of a five-year old, but instead of the obvious handslapping gesture over the mouth, the fingers lightly around it (figure 7).



Figure 7: A teenager telling a lie

This mouth-covering gesture becomes even more refined in adulthood. When the adult tells a lie, his brain instructs his hand to cover his mouth in an attempt to block the deceitful words, just as it does for the five-year-old and the teenager, but at the last moment the hand is pulled away from the face and a nose touch gesture results (figure 8). This gesture is nothing more than the



Figure 8: An adult telling a lie

adult's sophisticated version of the mouth-covering gesture that was used in childhood. This is an example of the fact that, as an individual gets older, many of his gestures become sophisticated and less obvious, which is why it is often more difficult to read the gestures of a fifty-year-old than those of a much younger person.

Faking Body Language

A commonly asked question is, 'Is it possible to fake your own body language?' The general answer to this question is 'no' because of the lack of congruence that is likely

to occur in the use of the main gestures, the body's microsignals and the spoken words. For example, open palms are associated with honesty, but when the faker holds his palms out and smiles at you as he tells a lie, his microgesture gives him away. His pupils may contract, one eyebrow may lift at the corner of his mouth may twitch, and these signals contradict the open palm gesture and the sincere smile. The result is that the receiver tends not to believe what he hears.

The human mind seems to possess a fail safe mechanism that registers 'tilt' when it receives a series of incongruent non-verbal messages. There are, however, some cases in which body language is deliberately faked to gain certain advantages. Take, for example, the Miss World or Miss Universe contest, in which each contestant uses studiously learned body movements to give the impression of warmth and sincerity. To the extent that each contestant can convey these signals, she will score points from the judges, but even the experts can only fake body language for a short period of time and eventually the body will emit signals that are independent of conscious actions. Many politicians are experts in faking body language in order to get the voters to believe what they are saying and the politician who can successfully do this is said to have 'charisma'.

The face is used more often than any other part of the body to cover up lies. We use smiles, nods and winks in an attempt to cover up, but unfortunately for us, our body signals tell the truth and there is a lack of congruence between our body gestures and facial signals. The study of facial signals is an art in itself.

In summary, it is difficult to fake body language for a long period of time, but, as we shall discuss, it is good to learn and to use positive open gestures to communicate with others and to eliminate gestures that may give negative signals. This can make it more comfortable to be with people and can make you more acceptable to them.

How To Tell Lies Successfully

The difficulty with lying is that the subconscious mind acts automatically and independently of our verbal lie, so our body language gives us away. This is why people who rarely tell lies are easily caught, regardless of how convincing they may sound. The moment they begin to lie, the body sends out contradictory signals, and these give us our feeling that they are not telling the truth. During the lie, the subconscious mind sends out nervous energy that appears as a gesture that can contradict what the person said. Some people whose jobs involve lying, such as politicians, lawyers, actors and television announcers, have refined their body gestures to the point where it is difficult to 'see' the lie, and people fall for it, hook, line and sinker.

They refine their gestures in one of two ways. First, they practise what 'feel' like the right gestures when they tell the lie, but this

is only successful when they have practised telling themselves lies over long periods of time. Second, they can eliminate most gestures while lying, but this is also very difficult to do.

Try this simple test when an occasion presents itself. Tell a deliberate lie to an acquaintance and make a conscious effort to suppress all body gestures while your body is in full view of the other person. Even when your major body gestures are consciously suppressed, numerous microgestures will still be transmitted. These include facial muscular twitching, expansion and contraction of pupils, sweating at the brow, flushing of the cheeks, increased rate of eye blinking and numerous other minute gestures that signal deceit. Research using slow motion cameras shows that these microgestures can occur within a split second and it is only people such as professional interviewers, sales people and those whom we call perceptive who can consciously see them during a conversation or negotiation. The best interviewers and sales people are those who have developed the unconscious ability to read the microgestures during face-to-face encounters.

It is obvious, then, that to be able to lie successfully, you must have your body hidden or out of sight. This is why police interrogation involves placing the suspect on a chair in the open or placing him under lights with his body in full view of the interrogators; his lies are much easier to see under those circumstances. Naturally, telling lies is easier if you are sitting behind a desk where your body is partially hidden, or while peering over a fence or behind a closed door. The best way to lie is over the telephone!

How To Learn Body Language

Set aside at least fifteen minutes a day to study and read the gestures of other people, as well as acquiring a conscious awareness of your own gestures. A good reading ground is anywhere that people meet and interact. An airport is a particularly good place for observing the entire spectrum of human gestures, as people openly express eagerness, anger, sorrow, happiness, impatience and many other emotions through gestures. Social functions, business meetings and parties are also excellent. Having studied the art of body language, you can go to a party, sit alone in a corner all evening like a wallflower and have an exciting time just watching other people's body language rituals! Television also offers an excellent way of learning non-verbal communication. Turn down the sound and try to understand what is happening by first watching the picture. By turning the sound up every five minutes, you will be able to check how accurate your non-verbal readings are and before long it will be possible to watch an entire programme without any sound and understand what is happening, just as deaf people do.

(To be continued)

Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Indian History—Ancient, Medieval and Modern Periods. As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.

- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
 - (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
 - (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
 - (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
 - (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent
- The aim of the readers should be to achieve score of not less than 60 per cent.
In the next issue, a test battery of 100 question on "Constitution of India" will be drawn.

Indian History—Ancient, Medieval And Modern Periods

1. The Dasyus mentioned in the Vedic literature were

- (a) the rulers and warriors
- (b) the lowly placed people in society
- (c) traders, craftsmen and farmers
- (d) the original inhabitants of India before the coming of Aryans

2. The Delhi Sultanate ruler who moved the capital from Delhi to a new town which later came to be known as Agra was

- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Sikander Lodi
- (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

3. To which one of the following dynasties did king Bhoja, a great patron of literature and art, belong?

- (a) Karkota (b) Utpala
- (c) Paramara (d) Gurjara Pratihara

4. The term 'Yavanapriya' mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted

- (a) ivory (b) pepper
- (c) a fine variety of Indian muslin
- (d) damsels sent to the Greek court for dance performance

5. Which of the following classes did not participate in the Revolt of 1857?

- (i) Agricultural labourers
- (ii) Peasants
- (iii) Zamindars (iv) Moneylenders

Choose your answer from the codes given below

- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) Only (iv) (d) (iii) and (iv)

6. The areas of the Indigo Peasants' Revolt of 1866-66 in Bihar were

- (a) Madhubani and Begusarai
- (b) Champaran and Muzaffarpur
- (c) Darbhanga and Champaran
- (d) Muzaffarpur and Chhapra

7. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the Peacock Throne?

- (a) Jahandar Shah
- (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (c) Shah Alam I
- (d) Mohammad Shah

8. Barabar caves were used for shelter by

- (a) Tharus (b) Jains
- (c) Tantrics (d) Ajivikas

9. The ninth mandala of the Rig Veda samhita is devoted wholly to

- (a) Urvashi and the heaven
- (b) gods related to plants and drugs
- (c) 'Soma' and the god who is named after the drink
- (d) Indra and his elephant

10. Who among the following was sent by Ashoka to Sri Lanka to preach Buddhism?

- (a) Pushyamitra (b) Kautilya
- (c) Mahendra (d) Binabhatta

11. Harshavardhana was defeated by

- (a) Vishnuvardhana
- (b) Mahendravarmam
- (c) Pulakeshin II
- (d) Anantavarman Chotaganga

12. Which Sikh guru was tortured and killed on the directions of Aurangzeb?

- (a) Ram Das (b) Gobind Singh
- (c) Arjun Dev (d) Teg Bahadur

13. Which Greek ruler was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a) Darius (b) Alexander
- (c) Megasthenes (d) Seleucus

14. Which of the following Englishmen was honoured by Jahangir with the title of 'Khan'?

- (a) Edward Terry (b) Hawkins
- (c) Sir Thomas Roe (d) Thomas Paine

15. Which of the following Muslim rulers remained in the captivity of his son?

- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Iltutmish (d) Shahjahan

16. The Indian Independence League was set up by

- (a) Rash Behari Bose (b) S.M. Joshi
- (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (d) Jayaprakash Narayan

17. Which of the following dynasties in ancient India was the oldest?

- (a) Chalukyas (b) Pallavas
- (c) Satavahanas (d) Rashtrakutas

18. Who was the first ruler of Vijayanagar who captured Goa from the Bahamanides?

- (a) Bukka I (b) Devaraya II
- (c) Harihara I (d) Harihara II

19. The Barrah dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorists of the freedom movement in

- (a) Punjab (b) East Bengal
- (c) Bombay-Karnataka
- (d) The Madras Presidency

20. According to the Mimamsa system of philosophy, liberation is possible by means of

- (a) Karma (b) Bhakti (c) Yoga (d) Jnan

21. In which of the following battles are the main opponents not correctly stated?

- (a) First Battle of Panipat—Babur against Ibrahim Lodhi
- (b) Second Battle of Panipat—Akbar against Sher Shah
- (c) Third Battle of Panipat—Ahmed Shah Abdali and Marathas
- (d) Battle of Plassey—Sirajudaullah against Clive

22. The first European sailor to land on the western coast of India belonged to

- (a) England (b) France
- (c) Portugal (d) Spain

23. Which of the following enactments of British Parliament allowed Indian magistrates to try the cases of British nationals as well in India?

- (a) Bill of Rights (b) Ilbert Bill
(c) Pitt's India Act (d) Rowlatt Act

24. Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1922 because

- (a) the British Government conceded his demands
(b) public response was inadequate
(c) mob violence broke out at Chauri Chaura
(d) of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre

25. Gandhara art is the combination of the Indian style with that of

- (a) Greek style (b) Kushan style
(c) Persian style (d) Roman style

26. Fahien, the Chinese traveller, visited India during the Gupta period primarily to

- (a) establish trade relations
(b) see the beautiful country
(c) study the teachings of Gautam Buddha
(d) write a book on the life of the people of India

27. The Chaitya Cave at which of the following places is regarded as the finest specimen of sculpture?

- (a) Bhaja (b) Bedse (c) Karle (d) Nasik

28. The capital of the Chalukyas was at

- (a) Badami (b) Halebid
(c) Madura (d) Srirangam

29. The characteristic Pallava or Dravidian type of Shikhara is met with in the temples

- (a) Cambodia only
(b) Java and Vietnam
(c) Vietnam and Cambodia
(d) Cambodia, Java and Vietnam

30. Some of the rock-cut temples, known the seven Pagodas, were built by the

- (a) Cholas (b) Chalukyas
(c) Pallavas (d) Rashtrakutas

31. Who is believed to have completed the construction of 'Qutab Minar' near Mehrauli?

- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Iltutmish
(c) Raziya Begum
(d) Muhammad-bin Tughluq

32. Sher Shah Suri is best known

- (a) for the organisation of the system of civil administration
(b) as an outstanding army general
(c) for his quality of tolerance of all religions
(d) for introducing the system of irrigation by canals

33. Who, amongst the following, is most famous for the establishment of an elaborate system of municipal administration?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(c) Harshavardhana (d) Kanishka

34. Which of the following statements about the religious faiths and beliefs of the people, who inhabited the Indus Valley about four to five thousand years ago, is not correct?

- (a) The cult of Divine Mother (i.e. female energy as the source of all creation) seems to have been widely prevalent
(b) There was also a male God who has been identified as the prototype of the God Siva
(c) There is an organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and the Hinduism of today

(d) Of their terrestrial deities, the chief were Agni, Soma and Shraewati

35. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of

- (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta
(c) Kanishka
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

36. Who amongst the following Hindu kings is known as the Napoleon of India?

- (a) Ashoka (b) Harshavardhana
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

37. Both Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautama Buddha preached their doctrines during the reign of

- (a) Ajatashatru (b) Bimbisara
(c) Nandivardhana (d) Udayi

38. The famous Hazara temple is said to be one of the most perfect specimens of Hindu temple architecture in existence. It was built during the reign of

- (a) Bukka I (b) Deva Raya II
(c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Achyuta Raya

39. The originators of the Dravidian style of architecture and sculpture in the South Indian Peninsula were the

- (a) Cholas (b) Hoysalas
(c) Pallavas (d) Pandyas

40. The Dravidian style of architecture and sculpture was further developed and almost perfected by the

- (a) Cholas (b) Hoysalas
(c) Pallavas (d) Pandyas

41. The Iron Pillar of Delhi, near the Qutab Minar, is a marvellous work belonging to the

- (a) Early Gupta period
(b) Maurya period
(c) Kushan period
(d) Pratihara period

42. The Chaitya Cave at Karle is regarded as the finest specimen of architecture and sculpture on account of the

- (a) beauty of the sculptures on the front wall
(b) remarkable rows of pillars inside the hall
(c) fine proportion of the different parts
(d) All of the above

43. Lingaraja temple built during the medieval period is at

- (a) Bhubaneswar (b) Chhattarpur
(c) Khajuraho (d) Mount Abu

44. Who built the famous Dilwara temple at Mount Abu during the thirteenth century?

- (a) Mahendrapala (b) Mahipala
(c) Rajyapala (d) Tejapala

45. Chola paintings of the eleventh century A.D. have been discovered in the famous Saiva temple at

- (a) Ellora (b) Halebid
(c) Tanjavur (d) Nasik

46. On the death of Jehangir in 1627, Shahjehan's most formidable rival to the throne was his

- (a) nephew Dawar Baksh
(b) brother Khusrav
(c) brother Parwez (d) brother Shahryar

47. Given below are the main consequences of some of the invasions on India. Which one is not correct?

- (a) Hun invasion led to the decline of the Gupta empire
(b) Invasion of Timur swept away the authority of the Tughluqs
(c) Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali led to the fall of Maratha power in the north

(d) Invasion of Nadir Shah drove out Humayun and facilitated the victory of Sher Shah

48. Who amongst the following was impeached in England for acts committed as Governor-General of India

- (a) Cornwallis
(b) Cavendish Bentinck
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Wellesley

49. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) The first partition of Bengal was made when Lord Curzon was the Governor-General of India
(b) The Revolt of 1857 started from Meerut
(c) The 'Quit India' movement started in August 1942
(d) The control of the Indian Government was assumed by the British Crown in 1858

50. "When I first saw them I found it difficult to believe that they were prehistoric; they seemed so completely to upset all established ideas about early art." This was an observation of Sir John Marshall on objects found at

- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjo-Daro
(c) Lothal (d) Ropar

51. The pillar, which is regarded as the best of the series of pillars built by Ashoka, and has elicited praise from all the critics of the world, is at

- (a) Bodh Gaya (b) Nandangarh
(c) Sanchi (d) Sarnath

52. The number of centuries that intervened between the fall of the Mauryas and the rise of Gupta empire is about

- (a) five (b) four (c) three (d) two

53. The representation of Buddha as a human figure appeared for the first time in the sculptures found at

- (a) Bodh Gaya (b) Bharhut
(c) Mathura (d) Sanchi

54. Who was the Afghan ruler of India whose administrative system was emulated by the British?

- (a) Mohammad Shah
(b) Muhammad-bin Tughluq
(c) Sher Shah
(d) Ahmad Shah Abdali

55. Who amongst the following ascended the throne of Delhi in 1236 AD?

- (a) Chand Bibi (b) Sultana Begum
(c) Raziya Sultan (d) Nur Mahal

56. During the early Vedic period, the society was divided on the basis of

- (a) birth (b) occupation
(c) religion (d) wealth

57. The antiquity of civilisation in India can be carried back nearly to the same period which witnessed the growth of ancient civilisation in

- (a) Babylonia only
(b) Babylonia and Egypt
(c) Egypt and Assyria
(d) Assyria, Babylonia and Egypt

58. The number of wives of which of the following Mughal rulers "fall short even of the Quranic allowance of four"?

- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jehangir (d) Humayun

59. Shankaracharya, the great Hindu philosopher and teacher of the eighth century AD, advocated

- (a) Atheism (b) Modern
(c) Theism (d) None of these
60. The invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori
- (a) laid the foundations of Muslim rule in India
(b) resulted in the plundering of wealth of India
(c) produced lasting cultural effect
(d) revealed the military weakness of the Indian kings
61. Who was the Sikh guru who compiled *Adi Granth*, the foremost text of Sikh religion?
- (a) Guru Amar Das (1552-1574)
(b) Guru Ram Das (1574-1581)
(c) Guru Har Rai (1644-61)
(d) Guru Arjun Dev (1581-1606)
62. Amoghavarsha was a famous
- (a) Chalukyan king (b) Pallava king
(c) Rashtrakuta king (d) Satavahana king
63. The Rashtrakutas were great builders. Who amongst the kings of this dynasty built the famous Kailasa Temple at Ellora?
- (a) Amoghavarsha (b) Krishna I
(c) Dhruva (d) Govinda III
64. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) The kingdom of Ahmednagar was annexed to the Mughal empire in 1633
(b) The Sultan of Golconda acknowledged the suzerainty of Shahjahan in 1636
(c) Adil Shah of Bijapur never accepted the suzerainty of Shahjahan during his lifetime
(d) Aurangzeb was made the Viceroy of Shahjahan's Deccan acquisitions
65. The famous European traveller, Bernier, was, by profession, a
- (a) merchant (b) missionary
(c) physician (d) sailor
66. Which king's court was adorned by the celebrated Kalidasa?
- (a) Ashoka
(b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya II
(c) Harshavardhana
(d) Kanishka I
67. The famous colossal Jaina image of Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola was built in the
- (a) first half of ninth century
(b) second half of ninth century
(c) first half of tenth century
(d) second half of tenth century
68. 'Sepoy Mutiny' of 1857 started from
- (a) Agra (b) Gwalior (c) Jhansi (d) Meerut
69. The first telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra was opened in
- (a) 1852 (b) 1853 (c) 1854 (d) 1855
70. When did Shivaji assume the title of Chhatrapati?
- (a) 1665 (b) 1668 (c) 1670 (d) 1672
71. The capital of Harshavardhana was at
- (a) Kannauj (b) Patliputra
(c) Purushapura (d) Varanasi
72. Who among the following was the eldest son of Shahjahan?
- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Dara Shikoh
(c) Murad Baksh (d) Shuja
73. Aurangzeb put to death his brother(s)
- (a) Dara Shikoh only
(b) Shuja only
(c) Shuja and Murad Baksh
(d) Dara Shikoh and Murad Baksh
74. Chengiz Khan, who invaded India in the 13th century, belonged to

- (a) Arabia (b) China
(c) Mongolia (d) Tibet
75. The Gupta empire declined in the 5th century AD as a consequence of
- (a) Chalukya raids (b) Greek invasion
(c) Hun invasion (d) Pallava raids
76. Historians believe that the people among whom the Indus Valley Civilisation grew were
- (a) Aryans (b) Dravidians
(c) Huns (d) Mongolians
77. Which of the following is the correct descending order of the Mughal rulers?
- (a) Humayun, Jahangir, Akbar, Shahjahan
(b) Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan
(c) Akbar, Jahangir, Humayun, Shahjahan
(d) Akbar, Humayun, Jahangir, Shahjahan
78. Prophet Mohammad founded the Islam religion in the
- (a) 6th century AD
(b) 7th century AD
(c) 8th century AD
(d) 9th century AD
79. Ibn Batuta, the famous Arab scholar, visited India during the reign of
- (a) Akbar
(b) Muhammad-bin Tughluq
(c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
(d) Ala-ud-din Khilji
80. The Treaty of Srirangapatnam was between Tipu Sultan and
- (a) Clive (b) Cornwallis
(c) Dalhousie (d) Warren Hastings
81. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj?
- (a) Debendra Nath Tagore
(b) Keshab Chandra Sen
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
82. India had commercial relations with the countries of the West from times immemorial. When did her seaborne trade pass into the hands of the Arabs for the first time?
- (a) 6th century AD
(b) 7th century AD
(c) 8th century AD
(d) 9th century AD
83. Who, amongst the following, were the strongest naval power in India with domination over the West Coast during most part of the sixteenth century AD?
- (a) The Dutch (b) The English
(c) The French (d) The Portuguese
84. Who laid the real foundation of Portuguese power in India in the sixteenth century AD?
- (a) Alfonso de Albuquerque
(b) Pedro Alvarez Cabral
(c) Vasco da Gama
(d) None of the above
85. The Portuguese hold over their possessions in India ended finally in
- (a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1961 (d) 1962
86. The Muslim state in India during the Sultanate period was
- (a) by and large democratic in character
(b) essentially military in character
(c) a theocratic State, the Sultans owing complete allegiance to the Khalifas of Baghdad and Egypt
(d) None of the above
87. "One of the chief figures in classical Sanskrit literature. No facts are known about his life or death, but certain evidence places him in the 5th century AD. Seven of his works survive till today." This description can be most suitably applied to

- (a) Bhavabhuti (b) Banabhatt
(c) Kalidasa (d) Ved Vyas
88. The Mughal prince who translated some Sanskrit literature into Persian was
- (a) Dara Shikoh (b) Khazro
(c) Murad Baksh (d) Salim
89. Who was responsible for the introduction of English as the official language in India?
- (a) Sir Charles Wood
(b) Allan Octavian Hume
(c) Lord William Bentinck
(d) Marquess of Dalhousie
90. What important event in the educational field took place in 1857?
- (a) Introduction of engineering education
(b) Introduction of medical education
(c) Introduction of a uniform school system
(d) Founding of the universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
91. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta in 1784 for development of education?
- (a) Jonathan Duncan (b) William Jones
(c) Warren Hastings (d) Charles Grant
92. At about the close of the eighteenth century, a number of horrid customs prevailed in the country. Which of the following was outlawed or abolished first of all?
- (a) Infanticide (both male and female and particularly female)
(b) Sati (burning of wives with the dead bodies of their husbands)
(c) Slavery (there were many millions of slaves)
(d) State lotteries in the Presidency towns
93. The powers of supreme control over the governance of India were vested with the Secretary of State for India in
- (a) 1857 (b) 1858 (c) 1859 (d) 1860
94. The cultural renaissance which marked the advent of a new age in India was in full vigour in the
- (a) second half of 18th century
(b) first half of 19th century
(c) second half of 19th century
(d) first half of 20th century
95. The principal objective of Muhammad bin Tughluq in shifting his capital to Daulatabad was to
- (a) expand his empire to the whole of South India
(b) find a better strategic location for the capital of his empire
(c) move away from the centre of Rajput resistance to his rule
(d) inflict sufferings on the residents of Delhi whom he regarded as unworthy of benevolence
96. The Nizamshahi kingdom of Ahmednagar was annexed to the Mughal empire during the reign of
- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
97. The Rajput clan of Solankis rose to power in
- (a) Malwa (b) Kashmir
(c) Kathiawar (d) Kannauj
98. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- (a) Satya Shodak Mandal—Kashab Chandra Sen
(b) Prarthana Samaj—Dayanand
(c) Brahmo Samaj—Jyotibha Phule

(Continued on page 7)

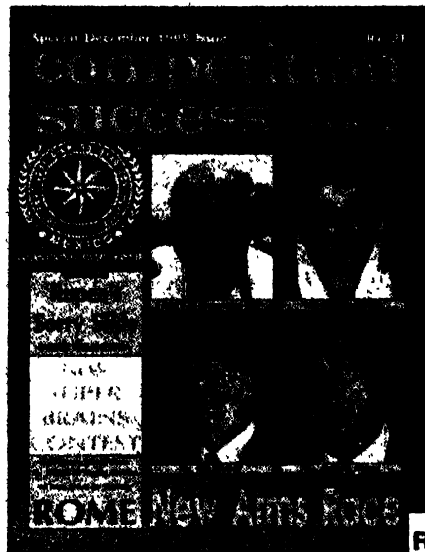
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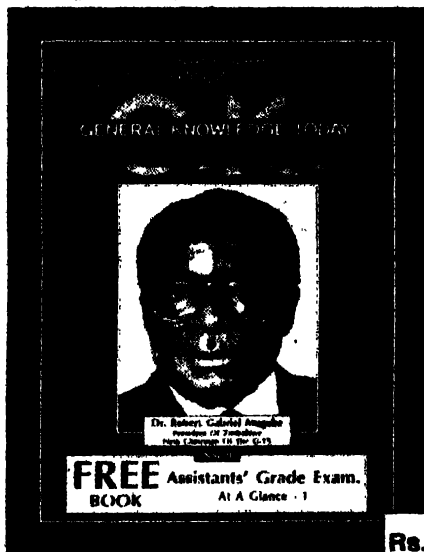
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Test No. 77

(Time: 10 minutes)

Here is a series of 20 questions designed to test your knowledge of language and your ability to recognise words of similar meanings quickly. There are six words in each question and you have to find a pair of words that have similar meanings. Underline the two words that you believe to be the closest in meaning. Each correct answer scores one point.

Synonyms

Example: walk, run, drive, stroll, fly, sit
Answer: walk and stroll are the two words that are closest in meaning.

- actors, hustings, circus, stage, patchwork, denizen
- belladonna, poplar, nightshade, petunia, orchard, pannier
- mundane, prostrate, vertical, horizontal, propensity, multifarious
- archaic, puritanical, rude, malignant, beaten, prudish
- prison, bailiwick, shrievalty, castle, church, windmill
- fiend, hostler, mogul, tycoon, caliph, hiegan
- dogma, pet, igloo, homestead, length, tenet
- erudition, malpractice, suicidal, bonny, leaning, learning
- sanctify, unjust, sacrilege, hallow, bigoted, brave
- pasture, chattels, warmth, goods, epics, realm
- terrour, servile, obsequious, intimate, inumical, parasite
- lineage, linear, ancestry, ancient, destiny, summit
- flexion, digress, baste, wander, blemish, sound
- general, occidental, Eastern, Western, peninsula, likeness
- balance, reparation, reward, compensation, loss, bemused
- stance, mountebank, hyperbole, pantomime, exaggeration, exponent
- mobile, memento, blighted, masterly, insidious, mercurial
- promptitude, perpetrate, alacrity, proceed, profane, imagine

- hieroglyphics, tablet, chisel, representation, pyramid, stencil
- exorcist, cabal, amulet, talisman, rectorship, druid

Test No. 78

(Time: 10 minutes)

Here is a series of 20 questions designed to test your knowledge of language and your ability to recognise words of opposite meanings quickly. There are six words in each question and you have to find a pair of words that have opposite meanings. Underline the two words that you believe to be opposite in meaning. Each correct answer scores one point.

Antonyms

Example: curved, long, big, small, broad, fat

Answer: big and small are the two words in the list that are opposite in meaning.

- scattered, diffident, comprising, boastful, articles, watchful
- cloister, repugnance, brazen, affection, secret, changed
- profit, potent, detachable, emulation, insipid, character
- gloom, sardoniac, gamine, crone, effigy, romantic
- irritate, defect, defend, perfection, procrastinate, sympathy
- philander, purist, prim, informal, purport, inapt
- encourage, groggy, rubbing, sober, listening, horror
- doctrine, salve, radical, irritate, contrive, periodical
- banal, kind, early, special, presumptuous, stripped
- haugh, lock, hullo, waterfall, crevasse, coppice
- emaciated, capable, notched, wealthy, emancipated, bloated
- intricate, simple, benevolent, composed, fast, sweet
- vassal, bodyguard, lethargic, principle, busy, escapement

- desirous, prime, garrulous, exponential, dumb, equivocal
- withershin, clockwise, confirmation, shoulders, flexible, safe
- disperse, clandestine, chanced, public, solemn, mean
- insignificant, derelict, taboo, subdued, ephemeral, permitted
- metamorphosis, puerile, sinful, adul, concealed, revoked
- vulnerable, lanceolate, blunted, triangular, rotund, blissful
- grade, genuine, dismay, benefit, scoff, cheer

Test No. 79

(Time: 20 minutes)

Here is a series of 20 questions designed to test your ability quickly to find alternative meanings of words. You are looking for a word that has the same meaning as one word or phrase in one sense and the same meaning as a different word in another sense. The dots represent the number of letters in the missing word. Fill in the missing word. Each correct answer scores one point.

Double Meanings

Example: breathes heavily.. undercloths
Answer: pants

- a sea fish low part in music
- short, informal letter a young girl
- row of bushes be evasive
- a mocking look a monocle
- dish of pastry sharp
- booty impairs
- compartment for bombs inlet to the sea
- a newspaper a non-resident servant
- beaver's dwelling to deposit
- oily substance from milk seek the best
- seek to influence small hall
- a limit to spring
- blond clear
- two-wheeled carriage one night performance
- urgent entreaty lawsuit
- a mark to withdraw

17. strong ale . . . tree nail
18. companion . . . win at chess
19. swimming stroke . . . move slowly
20. moist air . . . discourage

Test No. 80 (Time: 20 minutes)

Here is a series of 20 questions designed to test your ability at innovation. You are given the first part of the word or phrase, and you have to find the second part. The same second part then becomes the first part of a second word or phrase. The dots represent the number of letters in the missing word. Fill in the missing word. Each correct answer scores one point.

Double Words

Example: house . . . all
Answer: hold

1. trip . . . toe
2. soft . . . paper
3. swine . . . few
4. sugar . . . floss
5. shop . . . dresser
6. sealing . . . effigy
7. quick . . . bunker
8. acid . . . forest
9. dinner . . . glass
10. face . . . room
11. stool . . . toed
12. paper . . . sharpener
13. pillow . . . history
14. water . . . cloth
15. wedding . . . break
16. bitter . . . heart
17. buffer . . . room
18. hunch . . . gammon
19. corner . . . mason
20. counter . . . football

ANSWERS

Test No. 77

1. hustings, stage
2. belladonna, nightshade
3. prostrate, horizontal
4. puritanical, prudish
5. bailiwick, shrievalty
6. mogul, caliph
7. dogma, tenet
8. erudition, learning
9. sanctify, hallow
10. chattels, goods
11. servile, obsequious
12. lineage, ancestry
13. digress, wander
14. occidental, Western
15. reparation, compensation
16. hyperbole, exaggeration
17. mobile, mercurial
18. promptitude, alacrity
19. hieroglyphics, representation
20. amulet, talisman

Test No. 78

1. diffident, boastful
2. repugnance, affection
3. potent, insipid
4. gamine, crone
5. defect, perfection
6. prim, informal
7. groggy, sober
8. salve, irritate
9. banal, special
10. haugh, hillock
11. emaciated, bloated
12. intricate, simple

13. lethargic, busy
14. garrulous, dumb
15. withershins, clockwise
16. clandestine, public
17. taboo, permitted
18. puerile, adult
19. lanceolate, blunted
20. scoff, cheer

Test No. 79

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. bass | 11. lobby |
| 2. chit | 12. bound |
| 3. hedge | 13. fair |
| 4. quiz | 14. gig |
| 5. tart | 15. plea |
| 6. spoils | 16. scratch |
| 7. bay | 17. nog |
| 8. daily | 18. mate |
| 9. lodge | 19. crawl |
| 10. cream | 20. damp |

Test No. 80

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. hammer | 11. pigeon |
| 2. touch | 12. knife |
| 3. fever | 13. case |
| 4. candy | 14. table |
| 5. window | 15. day |
| 6. wax | 16. sweet |
| 7. sand | 17. state |
| 8. rain | 18. back |
| 9. plate | 19. stone |
| 10. powder | 20. blow |

Expected Objective Questions

(Continued from page 71)

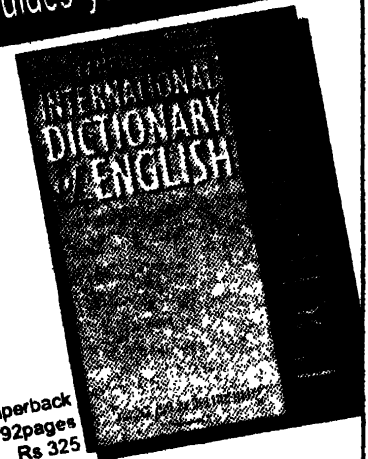
- (d) Sri Narayana Dharma
Paripalana Yogam—Narayana Guru
99. Who was the Italian traveller to visit Vijayanagar during the heydays of Vijayanagar Empire?
(a) Durate Barobosa
(b) Berneir
(c) Thomas Roe
(d) Nicolo Conte
100. Financial allocation for education was made for the first time by the Charter Act of
(a) 1773 (b) 1793
(c) 1813 (d) 1833

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (c) | 31. (b) | 32. (a) |
| 33. (a) | 34. (d) | 35. (c) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (d) |
| 45. (c) | 46. (d) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) |
| 49. (a) | 50. (b) | 51. (d) | 52. (a) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (c) | 55. (c) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (d) | 58. (b) | 59. (b) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (c) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) |
| 65. (c) | 66. (b) | 67. (d) | 68. (d) |
| 69. (b) | 70. (d) | 71. (a) | 72. (b) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (c) | 75. (c) | 76. (b) |
| 77. (b) | 78. (c) | 79. (b) | 80. (b) |
| 81. (c) | 82. (b) | 83. (d) | 84. (a) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (b) | 87. (c) | 88. (a) |
| 89. (a) | 90. (c) | 91. (b) | 92. (a) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (d) | 95. (b) | 96. (c) |
| 97. (a) | 98. (d) | 99. (d) | 100. (c) |

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World Today

(Continued from page 50)

then laying claim to form an alternative government, the dissolution of the House, the Supreme Court's verdict restoring it, the calling of a special session and the formation of a new coalition government—all in a reasonably orderly manner—was a political process which must be welcomed by all. This process was made possible by some explicit provisions incorporated in the country's constitution and their benevolent interpretation by the Supreme Court.

War and Peace in Sri Lanka

The confrontation between the Sri Lankan government troops and the LTTE took a crucial stage in October-November 1995 with government troops—for the first time in the 12-year old history of racial violence—making inroads into the stronghold of the Tamil Tigers. With Jaffna beleaguered by Sri Lankan defence forces, bulk of Tamils, numbering over 400,000 fled their homes for safety while the LTTE cadres were reported to have retreated into the jungles to gear up for a guerilla warfare. The myth of the invincibility of the LTTE was shattered as government troops moved into Jaffna, the headquarters of the Tigers. The LTTE supremo, Velupillai Prabhakaran, himself was reported to have taken sanctuary in an unknown place in the island or elsewhere and the Sri Lankan authorities offered Rs. 25 million for anyone who gave clues about his whereabouts.

Both LTTE and its recalcitrant leadership had to blame themselves for their isolation and vulnerability and the untold misery they

caused to poor Tamil civilians whose interests they were supposed to be safeguarding. All peace overtures from Sri Lankan government, including the one offered by the Sri Lankan President, Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, were utilised by the Tigers to buy time for the next round of war.



Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga

Even the peace package offered by Colombo was spurned by them.

Ms. Kumaratunga won admiration for her bold initiative to announce a federal style of devolution of power designed to put an end to the ethnic war.

Ms. Kumaratunga, who led her Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) to victory, began a process of ethnic reconciliation almost immediately after she took over office. She strengthened her personal and party mandate by contesting the 1994 Presidential elections—becoming the country's Executive President on November 9, 1994—with a record 62 per cent of the vote. The President came to power on the promise of doing away with the system of the Executive Presidency, restoring the democratic rights of the citizens and seeking to establish peace in the island nation fractured by the 12-year-old ethnic war.

Ms. Kumaratunga announced the

devolution package as a first step towards a view to finding a permanent solution to the long-festering Tamil question.

In unveiling the far-reaching proposals to devolve powers on the regions in Sri Lanka, Ms. Kumaratunga showed exemplary leadership of the visionary kind. In the willingness to transform Sri Lanka's hitherto constricting constitutional structure into a "union of regions" and in the enlightened recognition that regions and communities would have to be encouraged to become "constructive partners" in the pluralistic democracy, her proposals represented a bold and constructive effort to solve the ethnic crisis politically.

The autonomy package was intended to reassure the Tamils that the Government remained committed to a political solution to the ethnic problem. Although Ms. Kumaratunga's peace initiative was hailed abroad, at home the response was lukewarm. The peace proposals offering substantial autonomy to the minority Tamils by way of eight regional councils were interpreted by Sinhala extremists as detrimental to the unitary state of the island. However, the Central Government retained the power to dissolve the regional councils should there be an armed rebellion or insurrection.

China conducts second N-test

In just about three months, China conducted two nuclear tests and yet claimed that it was exercising "utmost restraint" in the production of lethal arms and ammunition. Clearly signalling the high priority it placed on military modernisation, China conducted its second recent underground nuclear test at Lop Nor, China's nuclear test site lying to the north of India.

The Chinese test came at a time when many concerned countries were actively protesting and lobbying France, which was due to start its own series of nuclear tests in September at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. The test was announced by China's official spokesman as having taken place on August 17, 1995 and as being a part of China's continuing nuclear test programme. However, no details were provided.

China is believed to possess around 300 nuclear weapons. The latest tests in 1995 were believed to be aimed at the miniaturisation of nuclear weaponry so that China could place its nukes on its missiles and even produce missiles with multiple nuclear warheads. The Chinese test, coming so soon after the earlier, which took place on May 15, days after the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) had been agreed, drew a spate of protests. The magnitude of the explosion was worrisome and the general opinion of the non-nuclear world that this was an act of tremendous provocation, internationally and regionally, was legitimate.

China detonated its first bomb in 1964. Since then it has been augmenting its destructive might and periodically hinting at the export of fissionable material as well as annihilating bombs and their accessories to the countries which either accept its tutelage or are ready to pay for the destructive "goods" they intend to buy.

Suu Kyi released unconditionally

Myanmar's ruling military junta freed pro-democracy opposition leader and Nobel laureate, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, unconditionally, on July 10, 1995, just a day before she was to complete six years in detention. She became free to meet anyone and go anywhere as long as she did not violate any existing law.

The 1991 Nobel peace laureate and daughter of revered independence hero, Aung San, the 50-year-old Ms. Suu Kyi, who celebrated her 50th birthday on June 19, 1995, was placed under house arrest on July 20, 1989, under the 1975 law "to safeguard the state from the dangers of subversionists." According to that law, any citizen can be restricted to his or her house, if there is sufficient ground that "a citizen has committed or is committing or is about to commit an act likely to imperil the sovereignty and security of the state or public peace or tranquillity." Under the law, detention can be extended every 180 days up to a total of five years.

It was strange but true that a statute enacted by her father, Aung San, in the 1947 Constitution of Burma was being held against her to effectively keep her out of parliament and a political role. This provision, Article 74, states: "Any person who is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights and privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power... shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either chamber."

Although the 1947 Constitution may not be valid any more and a new Constitution is now under formulation, it is quite likely that the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) will find it useful and convenient to retain this clause and keep Ms. Suu Kyi away from any claim to political leadership.

Ms. Suu Kyi is married to a British citizen and was out of the country for well over two decades. She returned during the thick of the pro-democracy upsurge in the late 1980s and was catapulted to taking the leadership in a head-on clash with the military leaders.

India welcomed the release of Ms. Suu Kyi and hoped that her release heralded an era of national reconciliation, freedom and democracy for the people of Myanmar. The unconditional release of the pro-democracy opposition leader was a triumph for the indomitable spirit of an unflinching fighter for the restoration of freedom and human rights in her country. The people of Myanmar had, indeed, been having a very raw deal for a very long time dating back to the Japanese occupation during the Second World War and even after the granting of independence by Britain. The onslaughts on freedom and democracy persisted in Myanmar for more than four decades when Aung San was cruelly assassinated along with his colleagues in 1947.

Islamic Fundamentalism on the rise in Egypt

Islamic fundamentalism or crude terrorism of destabilising ruling governments

World Today

endemic in many Islamic countries, raised its ugly head in Egypt in a big way when an abortive attempt was made on the life of the Egyptian President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak, in Addis Ababa on June 26, 1995, while on his way to attend the 31st Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in the Ethiopian capital. The attackers sprayed his armoured Limousine with gunfire in an ambush which left four people dead. He was saved when his bodyguards and Ethiopian security men fired on the attackers as they ran towards his motorcade with guns blazing after blocking the road with two cars.

Arab and Israeli leaders condemned the assassination attempt on Mr. Mubarak and many expressed relief at his safety. Egyptians, including the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood, a moderate Islamic fundamentalist group, also sent messages of support to Mr. Mubarak.

Mr. Mubarak, 67, came to power in 1981 when Mr. Anwar Sadat was killed by a

Muslim extremist group called Jihad, or "holy war". A former air force commander, he always had solid backing from the military.

The attack on Mr. Mubarak, allegedly by the Talaah al-Fatah, the same group which assassinated his predecessor, Mr. Sadat, appeared to be in response to the increasingly hard line he was taking against Muslim extremism and insurgency in the country. He made economic revitalisation a cornerstone of his nearly 15 years in power, but has warned that progress is threatened by Islamic militants. He has had to grapple since the spring of 1992 with a campaign of violence by Muslim extremists bent on overthrowing his secular government and replacing it with strict Islamic rule. More than 750 people had been killed in the violence, most of them police and extremists. A concerted effort by police restricted the violence to El-Minya province in southern Egypt, but the government was always on guard for possible attacks in the capital and other major cities. Despite the repressive measures undertaken by the Government, the threat from the fundamentalists remained.

The Hosni Mubarak regime had been

battling a powerful Islamic movement, particularly the officially outlawed group "Al Gama al Islamiya" which waged a war on Egypt's secular, pro-Western government. More than 500 people had been killed in two years in an escalating cycle of Islamic extremism and reprisals by the security forces. Mr. Mubarak has himself pointed the finger at Sudan, particularly Mr. Hassan Al Turabi, the Islamic spiritual leader, whose name evokes images of car bombs, holy wars and historic revenge. Sudan forms a bridgehead for the Islamic fundamentalists in West Asia and its Islamic Government had been helping Islamists in their effort to topple the secular regimes in Egypt and Algeria.

In November 1995, the extremists were even targeting Egyptian embassies abroad. For instance, on November 19, 1995, a suicide bomber rammed his pickup truck with explosives into the gate of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, killing 17 people and wounding nearly 60. Among the victims were four Egyptians, including an Egyptian diplomat. Egypt's militant Islamic opposition group, Al-Gamma Al Islamiya claimed responsibility for the explosion.

EUROPE

Third N-test by France

Disregarding sane world opinion and brushing aside international opposition, France conducted its third nuclear test on October 27, 1995 in the current series of nuclear tests in the South Pacific, exploding a device four times more powerful than the bombs that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki, leaving a further three blasts to go before the end of the controversial testing.



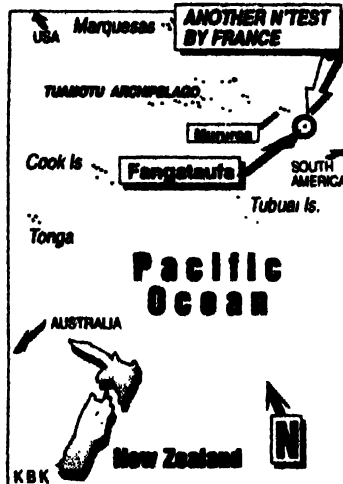
Mr. Jacques Chirac

The test took place at Mururoa Atoll and its power was described as being 60 kilotonnes, or 60,000 tonnes of TNT. The test was aimed at guaranteeing the future security and reliability of the nuclear weapons. The underground blast on Mururoa Atoll in

French Polynesia was the third in the region since early September 1995 and was part of a series of tests announced by the French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac. The first blast at Mururoa Atoll had an energy yield of less than 20 kilotonnes and the second at Fangataufa Atoll of less than 100 kilotonnes.

The French authorities insist the tests were environmentally safe and were necessary—in part—to perfect laboratory simulation technology that would enable Paris to sign a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty in 1996.

French tests sparked off vehement opposition from regional powers such as Japan, Australia and New Zealand and prompted pointed criticism from several of France's European partners. The environment movement, Greenpeace, expressed outrage



and a pro-independence movement in Tahiti vowed to carry on with anti-France demonstrations.

France is world's top arms merchant

The United States, which had dominated arms sales to the Third World since the Gulf War, had given up the lead to France, according to a new study by the Congressional Research Service, which works exclusively for the U.S. Congress. It revealed that arms sales by France went up from \$ 3.8 billion in 1993 to \$ 11.4 billion in 1994.

In contrast, U.S. sales to developing countries in 1994 stood at \$ 6.1 billion, after plummeting from \$ 15.4 billion the year before—the lowest, in real terms, of new U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the previous eight years.

The Congressional Research Service study found that arms shipments to developing countries accounted for 71 per cent of global arms sales, which total about \$ 25 billion. French sales represented 45 per cent of the 1994 developing world arms market. In 1993, France sold only \$ 3.8 billion worth of arms to developing countries, about 15 per cent of that year's total market.

Even including the latest 1994 figures, however, Washington retained its global dominance of the post-Cold War Third World arms market. From 1991 through 1994, U.S. firms accounted for 47.7 per cent of all arms transfer agreements with developing countries, according to the report. Indeed, 1994 was the lowest year total for new arms agreements of any year since 1987, when total arms sales agreements with developing nations came to the equivalent of almost \$ 73 billion.

Over the eight-year span beginning in 1987, Congressional Research Service found that the Near East had maintained a wide lead over other regions, accounting for about 57 per cent of all arms agreements, about half of which involved U.S. suppliers. Since 1990 and the Gulf War, the study said, "the U.S. has been notably successful in securing the new arms sales orders from wealthy, developing nations in the Near East and Asia. Saudi Arabia, the largest U.S. client in recent years, is also having notable budget difficulties."

West Asia remained the biggest purchaser of arms with Saudi Arabia alone accounting for as much as \$ 9.5 billion in contracts last year.

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Quebec stays in Canada

In a historic referendum held on October 31, 1995, the French-speaking province of Quebec chose by a slender majority not to secede from the rest of English-speaking Canada. The result showed unity supporters with 50.6 per cent to 49.4 per cent for separatists. In other words, the Quebecers' bid to break away was lost by just 50,000 votes.

The referendum did not end the struggle for separation. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Jean Chretien, called for reconciliation. Quebec is a vast province where 25 per cent of Canada's population lives. About 82 per cent Quebecers are French-speaking, and roughly 60 per cent of them voted for separation. As expected, roughly 90 per cent of the English-speaking and immigrant Quebecers voted 'No'.

One of the results of this referendum was that Mr. Jean Chretien faced intensified pressure to overhaul the federal setup in Canada. Premiers of several English-speaking provinces, while hailing the outcome of the referendum, said that the narrow vote proved it was time for Ottawa to discuss decentralisation that would give more power to the provinces.

The French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, was on record as promising recognition of a separate Quebec by his government. It was Gen. Charles de Gaulle who, as French President in the 1960s, had ignited the move for the separation of Quebec during his visit to Canada.

Sophisticated U.S. arms for Pakistan

The United States has repeated for the fourth time in 40 years the folly of pumping sophisticated arms into Pakistan, casually rushing aside India's concern and sensitivities. On October 25, 1995 the Clinton administration secured the approval of the U.S. House-Senate conference commitment or Senator Hank Brown's amendment, which enabled the sale of arms worth \$368 million to Pakistan through a one-time waiver of the Pressler Amendment, which marked a black chapter in what was otherwise a positive phase in Indo-U.S. relations.

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, claimed that France agreed in principle to sell to Pakistan 40 Mirage 2000-S aircraft which was an eloquent proof that the French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, was completing what Mr. Clinton had initiated in South Asia—a lethal arms race, to keep a seal under protective Western wings.

Every time in the past, the arming of Pakistan by the U.S. had disastrous consequences for the Indian subcontinent, and there was no reason why it should be any different this time around. The massive induction of American armaments into the Indian armed forces during the fifties and sixties had led to the 1965 war. The interlude of a "one-shot exception" to an embargo—the forerunner of the present "one-time waiver" from the Pressler

World Today

Amendment—was first resorted to in 1969. It immediately became a contributory factor to the 1971 war.

Going even by the optimistic view, the induction of new arms into the region will

1,600 missing U.S. service personnel who had fought in the war. Hanoi responded with a presentation of documents on the missing persons.

While the U.S. policy of subjugating Vietnam ended in utter fiasco, the Vietnamese people had not only survived but were now engaged in bringing about economic transformation of their country, "modernising" it in a

manner that would not compromise with their independent status. The U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton's decision to open diplomatic ties with Vietnam was motivated by the new type of tensions into which the U.S. policy was engaged in creating, namely, how to isolate China and reach Hanoi before the Japanese get in there.

The Clinton administration realised that normalisation of its relations with Hanoi would be the first major step for generating a flow

of U.S. investments into Vietnam which was being seen as a glittering prospect by other countries in Europe and South East Asia and which had already made some headway in finalising business contracts. The 20 years which had rolled away since its withdrawal from that country should have brought about some heart-searching in Washington on a tragedy which, apart from ravaging a country and its people, had taken a toll of 27,000 American lives and had left 53,000 seriously wounded.

The U.S. decision to normalise relations with Hanoi was seen in Beijing as one more step in the incipient American-led containment of China. Although Beijing welcomed Mr. Clinton's Vietnam initiative and Sino-Vietnamese relations themselves had been on the mend in the recent past, China may have genuine reasons to be concerned at the geopolitical calculus behind the American move. Mr. Clinton's Vietnam overture came precisely at a time when Sino-U.S. relations took a nosedive and there was growing apprehension in Asia about the rising economic and military power of China.

The establishment of full diplomatic relations with it by the U.S. was, however, a landmark in the triumphant march of Vietnam. It wanted that recognition. It was the U.S. which, though defeated, refused to accept the full implications of that defeat.

Sino-U.S. relations

The growing tensions in Sino-U.S. relations reflected the changes after the end of the cold

US ARMS FOR PAKISTAN

The U.S. House-Senate conference committee approved the Brown Amendment, paving the way for the transfer of the approximately \$368 million package to Pakistan.

THE PACKAGE TO BE TRANSFERRED

- Three P-3C Orion Reconnaissance Aircraft
- Harpoon Missiles
- M1-198 Howitzers
- C-N Night-Vision Kits
- TPQ-36 Radars
- TOW Anti-Tank Missile Launchers
- Spares for F-16 Fighters

WHAT PAKISTAN WON'T GET

- F-16 Fighter Aircraft

have the unhealthy impact of forcing India to step up its defence budget and hasten its missile development programme.

The intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) 'Agni' programme was shelved in 1994 after three successful test launches following pressure from Clinton administration, albeit on the pretext that the programme had already achieved its mission being a technology demonstrator. As regards 'Prithvi', the short-range surface-to-surface missile was ready for induction into the forces, but was not deployed following suggestions to the contrary by Washington.

U.S.-Vietnam patch-up

Fifty-four years after the United States first focussed on the *realpolitik* of Indo-China, the Americans were still groping to place Vietnam in proper perspective. On July 11, 1995, the U.S. formally recognised Vietnam, a full 20 years after its ignominious exit from that country. The U.S. and Vietnam "normalised" diplomatic relations in the sense that the two countries accorded each other full diplomatic recognition, and upgraded their respective liaison offices to full embassies.

Twenty years were long enough for nations to forget the past and bury the hatchet. Which was what the U.S. had done with Vietnam with which it had waged a futile war of attrition for more than a decade. But before it could formally recognise Vietnam, it sought from Hanoi a "fullest possible accounting" of the fate of a little over

well, directing questions during the report powers. The American visa for Taiwanese President, Mr. Lee Teng-hui, had more to do with the fact that the United States did not need to woo China as desperately as it did in the 1970s and 1980s than with any newly discovered virtues in Taipei or its leadership.

There was nothing surprising about the tantrum that China had thrown in response to the decision of the U.S. to issue a visa to Mr. Lee. Even China's decision to recall its Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Li Saoyu, was in keeping with the importance China attached to its sovereignty over Taiwan, which the U.S. had now recognised for two decades. What was surprising was that the Chinese had begun to use very strong language in their comments on the U.S. action.

China made it amply clear on June 20, 1995, that the Sino-U.S. relations had reached a new low and that a new Pacific cold war might not be far away. The Chinese authorities alleged that during his visit, Mr. Lee had encouraged a two-China policy and launched an anti-China campaign. The spokesman said the U.S. was committed to reunification of Taiwan with the mainland China in the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques. Anything otherwise amounted to going back on its obligations undertaken

regarding the personal relationship of the two. He said the so-called private visit of Mr. Lee to the U.S. amounted to encouraging a two-China policy.

The United States had on June 28 categorically stated that it did not recognise Taiwan as a State and reiterated its firm commitment to one-China policy. The U.S. Government's repeated public assertion on its one-China policy was quite significant in view of the souring relationship with China. Taiwan felt it had already cracked diplomatic barriers with its President's landmark visit to the U.S. and its Prime Minister's trip to Czech republic.

It is not difficult to understand China's compulsions for taking an extraordinarily hard line with the U.S. over the Taiwanese President's visit to America. In spite of Mr. Bill Clinton's explanation to the Chinese Ambassador in Washington that Mr. Lee was not on a State visit, the U.S. could hardly defend its action as being in consonance with its claimed one-China policy. Since there was an element of deliberation in the U.S. action, and as Mr. Lee reportedly stated that Taiwan must break its diplomatic isolation and win international recognition as a political entity, the visit could not be treated as casual or merely personal. Beijing probably reckoned that unless it staked its relations with the U.S.

wrong signals that it might, under pressure, recognise Taiwan as a separate State.

The strained relations between Beijing and Washington after the visit of Mr. Lee to the U.S.—the first of its kind to that country—was seen by analysts in Beijing as the beginning of a super power rivalry. With the fall of the erstwhile Soviet Union, the United States perceived China as a rival and it appeared determined to nail down the growing power of China. But Taiwan is such an emotive issue for the Chinese and the U.S. by using Taiwan card to buckle down Chinese "is playing with fire", said political analysts.

The United States might have succeeded in destabilising the Soviet Union and checked the growing power of the Islamic world by adopting what was called "encircle theory" but in the case of China these attempts might not work, as the Chinese, fully aware of the American designs, appeared to be prepared to face the challenge, the analysts asserted.

However, the Chinese viewed the current developments in the Sino-U.S. relations as "serious setback" and as strategy it might climb down in the wake of the pre-occupation of its leaders with internal problems and the political succession after patriarch Deng Xiaoping.

MISCELLANY

Cameroon and Mozambique Join the Commonwealth

Cameroon became the Commonwealth's 52nd member on October 1, 1995, having satisfied the group with its efforts to establish a democratic government.

The Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Government held in Auckland, New Zealand in the first half of November 1995 announced the admission of Mozambique as the 53 member of the forum. Mozambique,

a former Portuguese colony in southeast Africa, becomes a unique member just because it is the only country which does not have the common lineage as a British colony.

Turkmenistan in NAM

On October 18, 1995 the Non-Aligned Movement formally admitted Turkmenistan as a member and granted guest status to another former Soviet republic, the Ukraine.

Largest Shivalinga in Hawaii

An imposing Shiva temple being built on the Hawaiian island of Kauai will have the world's largest "sphatika" (crystal) Shivalinga according to the *Hinduism International* newspaper.

The newspaper said the Shivalinga is a 10 cm tall, 350 kg, six-sided natural gem. The temple, being built entirely of white granite, would be the first hand-carved Hindu temple outside Asia. The foundation stone for the approximately 12-metre-tall structure was laid recently.

2. HONOURS AND AWARDS

Nobel Prizes

The Nobel prizes for 1995 were announced in October 1995. The following are the recipients:

Physics: American researchers Martin L. Perl of Stanford University and Frederick Reines of University of California-Irvine for pioneering experimental contributions to lepton physics.

Chemistry: American scientists Dr. Mario Molina and Dr. F. Sherwood Roland share the prize with Dr. Paul Crutzen of the Netherlands for their work in atmospheric chemistry, particularly concerning the formation and decomposition of ozone.

Medicine: Prof. Edward Lewis of the U.S., Dr. Christiane Nusslein-Volhard of Germany and Mr. Eric Wieschaus of Princeton University in the U.S. share the prize for their discoveries concerning "the genetic control of early embryonic development."

Literature: Irish author Seamus Heaney for "works of lyrical beauty and ethical depth, which exalt every day miracles and the living past."

Economics: Mr. Robert E. Lucas Jr. of the United States for his work on how rational expectations "have transformed macro-economic analysis and helped understand economic policy."

Peace: British anti-nuclear campaigner Joseph Rotblat and the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs which he chairs.

Each of the prize is worth 7.2 million kroner (one million dollars).

Nobel prizes are awarded every year under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, Swedish chemist, engineer and dynamite inventor, who died in 1896. The interest of the fund is divided annually among the persons who have made the most outstanding contribution in the field of physics, chemistry and physiology or medicine, who have produced the most distinguished literary work of an idealist tendency, and who have contributed most towards world peace. The Nobel prize for economic sciences was established in 1967 by Riksbank, the Swedish central bank, in celebration of its 300th anniversary and was awarded for the first time in 1969. Other awards started in 1901.

The prizes are presented in Stockholm or Oslo on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

World Food Prize

The Swiss entomologist, Mr. Hans Herren, credited with stopping a crop destroying pest in Sub-Saharan Africa, was on October 16, 1995 presented the \$200,000 World Food Prize.

Lifetime Commitment Award

The Noel Foundation and the United Nations Development Fund for Women honoured Mother Teresa with a Lifetime Commitment Award on October 27, 1995.

Edouard Saouma Award

The Food and Agriculture Organisation presented the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, with the Edouard Saouma award for 1994-95 on October 27, 1995 for its outstanding

World Today

achievement in improving roadside foodstalls in the city.

The award consists of a medal and \$25,000.

Getz World Peace Prize

Assamese film "Hkhagoroloi Bohu Door" by well-known film-maker Jahnu Barua, which won several national awards, was presented the prestigious Getz World Peace Prize at the 31st Chicago International Film Festival in October 1995.

UNESCO Music Award

Spanish pianist Alicia De Larrocha and Pakistani musician Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan were awarded UNESCO's music prize on October 20, 1995 in the west German city of Aachen.

Established in 1975, the prize is bestowed on musicians and organisations whose work has helped the development of music as well as promoted peace and cross-cultural understanding.

Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award

India's well-known anti-child labour activist Kailash Satyarthi was named a 1995 recipient of the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award on October 1995.

The other winners of the award are Prof. Hoan Viet Hoat and Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, two imprisoned Vietnamese human rights activists.

The three awardees share the \$30,000 prize and each receives a bust of the late Robert Kennedy, brother of the former American president John F. Kennedy.

Commonwealth Writers Prize

The Eurasia Regional Prize of the annual Commonwealth Writers' Prize was awarded to Louis Bernieres for his novel *Captain Corbelli's Mandolin*. The prize for the best first

to Derek Beaven, author of *Newton's Niece*.

Magsaysay Awards

Magsaysay Awards: The Ramon Magsaysay awards for 1995 were announced in July 1995. The following are the recipients: Public Service—Ms. Asma Jahangir, Pakistani human rights lawyer who fought to ease her nation's harsh Islamic laws.

Government Service—Mr. Morihiro Hiramatsu, 71-year-old Japanese Governor of Oita prefecture of the Southern main island of Kyushu for growth through the "one village, one product" movement and his spirited call for local products with a global appeal.

Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts—Mr. Premoedya Ananta Toer, Indonesian novelist jailed for 14 years for his politically-charged writing, for illuminating with brilliant stories the historical awakening and modern experience of the Indonesian people.

The award, named after a former Philippines President, is given out yearly to outstanding Asians. The winner of the award gets a medallion, a certificate and a \$ 50,000 prize.

Honours for India at Maths Olympiad

The Indian team of six higher secondary students for the International Mathematical Olympiad, 1995, held at Toronto (Canada) in July 1995, acquitted itself creditably winning three silver and three bronze medals. This was the third time in seven appearances that every Indian team member returned home with a medal.

The silver medals were won by Subhash Ajit Khot, S. Lakshminarayan and Sumankar Shankar. The bronze medals were won by Abhijit Mahabal, Ravi Kant and Rohit Khandekar. For Subhash Khot and Abhijit Mahabal, this was the second medal. At the last year's Olympiad too, they had received a silver and a bronze medal.

Seventy-three countries participated and India was placed 14th. China, Romania and Russia were placed in the top three positions.

Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes

Prof. Noboru Karashima, President of the International Association of Tamil Research, was awarded the Academic Prize in this year's annual list of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes on July 13, 1995.

A student of the Madras University, the 62-year-old Prof. Karashima was selected for his outstanding contribution to the field of Asian studies and promotion of the world's understanding of Asia.

In 1994, Padma Subrahmanyam, dancer, was awarded the Arts and Culture Prize. In 1991, Ravi Shankar, sitar maestro, won the Grand Prize.

UNESCO Prize for Tolerance

The UNESCO instituted awards for the promotion of tolerance and non-violence during the United Nations Year of Tolerance and the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

To be known as Madanjeet Singh Prize, the prizes worth \$ 40,000 will be awarded biannually to individuals for their outstanding work on tolerance and non-violence in scientific, artistic, cultural and communication fields besides to families of victims who, like the Mahatma, died fighting religious intolerance.

Kalinga Award

The Human Resource Development Minister, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, gave away the 1994 Kalinga award for the popularisation of science to Dr. Nikolai Drozdov of Russia for his outstanding contribution in the field in New Delhi on June 2, 1995.

The award, which consists of a scroll and a cheque of £ 1,000, was instituted by the UNESCO in 1952 at the initiative of the Kalinga Foundation Trust headed by Mr. Biju Patnaik.

Dr. Drozdov is the Associate Professor of Biogeography at Moscow State University and has 23 books and nearly 200 research papers to his credit.

3. SPORTS ROUND-UP

ATHLETICS

Asian Athletics Championship: China reigned supreme with 20 gold, 13 silver and 10 bronze medals at the 11th Asian athletics championship in Jakarta on September 24, 1995. Qatar came second, winning five gold, 10 silver and four bronze medals.

Compared to the two gold medals it won in the last meet at Manila two years ago, India had just one this time, through Jitender Singh in the 800 metres. Besides 1 gold, India won one silver and four bronze medals.

World Athletic Championship: The explosive excellence of Michael Johnson, a hero of faith from Jonathan Edwards and a team fulfilled by Kim Batten heralded the

dawn of a new age at the fifth World athletic championship which concluded in Gothenburg (Sweden) on August 13, 1995.

While a host of the great track and field athletes of the immediate past faltered and failed at the nine-day championship, Edwards, Batten and Johnson moved smoothly on to centre stage. They were joined by Ivan Pedroso and Allen Johnson of the new generation while Noureddine Morceli and Sergei Bubka confirmed their mastery in events which were not so much contests as exhibitions.

Michael Johnson had been around for some time now with world titles at both 200 and 400 metres before Gothenburg. But his tangible achievements and awesome potential were overshadowed somewhat unfairly by the dramatics in the 100 metres where

Britain's Linford Christie saw off a succession of Americans in the past three seasons.

The U.S. was predictably top with 12 gold medals. But no other country got more than two and, for the first time, there were titles for Syria and the Bahamas as well as for several of the new republics from the old Soviet Union.

BADMINTON

Russian Open Badminton Championship: Top-seeded Lydia Djelawigaya of Indonesia beat Yelena Rybkina of Russia 11-4, 11-3 in Moscow on August 26, 1995 to claim the women's crown at the Russian Open badminton championship.

Konica Cup: Former world champion Joko Suprianto won the men's singles title in

the Konica Cup Singapore badminton championship on July 23, 1995 by beating fellow-Indonesian Hermawan Susanto in the final.

Indonesian Open Badminton Championship: Susi Susanti defended her Indonesian Open women's singles badminton title in Jakarta on July 16, 1995, defeating top seed Bang So-Hyun of South Korea 11-6, 11-7 in the final.

In the men's singles, Ardi Wiranata stopped world champion Heryanto Arbi, who had to retire from the second game due to ring-leg injury as Ardi led 15-13, 10-7.

Malaysian Badminton Championship: Indonesia won both singles title in Kuala Lumpur on July 9, 1995 in the Malaysian badminton championship, with Susi Susanti taking the women's crown and Allan Budi Kusuma winning an all-Indonesian men's final.

BASKETBALL

Asian Basketball Championship: China defended its Asian men's basketball crown for the fifth consecutive time, defeating South Korea 87-76, in Seoul on June 26, 1995.

BILLIARDS

Gold Flake World Professional Billiards Championship: Geet Sethi won the £ 35,000 (Rs. 17.5 lakh) Gold Flake World Professional billiards championship for the third time in four years when he vanquished his Indian compatriot Devendra Joshi 1661-931 in a lacklustre final in Bombay on September 30, 1995.

BOXING

WBC Cruiserweight Championship: Argentine Marcelo Dominguez overcame a brave challenge by Russian Sergei Kobozev to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) cruiserweight title on October 24, 1995.

Beijing Boxing International Tournament: India won two silver medals in the Beijing International boxing tournament as Pugilists Devinder Thapa (light fly) and S. I. Sikikar (bantam weight) went down fighting their Chinese and Mongolian opponents, respectively, in the finals in Beijing on October 20, 1995.

WBC Super Lightweight Championship: Julio Cesar Chavez survived a bruising 12-round battle with David Kamau to score a unanimous-decision victory over the Kenyan and retain his World Boxing Council super lightweight crown in Las Vegas on September 16, 1995.

WBC Welterweight Championship: Pernell Whitaker retained his World Boxing Council welterweight title in Atlantic City with a unanimous decision over Scottish southpaw Gary Jacobs on August 26, 1995.

WBA Heavyweight Championship: Bruce Seldon, fighting in the shadow of Mike Tyson's return to the ring, used his jab to stop a bloodied Joe Hipp in the 10th round in Las Vegas on August 19, 1995 to retain his WBA heavyweight title.

WBC Super-Middleweight Championship: Nigel Benn shook off a dour challenge from Vincenzo Nardello in two rounds of powerful punching to retain his WBC super-middleweight crown with an eight round

technical knock-out in London on July 23, 1995.

WBF Junior Flyweight Championship: Mexican Jesus Chong became the new World Boxing Federation junior flyweight champion when he knocked out defending champion Sairung Dutchboy Gym of Thailand in the ninth round in Ayuthaya (Thailand) on July 15, 1995.

CHESS

World Chess Championship for Children: Second seed S. S. Ganguly won a silver while his teammate M. R. Venkatesh bagged a bronze in the 11th World chess championship for children in Sao Lourenco on October 27, 1995.

World Chess Championship: Garry Kasparov of Russia, using all his rich experience of a decade at the top, retained his World chess title in New York on October 10, 1995.



Garry Kasparov

A draw in the 18th game was enough to give the Russian grandmaster an unbeatable 10.5-points-to-7.5-points lead against Indian challenger Viswanathan Anand in the best-of-20-match series in the Intel-PCA World Chess Championship.

Kasparov took the \$ 900,000 first prize and Anand \$450,000.

CRICKET

Champions Trophy: Sri Lanka completed one of its most memorable triumphs, and a historic first in Sharjah, when it overwhelmed the West Indies by 50 runs in the final to win the three-nation Singer Champions Trophy cricket tournament on October 20, 1995.

This was Sri Lankans' maiden title at Sharjah and also their third consecutive final at Sharjah. They capped a wonderful season by humbling two of the strongest teams in contemporary cricket in the desert state.

Arvin de Silva was adjudged the man of the match and Roshan Mahanama the man of the series and also the best batsman. The best bowler was Kuntara Dharmasena.

Sri Lanka-Pakistan Tests: Sri Lanka gave a major boost to its stature in international cricket and it won only its second away Test

series when it beat Pakistan by 144 runs in the third and final Test in Sialkot on September 26, 1995.

Sri Lanka's triumph made it only the third team this century after South Africa and Pakistan to win a series after losing the first Test.

England-West Indies Test: Mike Atherton patiently batted England to a draw after fast bowler Curtly Ambrose briefly threatened to earn West Indies a series-winning victory on the last day of the deciding sixth Test at the Oval on August 28, 1995.

It left the series all square at 2-2. A tied series retains the Wisden Trophy with the West Indies.

FOOTBALL

Asian Women's Football Championship: Defending champions China defeated Japan 2-0 in the final of the tenth Asian women's football championship in Kuala Lumpur on October 2, 1995.

For the third and fourth places, Taiwan defeated Korea 3-0.

World University Games Soccer Tournament: Japan defeated arch rivals South Korea with a 2-0 victory in the final of the World University Games soccer tournament in Fukuoka on September 2, 1995.

World Cup: Ghana defeated Brazil 3-2 to claim the under-17 championship of soccer's youth World Cup, the second time the African team has held the title.

Copa America Football Championship: Uruguay won a record-equalling 14th South American title, beating Brazil 5-3 on penalties in the Copa America football championship in Maldonado (Uruguay) on July 23, 1995. Columbia took the third place after beating the U.S. 4-1 a day earlier.

U.S. Cup '95 Tournament: The United States won the U.S. Cup '95 tournament, playing a goalless draw against Colombia in the final game of the four-team tournament in Piscataway on June 26, 1995.

International Challenge Trophy: World champion Brazil beat England 3-1 to win the International Challenge Trophy soccer title in Wembley on June 12, 1995.

The world champion beat Sweden 1-0 Japan 3-0 and England 3-1 to win the competition's first prize of £ 500,000 (\$ 800,000)—a fitting reward for the excellent football they produced.

Italian Cup: Juventus of Turin added its ninth Italian Cup to the league title in Parma on June 11, 1995, defeating UEFA Cup holder A.C. Parma 2-0 to take the two-leg final on 3-0 aggregate. Juventus won the Cup and the championship in the same season for the second time, a feat accomplished by no other team. Torino and Napoli each have done it once.

GYMNASTICS

World Gymnastics Championship: Lil Podkopayeva of Ukraine won the all-round women's gold medal in the World gymnastics championship in Sabae on October 8, 1995.

In the men's event, Li Xiaoshuang became the first Chinese world all-round champion.

Romania retained women's championship title while China retained the men's championship crown.

World Today

HOCKEY

Champions Trophy: Germany defeated Australia 5-2 to win the Champions Trophy hockey tournament in Berlin on October 1, 1995.

European Nations Cup: Olympic champions Germany retained their European Nations Cup title when they defeated the Netherlands on penalties in the final in Dublin on August 27, 1995.

The match was drawn 2-2 before Germany won 9-8 on penalties.

European Cup: The Netherlands regained the women's hockey European Cup when they beat Olympic champions Spain 4-1 in a penalty shoot-out after a 2-2 draw in the final in Arnhem (Netherlands) on June 15, 1995.

SHOOTING

Asian Shooting Championship: China and Japan won the gold and silver medals with a score of 1738 and 1729 points, respectively in the eighth Asian shooting championship in Jakarta on October 6, 1995.

India pipped South Korea to win a bronze medal in the air pistol men's event.

Jaspal Rana won the gold in the standard pistol event.

SWIMMING

Asia-Pacific Swimming and Diving Championship: India, which had sent a 75-member strong contingent, ended sixth in the Asia-Pacific swimming and diving championship in Colombo on August 28, 1995.

China won the championship with 95

medals, including 54 gold medals, to claim the top spot. Chinese Taipei took the second place with 92 medals, but won only 17 golds. Singapore finished third with nine gold medals. India could win only four gold, five silver and six bronze medals.

Sebastian Xavier, who bagged a gold for India in the 50-metre freestyle event, emerged as the fastest swimmer.

TABLE TENNIS

World Cup: China's Kong Linghui added the men's singles World Cup to his 1995 World championship table tennis title in Nimes (France) on October 15, 1995. He beat Germany's 1992 European champion Jorg Rosskopf 18-21, 24-22, 22-20, 21-14 to earn \$ 33,000, the richest cheque in the sport.

World number six Rosskopf, who won the European Masters Cup in Germany in September 1995, had to be content with the \$17,000 runners-up prize. China's Liu Guoliang took the third place.

World Team Cup: South Korea beat Germany in the men's final of the table tennis World Team Cup and China defeated Romania in the world's final in Atlanta on August 13, 1995.

TENNIS

U.S. Open Championship: Pete Sampras slammed 24 aces and outslugged fellow American Andre Agassi in four sets 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 to claim the U.S. Open title and his second grand slam of the year in New York on September 10, 1995.

Steffi Graf overcame a second-set thrashing to end the comeback streak of Monica Seles, beating her chief rival 7-6 (8-6), 0-6, 6-3 to win the women's singles title.

In the men's doubles final, Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde of Australia beat Alex O'Brien of U.S. and

Sandon Stolle of Australia 6-3, 6-3.

Canadian Open Tennis Championship: Monica Seles, the co-number one seed, capped her sensational return after nearly 28 months away from tournament play with a convincing 6-0, 6-1 victory over unseeded South African Amanda Coetzer in the final of the Canadian Open in Toronto on August 20, 1995.

Wimbledon Championship: Pete Sampras, serving sublimely and returning serve even better, crushed Boris Becker 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 to win the men's singles title at Wimbledon on July 9, 1995.

Steffi Graf outlasted Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario in a classic third-set duel on July 8, 1995 to win her sixth women's singles Wimbledon title 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

French Open Tournament: Thomas Muster won his first French Open title by overpowering Michael Chang of the United States 7-5, 6-2, 6-4 at Roland Garros in Paris on June 11, 1995. The left-hander became the first Austrian ever to win the French Open singles title. It was the 27-year-old Austrian's first Grand Slam title and he stretched his unbeaten run on clay courts this season to 35. Muster picked up about \$ 660,000 for his victory, with Chang getting half of that.

Steffi Graf captured her fourth French Open title and No. 1 ranking from Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario with a 7-5, 4-6, 6-0 victory in the women's singles final on June 10. It was Graf's first Grand Slam title since the 1994 Australian Open and the 16th Grand Slam crown. The victory was worth \$ 503,740 to Graf and \$ 251,870 for Sanchez-Vicario.

VOLLEYBALL

Centennial Cup: World champion Italy swept defending Olympic champion Brazil 17-15, 15-9, 15-5 to capture the U.S. volleyball Centennial Cup championship, while the U.S. took the third place by breezing past Japan in Atlanta on August 19, 1995.

4. SPACE RESEARCH

New planet discovered

Astronomers at the University of California (Berkeley) confirmed on October 18, 1995 the existence of a planet orbiting a nearby star. The suspected planet around the star 51 Pegasus was first reported on October 6 by Michael Mayor and Didier Queloz of the Geneva Observatory in Switzerland at a conference entitled "Cool Stars, Stellar Systems and the Sun", in Florence (Italy).

The Swiss astronomers said the planet revolves around a star named 51 Pegasus, which is visible from Earth. The planet cannot be seen by high-powered telescope because it is just swallowed up in the intense light of 51 Pegasus. But the nearby planet makes light from the star oscillate, a sign that it is being pulled by something nearby, the Swiss pair reasoned. Using mathematical calculations, they concluded that it is a planet about the size of Jupiter, largely made up of hot gases. In no way could it support life, said the scientists. The body revolves around 51 Pegasus once every four Earth days, they said, suggesting it is very close to the star.

The Star Pegasus is similar to the Sun in temperature, but about 8 million years old, about 3 million years older than the Sun.

U.S. spaceshuttle docks with Russian Mir

An American shuttle docked with a Russian space station on June 29, 1995, and they became a huge single spacecraft high over earth in an extraordinary sharing of technical skills between two former rivals.

The first meeting between the crews on the two ships had to wait for two hours after the link-up to ensure there were no leaks in the docking tunnel, mission control said, after tests, that there were none.

It was only the second time ships from two countries joined up in space: the first was 20 years ago between an American Apollo capsule and a Soviet Soyuz.

The Atlantis crew of seven included a fresh pair of cosmonauts for the Russian 'Mir', whose three crewmen looked forward to returning to earth aboard the shuttle.

The two spacecraft were 400 km over

Central Asia near the Russian-Mongolian border when shuttle commander Robert Gibson eased the Atlantis' and Mir's mating devices into first contact.

Ulysses explores sun's N. pole

The Ulysses spacecraft shifted position near the sun on June 19, 1995, to begin the second phase of its investigation of the solar system's star, the U.S. Space Agency, NASA, announced. Ulysses, a joint mission of NASA and the European Space Agency, climbed to 70 degrees north of the sun's equator and spent the next 110 days gathering information about the complex forces at work over this high latitude region of the sun, reaching a maximum northern latitude of 80.2 degrees.

Ulysses will journey to the orbit of Jupiter, returning in September 2000 AD to the vicinity of the sun, again in high latitudes. The two passes will allow the craft to gather data on the ebb and flow of the sun's storms. The sun is currently nearing the most inactive phase of its 11-year solar cycle, meaning fewer sunspots form in a given period of time. □

Indian National Movement

K. K. Bhardwaj

Eminent Author of History Books

Azad Hind Fauj (INA)

One of the greatest sons of India, Subhas Chandra Bose has always created a sense of pride among people in the greatness of their country. His plans for independence of his motherland from the yoke of the British imperialism with the help of its adversaries during the Second World War still evoke a sense of awe and reverence for this brave patriot. He set up a Provisional Government of Free India abroad and organised the Indian National Army (INA), known as the Azad Hind Fauj. With the help of the Japanese forces, the INA attempted to enter the Indian soil as liberators. In the initial stages, they made great headway and the flag of Azad Hindustan was hoisted by them at Mowdok, about 50 miles to the east of

2, 1940 under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules. The Government had no case against him and was trying to implicate him in two criminal cases. Languishing in jail, he lamented he could do nothing for the liberation of his motherland. He, therefore, embarked upon a plan to take advantage of the War and seek the help of the foreign powers for obtaining the independence of his country. To execute this plan, it was necessary to come out of jail. He, therefore, went on a hunger strike on November 29, 1940 but as his health soon deteriorated to an alarming condition, the Government released him on bail on December 5, 1940.

After his release, Subhas remained quietly at his house on Elgin Road in Calcutta under

Ribbontrop. The German Government allowed him to set up a Free India Centre and make regular broadcasts from the Azad Hind Radio Station at Berlin, but was not prepared to make a declaration of Indian independence. Subhas Chandra Bose also met Hitler on May 29, 1942, but could not convince him of the immediate necessity of securing the independence of India. The latter persisted in his belief put forward in *Mein Kampf*, that India would not be able to rule herself for another 150 years. All this threw cold water on the hopes of Subhas, but he was not a man to be disheartened by the reverses and repulsions during his mission. The rapid successes of Japan against the Allied powers in the Far East soon provided

A legend and a perennial source of indomitable courage, Subhas Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 at Cuttack in Orissa. His devil-may-care stance and standoff against the mightiest Empire in history stirred up tremors in the hearts of the imperialists who talked of freedom and democracy for themselves and the rest of the world, but denied them to millions of Indians. As a youth, Subhas came under the spell of the soaring ideals of Swami Vivekananda and the dynamism of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. He went to England in 1919 and was selected for the prestigious ICS, but the call of the nation forced him to forsake the ivory

tower of authority and plunge deep into the stormy sea of liberation of his countrymen.

Subhas courted arrests several times, once at Calcutta for joining the movement for boycotting the visit of Prince of Wales and later was lodged in a jail in Mandalay in Burma (Myanmar of today).

The radical revolutionary occupied many high offices in life as Mayor of Calcutta in 1930; President of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1929 and President of the Indian National



Subhas Chandra Bose

Congress twice in 1938 and 1939.

Differences with Gandhiji made him form the Forward Bloc within the Congress in 1939 and he intensified the campaign against the British after the outbreak and during the entire course of the Second World War.

Subhas left Calcutta and went to different places like Moscow, Berlin, Tokyo and Singapore to marshal the support of the then leaders of Germany and Russia for the cause of Indian independence. In 1943, he took over the

leadership of Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army (INA) from the hands of his compatriot, Rash Behari Bose.

After the surrender of Japan on August 15, 1945, Netaji took a plane from Saigon on August 17 and five days later, Tokyo Radio announced that Subhas had died in an air crash in Formosa on August 18, 1945. In his last message to his countrymen, he had said these prophetic words: "Do not be disheartened by our temporary defeat; be cheerful and optimistic. Above all, never lose faith in the destiny of India. There is no power on earth which can keep India in bondage. India will be free and, that too, soon."

Cox Bazar, amidst great rejoicing and singing of national anthem. But when the fortunes of Japan nosedived, the aspirations of the INA also received a setback. Subhas Chandra Bose was killed in an air crash on his way to Tokyo. His endeavour to free his country by putting his own life to risk at every step is indeed part of the saga of Indian history.

Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from the Indian Civil Service (ICS) in 1921 to join the Non-cooperation Movement. He was a born rebel and emotionally a dissenter. He wrote a book, *The Indian Struggle*, which was published in London in 1935, but was proscribed in India. He was elected twice the President of All-India Congress in the years 1938 and 1939 for the sessions at Haripura and Tripura, but had to part company with the Congress leaders because of his radical views. He was arrested on July

the strict surveillance of the police. He left home stealthily on January 17, 1941 at about 1.25 AM by car, driven by his nephew, Sisir, in the guise of Kabuliwalla and boarded the train for Peshawar. He remained in Peshawar for a week, both in mental agony and utter physical discomfort trying to find ways and means as to how he could safely cross the borders of the British empire without being detected. He undertook his journey to Kabul via Jamrud and Landikotal by various modes, partly on tonga, partly by truck and partly on foot also. He reached Kabul on January 31, 1941 at 11.00 AM from where he proceeded to Russia on an Italian passport. He flew from Moscow to Berlin on March 28, 1941.

Bose did not find his mission to Germany an easy task. There were bottlenecks and obstacles at every stage. He was able to meet the German Foreign Minister, Von

him with a new ray of hope. He could fight the British imperialism more effectively with the assistance of Japan.

The opportunity for embarking upon the new adventure came much sooner than it could have been expected. Rash Behari Bose the veteran revolutionary of the First World War period, had been living in Japan since 1915 with his Japanese wife. The entry of Japan in the Second World War against the Allied powers provided him an opportunity for uniting all the Indians living in Tokyo and form an Indian Independence League in March 1942. A bigger gathering of the Indians settled throughout the Japanese Asia from China, Philippines, Thailand, Borneo, Java Sumatra, Hong Kong, etc., met in a conference at Bangkok from June 15 to 23, 1942. The conference re-elected Rash Behari Bose as the Chairman of the Indian Independence

Gandhian Thought —Bread Labour

the other members of the group. The following day, the group was informed that the FBI had been notified of the group's activities and that the group was being monitored. The group was also informed that the FBI had been notified of the group's activities and that the group was being monitored.

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“Will you not fly bread?” That farmer walked heavily, his weary rolls in his bed all day long, and he could not be expected to endure in that condition. He was not tired of his life. He was, therefore, not weary of working through an evening so that his wife and family, rich or poor, has time to do some sewing or work. Why not stand like him and make an honest living, earning enough money to get along? He is not so weak that he is his family. There is no excitement in engaged in agriculture for several years that follow their good example and the same work will cannot resort to hard labor to make

[illegible]

League. It laid down the attainment of complete and immediate independence of India as its main objective and passed thirty-five resolutions. It decided to form an Indian National Army with Captain Mohan Singh as its Commander-in-Chief and constitute a Council of Action for the attainment of the objectives of the League. It invited Subhas Chandra Bose to take up the leadership of the struggle.

Bose accepted the invitation of the Bangkok conference and embarked upon another hazardous journey—along with Abid Hussain—through a German submarine. Leaving Kiel on February 8, 1943, the boat made a long journey through the Atlantic Ocean to avoid the British ships. Another Japanese submarine was waiting for him to which he and his colleague were transferred by a rubber dinghy on April 28, 1943. It took them across the Indian Ocean to Sumatra and after a long sea journey, Bose reached Tokyo on June 13, 1943. The days of his wanderings were now over and an era of hope, purpose and accomplishment began in his life, fully dedicated to the independence of his motherland. The Japanese Premier, Tojo, assured him that his country wanted India to be free and independent. He invited Bose to attend the proceedings of the Japanese Parliament (Diet) in which he declared on June 16, 1943, "We are determined to extend every possible assistance to the cause of India's independence." The Premier also encouraged Subhas to establish a Provisional Government of Free India and allowed him to broadcast his views to the Indian people through Tokyo Radio.

Having achieved complete success at Tokyo, Subhas Chandra Bose went to Singapore on July 2, 1943. He received a

tumultuous welcome there by a big gathering of Indians. They instinctively felt, that at last, the Man of Destiny had come to lead them on the road towards freedom of their country. The soldiers of the INA presented him a guard of honour and he took the salute in his civilian dress with Gandhi cap on his head. Two days later, Rash Behari Bose handed over to him both the Presidentship of Indian Independence League (IIL) and the Supreme Command of the Indian National Army. He was hailed as Netaji—the supreme leader, the title by which he has always been and is still remembered by the people.

Assuming the leadership of IIL and command of INA, Bose gave a call 'Dilli Chalo' (March to Delhi) and the salutation 'Jai Hind'. He reorganised the recruitment and training departments of the Indian National Army. Apart from physical training, the soldiers were also to be imparted mental training to arouse their national pride and love for the motherland. They were to imbibe in their lives the three principles of the Indian Independence League, namely, unity, faith and sacrifice. The soldiers were placed under three commands named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Subhas also made extensive changes in the style and functioning of the Indian Independence League.

The scene was now set for the formal inauguration of the Provisional Government of Free India. A grand function was held at Cathy Hall in Singapore on October 21, 1943 where Bose read his historic proclamation declaring the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India. On this solemn occasion, he took an oath of allegiance: "In the name of God, I take the sacred path that to liberate India and the thirty-eight crore of my countrymen, I, Subhas Chandra Bose, will continue this sacred war of freedom till the last breath of my life. I shall always remain a servant of India. Even after winning freedom, I will

always be prepared to shed my blood for the preservation of India's freedom." The Provisional Government immediately declared war on Great Britain and the United States of America. It also won quick recognition from nine nations—Japan, Germany, Italy, Thailand, Burma, Nationalist China, Manchuria, Croatia and Philippines. On October 28, 1943, Subhas Bose, now called Netaji, flew to Tokyo as the Head of Provisional Government of Free India and was received by the Japanese Emperor with full honours due to a head of a state. He also attended the Greater East Asia Conference on November 6, 1943 at which the Japanese Premier, Tojo, announced that his Government had decided to hand over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India. These islands were renamed as Shahid and Swaraj by the Provisional Government.

The task before the Provisional Government now was to participate in the Japanese offensive against British India. "Any liberation of India secured through Japanese sacrifices," declared Netaji, "is worse than slavery." Our independence must be won by the blood of Indians. The brave soldiers of INA were ready to sacrifice their lives for the honour of their motherland. It was decided to launch an attack simultaneously in three sectors. The Arakan sector was placed under the command of Col. Misra. The Bishenpur sector was put under Col. Malik and Kohima sector under Major Maghar Singh and Ajmer Singh. The INA achieved great success in the Arakan and Bishenpur sectors and was also to occupy Mowdok in May 1944. The Kohima sector was much wider and strategically more important. After quite a hard fighting, the Japanese-INA forces were able to capture Kohima, only a

(Continued on page 67)

Test Of Reasoning

LIC Assistant Administrative Officers' Examination, October 1995

Directions (Qs. 1-5): In each of the following questions, find the alternative which is different from the rest. This different alternative is your answer.

- Q. 1. (1) foot-hand (2) eye-nose
(3) body-head (4) wrist-finger
- Q. 2. (1) water-stream
(2) energy-food
(3) thunder-lightning
(4) sun-light
- Q. 3. (1) death-disease (2) milk-butter
(3) grape-wine
(4) water-oxygen
- Q. 4. (1) car-wheel (2) loom-cloth
(3) drawer-table (4) book-page
- Q. 5. (1) lioness-cub (2) cow-calf
(3) mother-daughter
(4) daughter-sister

Directions (Qs. 6-10): In each of the following questions, two statements P and Q are given. Mark your answer as (1) if both of the statements are true; (2) if one of the statements is true and the other is false; (3) if one of the statements is false and the other is doubtful; and (4) if both the statements are definitely false.

- Q. 6. P All A's are B's. All B's are C's.
Therefore, all C's are A's
Q All A's are B's. All B's are C's.
No D's are C's. Therefore, some D's are A's
- Q. 7. P Some A's are B's. Some B's are C's.
Therefore, some A's are definitely C's
Q All A's are B's. All C's are B's.
All B's are A's. Therefore, all C's are A's
- Q. 8. P Some A's are B's. All B's are C's.
Therefore, some C's are A's
Q All A's are either B's or C's or both.
Therefore, some B's are C's
- Q. 9. P All A's are B's. All B's are C's.
Therefore, no C's are A's
Q Some A's are B's. All C's are B's.
Therefore, all A's are C's
- Q. 10. P All A's are B's. Some C's are B's.
Therefore, some C's are definitely A's
Q All A's are B's. All C's are B's.
All B's are C's. Therefore, all A's are C's.

Directions (Qs. 11-15): Below are given some statements. On the answer-sheet mark

- (1) if the statement is a desire.
(2) if it is an admonition.
(3) if it is a threat.
(4) if it is an entreaty.

Q. 11. Please do oblige by joining us at the dinner

Q. 12. Have you gone made to have come up with such a silly proposal?

Q. 13. How about going round and propagating the message of love and tolerance among the masses!

Q. 14. I give you one more chance. In case you do not improve, you know what I am going to do

Q. 15. You are a terrible fool to have made a mess of the whole affair

Directions (Qs. 16-20): In each of the following number series, two terms have been put within brackets. Mark in the answer-sheet

- (1) if both the bracketed terms are right
(2) if the first bracketed term is right and second is wrong.
(3) if the first bracketed term is wrong and the second is right
(4) if both the bracketed terms are wrong.

- Q. 16. 3, 10, 29, (66), (127), 218
Q. 17. (2), 5, (12), 25, 41, 61
Q. 18. 4, 7, (9), 10, 13, 15, (16) 19
Q. 19. 2, 3, (6), 11, 18, (30), 38
Q. 20. 4, 6, 10, (12), 16, (14), 22

Directions (Qs. 21-25): In each of the following questions, a statement is given followed by two assumptions I and II. In the answer-sheet mark

- (1) if only I is implied.
(2) if only II is implied
(3) if neither I nor II is implied.
(4) if both I and II are implied.

Q. 21. Statement

Saras, the only moped you'll buy when you're ready

Assumption I

Saras is an excellent moped

Assumption II

People go in for excellent mopeds

Q. 22. Statement

Use ABC tubes which have built-in 5 years longer life than any other tube

Assumption I

Other tubes are not durable

Assumption II

People want durability in tubes

Q. 23. Statement

You know you have a great suit when people ask who your tailor is

Assumption I

People do not ask who the tailor is when the suit is bad

Assumption II

People want to know the criteria of a great suit

Q. 24. Statement.

The successful man has the ability

to judge for himself and judge correctly

Assumption I

Inability to judge correctly causes failure

Assumption II

Successful man cannot make a wrong judgment

Q. 25. Statement

If you are graphic artist, we have a challenging job for you

Assumption I

You are a graphic artist

Assumption II

We need a graphic artist

Directions (Qs. 26-30): There are five friends A, B, C, D and E. Two of them are businessmen while the other three belong to three different occupations, viz. medical, engineering and legal. One businessman and the lawyer stay in the same locality B while the other three stay in three different localities P, Q and R. Two of these five persons are Hindus while the remaining three come from three different communities, viz. Muslim, Christian and Sikh. The lawyer is the oldest in age while one of the businessmen who runs a factory is the youngest. The other businessman is a cloth merchant and age-wise lies between the doctor and the lawyer. D is a cloth merchant and stays in locality S while E is a Muslim and stays in locality R. The doctor is a Christian and stays in locality P, B is a Sikh while A is a Hindu and runs a factory

Q. 26. Age-wise who among the following lies between A and C?

- (1) Lawyer (2) Doctor
(3) Cloth merchant (4) Engineer

Q. 27. Who stays in locality Q?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) E

Q. 28. What is C's occupation?

- (1) Doctor (2) Lawyer
(3) Engineer (4) Business

Q. 29. What is E's occupation?

- (1) Doctor (2) Lawyer
(3) Engineer (4) Business

Q. 30. What is B's occupation?

- (1) Doctor (2) Lawyer
(3) Engineer (4) Business

Directions (Qs. 31-35): From amongst five doctors A, B, C, D and L, four engineers G, H, K and L and six teachers M, N, O, P, Q and R, some teams are to be selected. Of these, A, B, C, H, O, P and Q are females and the rest are males. The formation of teams is subject to the following conditions.

Wherever there is a male doctor, there will be no female teacher

There shall not be more than two male teachers in any team.

Q. 31. If the team consists of two doctors, two female teachers and two engineers, all the following teams are possible EXCEPT
(1) OPGHAB (2) ABGHPQ
(3) ABGHOQ (4) ABKLPO

Q. 32. If the team consists of two doctors, three female teachers and two engineers, the members of the team are

- (1) CDOPOQH (2) ABOPOQH
(3) CDKLOPQ (4) DEGHOPQ

Q. 33. If the team consists of three doctors, two male engineers and two teachers, the members of the team could be

- (1) CDEKLMN (2) ABCKLMR
(3) CDEKLPR (4) BCDKLMR

Q. 34. If the team consists of two doctors, one engineer and four teachers, all the following teams are possible EXCEPT

- (1) ABGMNOP (2) ABKNRPQ
(3) ABHMOPQ (4) ABHMRPQ

Q. 35. If the team consists of two doctors, two engineers and two teachers, all the following teams are possible EXCEPT

- (1) CEKLMR (2) ABGHMN
(3) CDKLOP (4) ABGHOP

Directions (Qs. 36-40): In each of the following sequences, some letters are missing which are given in that order as one of the four alternatives under it. Find the correct alternative in each question and mark your answer on the answer-sheet as instructed.

Q. 36. c-bba-cab-ac-ab-ac

- (1) bcacb (2) babcc
(3) abcbc (4) acbcb

Q. 37. a-bc-cabb-bca-

- (1) abbbba (2) accba
(3) cccbc (4) cbbac

Q. 38. -c-bd-cbcd-a-a-d-b-a

- (1) bdbcbba (2) daabbb
(3) cdbbbca (4) adabced

Q. 39. a-bc-a-bcd-a-ccd-bcd-

- (1) abdddbd (2) acbdbbb
(3) adbbbad (4) adbcad

Q. 40. -cb-ca-bacb-ca-bac-d

- (1) adddddb (2) addbbbb
(3) bdddbbb (4) bbbddd

Directions (Qs. 41-50): In each of the following questions, a word has been coded and this code is written against it to the left of the sign :. The word to the right of it has been coded on the same principle and the code given as one of the four alternatives under it. To find the answer you have to consult the matching of the small letters against the capital letters as given below and arrive at the principle involved in the coding. The coding in each question has not necessarily been done on the same principle. Find the correct alternative in each case and mark your answer on the answer-sheet.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
n l d j x k y i b f a t z
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
w v q r o m c p h s g u e

Q. 41. TRACK : D K I P :: FINGER : ?

- (1) wlntrid (2) yiqovbn

- (3) wxohvpm (4) vkmsqhc

Q. 42. SERMON : m j m z w v ::

FATHER : ?

- (1) ylpbk m (2) xemyjr

- (3) kepij m (4) knclxo

Q. 43. SOCIAL : v m b d t n ::

OPERATOR : ?

- (1) wvjremwr (2) qrkmlbqm

- (3) vqxoncv o (4) qvoxcnov

Q. 44. QUICK : soccb :: BREED : ?

- (1) kpwyi (2) mnywk

- (3) loxxj (4) mpyyk

Q. 45. CEMENT : j k w j z m ::

MATURE : ?

- (1) wlpcrj (2) wlphmk

- (3) temcrj (4) zncpox

Q. 46. CLAIM : d t n b z :: BORDER : ?

- (1) lovxjv (2) ljo vxo

- (3) lvo jxo (4) vljoxj

Q. 47. MASTER : w l c p k m :: SELDOM

: ?

- (1) ckzxqw (2) mxtjvz

- (3) ojadwt (4) nyukwa

Q. 48. NERVOUS : x y p i w q n ::

AGHAST : ?

- (1) nyinmc (2) zkzyom

- (3) liblcp (4) ozjond

Q. 49. SILENT : l a s w v b :: COMB : ?

- (1) ewam (2) cuyk

- (3) dvzl (4) lwtn

Q. 50. RETURN : o k c h o v ::

EQUATION : ?

- (1) xoplcfvv (2) krhnpbqw

- (3) xrpncbv w (4) kohlpfqv

Directions (Qs. 51-60): One hundred and twenty-five small cubes of equal size are arranged in a solid pile of dimensions $5 \times 5 \times 5$. Then from one corner one cube is removed from the top. From the opposite corner 8 cubes ($2 \times 2 \times 2$) are removed. From the third corner a column of three cubes and from the fourth corner a column of 4 cubes are removed. The remaining solid is coloured red on all the exposed faces.

Now answer the following questions:

Q. 51. How many cubes in the second layer from the top do not have any coloured face?

- (1) 4 (2) 6 (3) 8 (4) 9

Q. 52. How many cubes in the third layer have at least two coloured faces each?

- (1) 7 (2) 8 (3) 9 (4) 10

Q. 53. How many cubes in the fourth layer from the top have only one coloured face each?

- (1) 7 (2) 8 (3) 9 (4) 10

Q. 54. How many cubes in the bottom layer have at least one coloured face each?

- (1) 12 (2) 15 (3) 16 (4) 20

Q. 55. How many cubes in the top four layers taken together have only one coloured face each?

- (1) 12 (2) 19 (3) 29 (4) 41

Q. 56. How many cubes do not have any coloured face?

- (1) 9 (2) 18 (3) 26 (4) 32

Q. 57. How many cubes have three coloured faces each?

- (1) 8 (2) 10 (3) 12 (4) 14

coloured faces each?

- (1) 20 (2) 24 (3) 32 (4) 41

Q. 59. How many cubes have only one coloured face each?

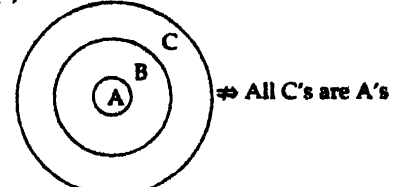
- (1) 20 (2) 24 (3) 32 (4) 41

Q. 60. How many cubes are there in the top layer?

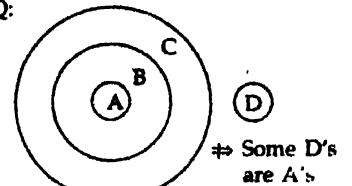
- (1) 18 (2) 19 (3) 23 (4) 24

ANSWERS

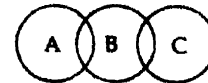
1. (1) 2. (3) 3. (1) 4. (2)
5. (4)
6. (4): P:



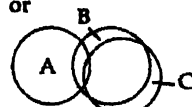
Q:



7. (2): P:



or

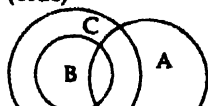


⇒ Some A's are definitely C's (False)

Q: All A's are B's and All B's are A's ⇒ A = B

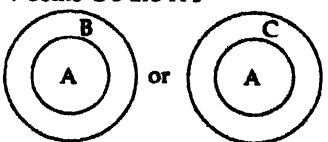
All C's are B's ⇒ All C's are A's (True)

8. (1): P:

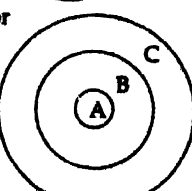


⇒ Some C's are A's

Q:

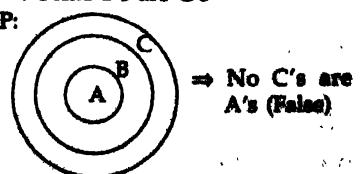


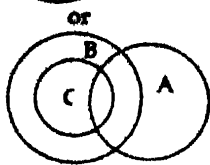
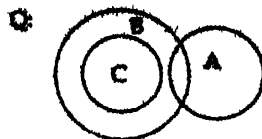
or



⇒ Some B's are C's

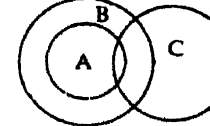
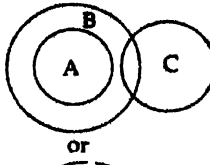
9. (4): P:





⇒ All A's are C's (False)

10. (2) P



→ Some C's are definitely A's (False)

Q All C's are B's and All B's are C's ⇒ B = C

All A's are B's

⇒ All A's are C's (True)

11 (4) 12 (2) 13 (1) 14 (3)

15 (2)

16 (1) The terms of the given series are $1^3 + 2$, $2^3 + 2$, $3^3 + 2$, $4^3 + 2$, $5^3 + 2$, $6^3 + 2$. Hence both the bracketed terms are right.

17 (4) The sequence in the given series is +4, +4, +12, +16, +20. Hence, 2 must be replaced by 1 and 12 must be replaced by 13.

18 (1) The sequence in the given series is +3, +2, +1, +3, +2, +1, +3. Hence both the bracketed terms are right.

19 (2) The sequence in the given series is +1, +3, +5, +7, +9, +11. Hence, 6 is correct and 30 must be replaced by 27.

20 (2) The sequence in the given series is +2, +4, +2, +4, +2, +4. Hence the number 12 is correct and 14 must be replaced by 16.

21 (4) 22 (2) 23 (3) 24 (1)

25 (2)

26-30 The given information ⇒

Businessman < Engineer < Doctor Businessman
(Factory Owner) (Cloth Merchant)

A < E < C < D
Lawyer < B (in age)

Religion Hindu Sikh Christian Hindu Muslim
Locality Q S P S R

26 (4) 27 (1) 28 (1) 29 (3)

30 (2) 31 (4) 32 (2) 33 (1)

34 (2) 35 (3)

36 (4) c a b b a c / c a b b a c / c a b b a c

37 (2) a a b c c c c / a / b b b b c a a

The first seven letters are a a b c c c c

The last seven letters written in reverse order are → a a c b b b b

See that b and c are interchanged

38. (4) a c d b d a / c b c d a b / a c d b d a

1st Group:- a and d appear twice.

2nd Group:- b and c appear twice.

3rd Group:- a and d appear twice.

39. (3) a a b c d a / b b c d a b / c c d a b c / d d

The sequence is a → b → c → d → a in a cyclic order from one group to the next

40. (1) a c b d c a g b a c b d c a g b a c b d

See the sequence formed by alternate letters.

41. (1) HEART = i x n o c

= b k l m p (+1)

NERVOUS = w x o h v p m

= v k m s q h c (+1)

42. (3) SERMON = S D S M N O

0 -1 +1 0 -1 +1

= m j m z w v

FATHER = F Z U H D S

= k e p i j m

43. (4) SOCIAL = OS IC LA

= v m b d t n

OP ER AT OR = PO RE TA RO

= q v o x c n o v

44. (2) QUICK = r p b d a

= s o c c b

+1 -1 +1 -1 +1

B REED = l o x x j

= m n y w k

45. (1) CEMENT = DFN DMS

+1 -1

= j k w j z m

M A T U R E = N B U L Q D

= w l p c r j

46. (3) CLAIM = d t n b z

BORDER = l v o j x o

47. (1) MASTER = N B T U F S (+1)

= w l c p k m

S F L D O M = T F M E P N

= c k z x q w

48. (4) NERVOUS = w x o h v p m

= x y p i w q n (+1)

A G H A S T = n y i n m c

= o z j o n d

49. (2) SILENT = m b t x w c

= l a s w v b (-1)

C O M B = d v z l - c u y k

50. (1) RETURN = R E T V R O

+1

= o k c h o v

EQUATION = E R U B T I O Q

= x o p l c f v v

51-60

No of Coloured Faces	1st Layer	2nd Layer	3rd Layer	4th Layer	5th Layer	Total
0	0	6	8	9	9	32
1	6	6	7	10	12	41
2	4	6	7	4	3	24
3	8	1	1	1	1	12
Total	18	19	23	24	25	109

Sixteen cubes were removed out of 125

51. (2) 52. (2) 53. (4) 54. (3)
55. (2) 56. (4) 57. (3) 58. (2)
59. (4) 60. (1)

Indian National Movement

(Continued from page 84)

few miles from Dimapur, on April 6, 1944 it now looked that Imphal would also fall into the hands of the Japanese-INA forces by the middle of May 1944. Unfortunately this did not materialise and the advent of monsoon created many difficulties in supply of rations and ammunition to the force besieging Imphal. This together with the mounting pressure of British reinforcements compelled the Japanese-INA forces to withdraw to the east bank of the river Chindwin. Ultimately, the Imphal campaign had to be called off and the INA also had to retreat. Thus ended the great hope of liberating India by Netaji and his Indian National Army with the help of the Japanese.

By the middle of 1944, it was clear that both Germany and Japan would lose the War. The Britishers started their counter-offensive in the winter of 1944-45 and were able to regain Rangoon in May 1945. The INA men occupying Rangoon were disarmed and declared prisoners of war. They had sacrificed 4,000 lives for the liberation of their country. The heart of Netaji, the architect of the Indian National Army, must have been broken by the total collapse of his plans but he still hoped to renew his fight against the British imperialism. Unfortunately, the cruel hands of destiny snatched him from us. He died in an air crash on August 18, 1945, immediately after his plane took off from Taipei (Formosa) at 2 PM after lunch. Thus ended the life story of a brave son of India who constantly dreamed of her independence and dedicated all his life towards its attainment.

The trials of the INA officers—Shah Nawaz, Sehgal and Dhillon—for treason to their oath evoked patriotic feelings among all sections of our people. There were protest and demonstrations throughout the country demanding release of these patriots. The Congress appointed INA Defence Committee. It comprised eminent lawyers like Bhulabha Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Kailash Nath Katju. Jawaharlal Nehru also donned the lawyer's gown after 22 years. The prosecutor proceedings commenced at the Red Fort on November 5, 1945 and continued till December 31, 1945. It brought into focus the sacrifices made by the soldiers of INA for their country. The court martial found the accused guilty and sentenced them to transportation for life, subject to confirmation by the Commander-in-Chief. The latter announced the remission of the sentence on January 3, 1946.

The three INA heroes received tumultuous welcome from the public wherever they went. This was bound to evoke the feeling of patriotism among all the armed forces of the country. A section of Royal Indian Navy at Bombay revolted against the authorities in February 1946. The Air Force and the Army were also affected by the nationalist upsurge in the Navy. Finding that they were now seated on the top of a volcano which could erupt at any moment, the Britishers decided to leave India and grant freedom to her. Thus vindicated fully the sacrifices made by Subhas Chandra Bose and his INA.

Objective General Knowledge

Management Trainees' Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1995 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

Q. 1 The Union Government is planning to set up 'mobile courts' to dispose of the cases pending in

- (1) Family courts
- (2) Courts against TADA detainees
- (3) Courts against juvenile criminals
- (4) Courts in rural and village areas
- (5) Courts regarding atrocities against women

Q. 2 Which of the following committees has recommended to the Government of India to set up a "Nodal Agency" to keep a watch on 'Crime Syndicates', which are inflicting politics in India?

- (1) Vohra Committee
- (2) Padmanabhaia Committee
- (3) Munde Committee
- (4) Chelliah Committee
- (5) None of these

Q. 3 Which of the following pairs of teams played in the final of Copa America Cup in July 1995?

- (1) USA and Uruguay
- (2) Brazil and USA
- (3) Brazil and Uruguay
- (4) Argentina and Uruguay
- (5) Brazil and Colombia

Q. 4 Prof V M Dandekar, who died recently, was an eminent

- (1) Sociologist
- (2) Medical Surgeon
- (3) Economist
- (4) Physicist
- (5) Biologist

Q. 5 Which of the following film personalities of South Indian films has decided to enter into politics recently?

- (1) Madhavi
- (2) Sridevi
- (3) Jayaprada
- (4) Rajanikanth
- (5) None of these

Q. 6 Read both the statements and then choose the correct answer

(A) The new chairman of the Law Commission of India is a former judge of the Supreme Court of India

(B) Justice K Jayachandra Reddy, the present Chairman of the Law Commission of India, was a practising advocate after he retired from Supreme Court

(1) Out of A & B only B is correct
(2) A is correct and B is partially correct as Supreme Court judges are not allowed to practise

(3) Neither A nor B is correct
(4) B is fully correct while A is partially correct as Justice Reddy was never a judge of Supreme Court of India

(5) A and B both are partially correct

Q. 7 Who amongst the following is the present chairperson of the National Commission for women?

- (1) Mrs Janaki Patnayak
- (2) Mrs Mohini Giri

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- (3) Smt Tarani Vakil
- (4) Mrs Soudamani Deshmukh
- (5) None of these

Q. 8 Which of the following countries had to face a constitutional crisis as the Supreme Court of that country had ordered to reinstate the Parliament which was dissolved earlier?

- (1) Bangladesh
- (2) Japan
- (3) Britain
- (4) Nepal
- (5) None of these

Q. 9 Which of the following countries has accepted for the first time that she had produced biological weapons in 1989-90, which is considered an offensive act?

- (1) Iran
- (2) Russia
- (3) Jordan
- (4) Bosnia
- (5) Iraq

Q. 10 The famous science fiction 'The Time Machine' was written by who among the following?

- (1) Issac Asimov
- (2) H G Wells
- (3) Jules Verne
- (4) Larry Kusche
- (5) Irving Stone

Q. 11 Window-95, an operating system software launched worldwide in August 1995, is a product of which of the following companies?

- (1) IBM
- (2) Apple Computers
- (3) Lotus
- (4) Wipro
- (5) Microsoft

Q. 12 Disagreement between the two Houses of the Indian Parliament is finally resolved by which of the following processes?

- (1) Intervention of Prime Minister of India
- (2) Judgment by the Supreme Court of India
- (3) A joint session of the two Houses of Parliament
- (4) Parliamentary Committee appointed by the President of India
- (5) None of these

Q. 13 The famous Gyana Vapi Mosque, which was in the news recently is in which of the following places?

- (1) Mathura
- (2) Ayodhya
- (3) Varanasi
- (4) Hyderabad
- (5) None of these

Q. 14 The Kentucky Fried Chicken Chain

Restaurant, which is facing a severe opposition by a group of people, is in which of the following places in India?

- (1) Bombay
- (2) Calcutta
- (3) New Delhi
- (4) Madras
- (5) Bangalore

Q. 15 Which of the following committees was set up before the Maharashtra government scrapped the Enron project?

- (1) Munde Committee
- (2) Chore Committee
- (3) Naik Committee
- (4) Mark Committee
- (5) None of these

Q. 16 Ms Rosalyn Higgins has become the first woman

- (1) to be elected to the UN International Court of Justice
- (2) to go into space as Britain is planning to send a space shuttle to moon
- (3) to travel to Antarctica alone despite being a physically handicapped woman
- (4) to climb the Mount Everest without oxygen cylinders
- (5) foreigner who has decided to direct a Hindi feature film

Q. 17 India has recently signed a treaty called Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Treaty (BIPPA) with which of the following countries?

- (1) Japan
- (2) South Korea
- (3) The Netherlands
- (4) Germany
- (5) None of these

Q. 18 The Conference of NGO's Forum on Women-95 was organised at which of the following places in August 1995?

- (1) Dhaka
- (2) Tokyo
- (3) Manila
- (4) New Delhi
- (5) Beijing

Q. 19 Which of the following statements does not portray a true picture of the performance and function of Railways in India?

- (1) It transports about four billion passengers every year
- (2) In this year (1995-96) about Rs 275 crore has been earmarked for new signalling and telecom equipments for the railways
- (3) A survey conducted recently says about 70 per cent of railway accidents are caused by the failure of staff or duty
- (4) Railway accidents account for 8.7 per cent of all accidents in the country
- (5) The national level Transport Safety Board is responsible for the safety aspects of the railway network in India

Q. 20 Who amongst the following is the recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award

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- (1) Ms. Arun San Sur Kyi
- (2) Ms. Taslima Nasreen
- (3) Ms. Asma Jahangir
- (4) Mr. Pramodya Ananta Toer
- (5) None of the above

Q. 21. Which of the following diseases is not caused by a bacteria?

- (1) Whooping cough
- (2) Pneumonia
- (3) Cholera
- (4) Tetanus
- (5) Rabies

Q. 22. On an average, Small Scale Industries in India employ nearly

- (1) 6 million workers
- (2) 10 million workers
- (3) 12 million workers
- (4) 14 million workers
- (5) 16 million workers

Q. 23. The famous book 'The Downing Street Years' is written by

- (1) Margaret Thatcher
- (2) John Major
- (3) Winston Churchill
- (4) Erich Mielke
- (5) None of the above

Q. 24. September 8 was recently observed as

- (1) Action day for eradication of illiteracy
- (2) Day to honour the university teachers
- (3) Day for initiating environment-friendly technology
- (4) Day for supporting nuclear disarmament
- (5) Action day for working for women's equality

Q. 25. The kidnapped foreign tourist who was murdered by the Al-Faran group was from which of the following countries?

- (1) U.S.A.
- (2) Britain
- (3) Germany
- (4) Norway
- (5) None of these

Q. 26. Confederation of Indian Industries had recently organised an exhibition titled 'Made in India'. This exhibition was organised in which country?

- (1) Sri Lanka
- (2) Bhutan
- (3) Mauritius
- (4) Nigeria
- (5) None of these

Q. 27. With which Gulf country has India recently signed an agreement, under which India will develop railway signalling system in that country worth 25 million dollars?

- (1) Saudi Arabia
- (2) United Arab Emirates
- (3) Iran
- (4) Iraq
- (5) None of these

Q. 28. Which of the following has made air attacks on Bosnia and threatened that these air attacks will continue till all the rebels surrender?

- (1) Russia
- (2) NATO
- (3) Croatia
- (4) U.S.A.
- (5) None of these

Q. 29. India has won how many gold medals in the ninth Special Olympics for the Disabled, held in July 1995?

- (1) 14
- (2) 20
- (3) 9
- (4) 8
- (5) None of these

Q. 30. At present about how many million viewers are taking benefit of Doordarshan network in India?

(1) 414

(3) 600

(5) None of these

Q. 31. The growing plants need which of the following elements in the largest quantity?

- (1) Calcium
- (2) Nitrogen
- (3) Ammonia
- (4) Phosphorus
- (5) Iron

Q. 32. The Dairy Development Programme of the National Technology Mission has planned to increase the production of milk up to what limit by the end of 1995 (in millions tonnes)?

- (1) 44
- (2) 61
- (3) 84
- (4) 96
- (5) None of these

Q. 33. Which of the following schemes does not come under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

- (1) Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE)
- (2) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)
- (3) Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU)
- (4) Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)
- (5) All these schemes are the part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

Q. 34. Read both the statements and then choose the correct answer.

- (A) India is the largest producer of Jute in the world.
- (B) India is the largest producer of Tea in the world.

- (1) Only B is correct
- (2) Only A is correct
- (3) A & B both are correct
- (4) B is partially correct as India's position in tea production is second in the world
- (5) A is partially correct as its last year's production was highest, but this year Bangladesh is at the top

Q. 35. The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award is given by which of the following Organisations?

- (1) UNESCO
- (2) Royal Society of Chemists, London
- (3) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (4) University Grants Commission
- (5) Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

Q. 36. Which of the following is the gas used for refrigeration?

- (1) Nitrogen
- (2) Oxygen
- (3) Ammonia
- (4) Chlorine
- (5) None of these

Q. 37. The Asian-Pacific Film festival-1995 was organised in which of the following cities in July 1995?

- (1) New Delhi
- (2) Bombay
- (3) Washington
- (4) New York
- (5) None of these

Q. 38. Which of the following statements regarding the Supreme Court's directive on aquafarm is true?

- (A) The directives are issued to all the states including coastal states and union territories.
- (B) The directive says that no long-licences, permissions for aquafarms on agricultural land should be issued.

(C) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry are directly related with the issue which is pending for the final hearing, with the Apex Court.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Only C
- (4) Only B & C
- (5) Only A & B

Q. 39. India has recently signed an agreement with which of the following two countries to start building passenger aircraft jointly?

- (1) Japan and Britain
- (2) France and Poland
- (3) Germany and Russia
- (4) Russia and U.S.A.
- (5) S. Korea and China

Q. 40. More than 75% of the Clearing House Operations are conducted by

- (1) Reserve Bank of India
- (2) State Bank of India
- (3) The 19 nationalised banks
- (4) The 27 public sector banks
- (5) None of these

Q. 41. A sudden fall in barometer reading indicates that the weather will be

- (1) calm & quiet
- (2) full of rains
- (3) cool
- (4) very hot
- (5) very stormy

Q. 42. The U.N. Security Council has recently asked Zaire government to stand by its humanitarian obligations and also to follow international convention relating to refugees. The directives are issued to Zaire as she is facing a problem of refugees from

- (A) Rwanda (B) Burundi (C) Bosnia
- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Only C
- (4) Both A & B
- (5) Both B & C

Q. 43. The Asian Games of 1998 are scheduled to be held in which of the following places?

- (1) Bangkok
- (2) Manila
- (3) Teheran
- (4) Seoul
- (5) None of these

Q. 44. Which of the following state governments is associated with the "granite issue" which was very much in news recently?

- (1) Karnataka
- (2) Orissa
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Bihar
- (5) Madhya Pradesh

Q. 45. Who is the author of the much discussed book "The Moor's Last Sigh"?

- (1) Taslima Nasreen
- (2) Salman Rushdie
- (3) Anita Desai
- (4) Khushwant Singh
- (5) None of these

Q. 46. Sri G. Parthasarthy, who died recently, was closely associated with which of the following fields?

- (1) Film
- (2) Music
- (3) Journalism
- (4) Economics
- (5) None of these

Q. 47. According to 1991 census 'Wood' continued to be the cooking fuel used by the largest percentage of households in the country. The percentage of households using wood fuel was in the range of

- (1) 45% to 55%
- (2) 55% to 65%
- (3) 65% to 75%
- (4) 35% to 45%
- (5) None of these

Q. 48. Mr. Madhu Mehta, who died

following fields?

- (1) Social service (2) Medical Science
(3) Sports (4) Music (5) Films

Q. 49. Which of the following states has recently taken a decision to defunct the state minority commission?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh (2) Maharashtra
(3) Gujarat (4) Bihar (5) Delhi

Q. 50. The range of T.V. transmission remains limited owing to which of the following reasons stated in A and B?

- (A) The shape of the earth is spherical
(B) The energy of T.V. waves is very limited
(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Neither A nor B
(4) A & B both (5) Either A or B

ANSWERS

1. (1) 2. (1) 3. (3) 4. (3)
5. (4) 6. (2) 7. (2) 8. (4)
9. (5) 10. (2) 11. (5) 12. (3)
13. (3): Gyana Vapi Mosque, also known as the Great Mosque of Aurangzeb, was built by Aurangzeb at the temple complex of Vishwanatha in the old city of Varanasi.
14. (5): A unit of KPC, started in New Delhi in October 1995, has also been closed down on the orders of MCD, Delhi.
15. (1) 16. (1)
17. (5): India signed a BIPPA with Denmark on September 5, 1995.
18. (5) 19. (4) 20. (3)
21. (5): Rabies is a viral disease caused by rhabdovirus.
22. (5) 23. (1) 24. (1) 25. (4)
26. (3): 'Made in India' exhibition was organised at Port Louis, Mauritius, from June 22 to June 25, 1995.
27. (4) 28. (2) 29. (1) 30. (4)
31. (2) 32. (3) 33. (2) 34. (3)
35. (5) 36. (3)
37. (5): The 40th Asia-Pacific Film Festival opened in Jakarta on July 23, 1995.
38. (4)
39. (5): The aircraft, built jointly by India, China and South Korea, would be third world's first 100-seater passenger aircraft.
40. (1) 41. (5) 42. (4) 43. (1)
44. (5) 45. (2)
46. (5): G. Parthasarathy was a diplomat and educationist.
47. (4) 48. (1) 49. (2) 50. (2)

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No other entries were found to be satisfactory.

How To Succeed in IAS Examination

(Continued from page 35)

a newspaper like *The Hindu* or *The Hindustan Times* daily, taking cuttings of important analyses and national and international events. Also, keep abreast with magazines like *Frontline*, *Competition Success Review*, *Yojana* and *Science Reporter*. Further, to keep up-to-date with international events, listen to BBC's 'News-hour' programme.

A word, in passing, about the essay paper. Though reading newspapers and magazines is sufficient, it is advisable to practise the writing part well (though I did not). You can possibly devote a few hours every week on the research and practice of one essay. Since there are large number of topics to choose from in the examination, try to choose a topic which is more familiar to you. For example, as an engineering graduate, I would prefer a topic such as 'Computer revolution in India' to a more philosophical one. But sometimes, as in 1994-95, there was no topic remotely connected to science among the choices. Therefore, you must be keeping an eye on social, economic, national and international happenings throughout the year.

For papers on English and Hindi, there is no need to prepare, though if you are not confident about any of them, better brush up with some school texts.

Finally, I would talk about the interview. Let me emphasise that the idea in this last phase of the examination is not to test your knowledge but to assess your personality by eliciting your views on various topics of social, economic, political or international importance. 'What your answer' is as important as 'How you answer'. It is important to be forthright and honest while answering the questions. There is no cut-and-dried formula for a successful interview except that defending oneself and one's line of thought consistently, is essential. Besides, have a lot of self-confidence and keep you instincts going. Make sure that you prepare possible questions on your bio-data which includes hobbies and extracurricular activities.

To conclude this article, let me underscore that this examination is an unpredictable game of providence. Perseverance should be supplemented with a lot of God's grace. Accordingly it is advisable to keep your anchor firm in these turbulent waters by making sure that you have a job in hand.

I wish you all the very best in your endeavours. Remember—

"If you can force your heart and nerve and
sineu;
To serve your turn long after they're gone.
And so hold on when there is nothing in
you;
Except the will that says to them 'Hold on!'
...If you can fill the unforgiving minute;
With sixty seconds worth of distance, run.
Your's is the earth and everything that's
in it.

And what is more—you'll be a Man, my
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—Rudyard Kipling

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In the following questions, four alternatives are given for idioms/phrases in *italics*. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in *italics*.

1. The case for air pollution control is *gaining ground* throughout the country

- (A) Feel proud
- (B) Make progress
- (C) Put in dust
- (D) Suffer a reverse

2. She *felt in her bones* that it was going to be a momentous day

- (A) Feel pain in bones
- (B) Hard to believe
- (C) Characterised by one's bones
- (D) Think intuitively

3. *At first blush*, the solution to the problem appeared very simple

- (A) A good gesture
- (B) The first scene
- (C) At first glance
- (D) The first sentence

4. His criticism is *beside the mark* and I would like to see the production for myself

- (A) Irrelevant
- (B) Fix a mark
- (C) Make one's position
- (D) Near the aim

5. The case was settled *out of court*

- (A) Outside the premises of court
- (B) By paying ransom
- (C) Without a hearing
- (D) After attending hearing

6. The next town is thirty miles, *as the crow flies*

- (A) To follow a smooth path
- (B) To be polite to
- (C) To run away
- (D) In a straight line

7. The court observed that Mohan Rao is a *fifth columnist*

- (A) Working against one's own country
- (B) A propagandist
- (C) A reporter
- (D) A sensational writer

8. Satish paid his loans *in dribs and drabs*

- (A) Gradually
- (B) Rapidly
- (C) In small quantities
- (D) By chance

9. Avinash is in the habit of receiving commodities in *baker's dozen*

- (A) Thirteen
- (B) Fourteen
- (C) Fifteen
- (D) Sixteen

10. Having remained in the company of bad people, he has turned into a *prince of darkness*

- (A) A highly ignorant
- (B) An angel
- (C) A thief
- (D) A devil

11. They searched him to the *ends of the earth*.

(A) Up to a certain limit

- (B) Everywhere
- (C) Till losing one's patience
- (D) Intermittently

12. Reaching home after the day's hard work, Siddhartha takes *forty winks*

- (A) A long sleep
- (B) A long rest
- (C) A brief nap
- (D) An evening walk

13. Every opponent of Muhammad Ali has *gone to the wall* in the contest with him so far

- (A) Failed to defeat
- (B) Proved equal
- (C) Achieved one's aim
- (D) Broken one's bones

14. Rumour has it that Mohini's husband has *gone over the hill*

- (A) To a hill station
- (B) To be imprisoned
- (C) To underground
- (D) To leave mysteriously

15. The beggar *held forth* his hand to receive the alms

- (A) To conceal
- (B) To put forward
- (C) To show arrogance
- (D) To feel offended

16. His sob story explaining why he could not meet me yesterday *cut no ice* with me because I knew that he was actually with Sharon

- (A) Had no effect on
- (B) Could not persuade
- (C) Did not charm
- (D) Dissuaded

17. Students are to some extent a *captive audience* since they have no option but to buy the books included in their syllabus

- (A) Held captive
- (B) Have little freedom of choice
- (C) Are captive viewers of plays
- (D) Captured by the booksellers

18. The commandos failed to *strike while the iron was hot* and as a result many innocent passengers lost their lives

- (A) Make timely use of an opportunity
- (B) Strike the iron to shape it
- (C) Strike with a hot iron
- (D) Shoot and kill

19. Despite heavy pressure, he has promised to finish the work by the *witching hour* today

- (A) Morning
- (B) Noon
- (C) Evening
- (D) Midnight

20. I am afraid you two are at *cross-purposes*

- (A) Missed each other
- (B) Work against each other
- (C) Dislike each other
- (D) Misunderstand each other

21. Sunil *made light* of his brother's warning.

- (A) Disregarded
- (B) Rejected
- (C) Treated as trivial
- (D) Followed readily

22. His speech on ills of dowry system *fell apart*

- (A) Was applauded
- (B) Greatly appreciated
- (C) Evoked no interest
- (D) Was frank and to the point

23. In this important matter it was your duty to have *taken up the cudgels* for your friend

- (A) To have opposed
- (B) To defend vigorously
- (C) To have pleased
- (D) To have confronted

24. He *has his heart in the right place*

- (A) Is physically healthy
- (B) Is always cheerful
- (C) Is of a kindly and sympathetic disposition
- (D) Always does the right thing

25. Vishwakarma *has too many irons in the fire*

- (A) Wants to grab everything
- (B) Is engaged in too many enterprises simultaneously
- (C) Is very selfish and greedy
- (D) Pokes his nose in every affair

ANSWERS

- 1 (B) Make progress
- 2 (D) Think intuitively
- 3 (C) At first glance
- 4 (A) Irrelevant
- 5 (C) Without a hearing
- 6 (D) In a straight line
- 7 (A) Working against one's own country
- 8 (C) In small quantities
- 9 (A) Thirteen
- 10 (D) A devil
- 11 (B) Everywhere
- 12 (C) A brief nap
- 13 (A) Failed to defeat
- 14 (D) To leave mysteriously
- 15 (B) To put forward
- 16 (A) Had no effect on
- 17 (B) Have little freedom of choice
- 18 (A) Make timely use of an opportunity
- 19 (D) Midnight
- 20 (D) Misunderstand each other
- 21 (C) Treated as trivial
- 22 (C) Evoked no interest
- 23 (B) To defend vigorously
- 24 (C) Is of a kindly and sympathetic disposition
- 25 (B) Is engaged in too many enterprises simultaneously

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Indian Independence Act, 1947

After the Cripps Mission failed in 1942, the British made one more effort in 1946 to transfer power as smoothly as possible to a united successor state. Accordingly, the Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946 under a directive from Labour Prime Minister Clement Attlee, to try and achieve the impossible. Surprisingly, it almost did. India was to be divided into three categories of states with the right to secede enshrined in the new Constitution, according to its proposal. Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted the offer in principle.

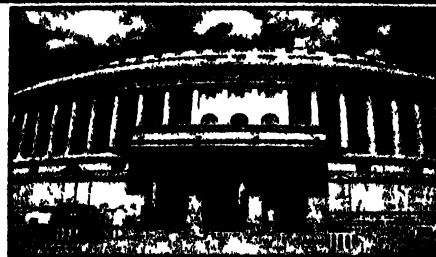
The elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. However, after the elections were over, the Muslim League refused to cooperate with the Congress in the Constituent Assembly. As a result thereof, the political situation in the country deteriorated and there commenced countrywide communal riots. The Muslim League demanded a separate Constituent Assembly for Muslim India. On June 3, 1947, Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last British Governor General of India, announced his plan for scrapping the Cabinet Mission Plan and partitioning of the country into India and Pakistan. The Mountbatten Plan was finally accepted by the two leading parties in India and also the British Government.

Accordingly, the Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on July 18, 1947 providing for the setting up of a Dominion of India and a Dominion of Pakistan on August 15, 1947 and made them independent and free. Thus power was transferred to the Indian hands on August 15, 1947. Sovereignty of the British Parliament over these territories was transferred to the peoples of these territories and the paramountcy of the British over the Indian States lapsed. As a result the British Empire in India ceased to exist. Ever since then, August 15 is celebrated as India's Independence Day.

The main provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947 are as follows:

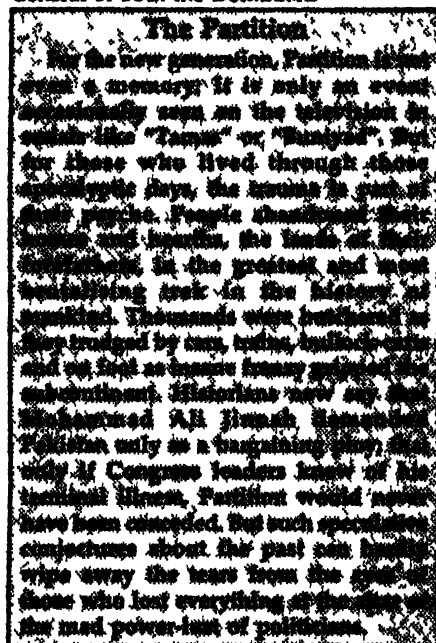
1 New Dominions: The Act set up two Dominions—India and Pakistan—from August 1947. Article 2 of the Act determined the territories of the two Dominions. The Pakistan Dominion was to consist of Baluchistan, Sindh, West Punjab, N.W.F.P. and East Bengal including Sylhet District of Assam. The remaining parts of British India were to constitute the Indian Dominion.

The fate of N.W.F.P. was to be decided by a referendum before August 15, 1947 whether it was to join Pakistan or not. Similarly, a referendum was to be held in the Sylhet district of Assam and if the majority of votes cast went in favour of its joining Pakistan, it would form a part of East Bengal. The exact boundaries of these provinces—West Punjab



and East Bengal, including Sylhet—were to be determined by a Boundary Commission to be appointed by the Governor General. Till then these were to consist of the Muslim majority districts in Punjab and Bengal provinces respectively.

2 Governor General: The Act provided that for each Dominion there shall be a Governor General to be appointed by His Majesty for the purpose of the governance of the Dominion. The same person, unless the Legislature of each of these Dominions passed a law otherwise, could be a Governor General of both the Dominions.



3 Legislatures: Until a new constitution was framed for each Dominion, the Act made the existing Constituent Assemblies the Dominion legislatures for the time being. The Dominion legislatures were given full powers to make laws for their Dominions. They could pass laws having extraterritorial operation. They could repeal or amend any Act of the British Parliament if the same was not in the interests of the Dominion concerned. No Act of the British Parliament in future shall extend to a Dominion unless it was extended by the law of the Legislature of the Dominion concerned.

4 Temporary Provisions as to the Government of each Dominion: The Constituent Assembly of each Dominion was to act as Legislature of that Dominion. It was also to exercise powers for framing the constitution of the Dominion. Except in so far as the Constituent Assembly enacted laws, each Dominion was to be governed so far as possible in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935. However, discretionary and individual judgement powers of the Governor General and Governors under that Act were to lapse. Similarly, no bills of the Provincial Assemblies could be reserved for the significance of His Majesty's pleasure. Nor could His Majesty disallow a Provincial Law any more.

5 Indian States: The sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian States lapsed with effect from August 15, 1947. Along with this, the treaties and agreements between His Majesty and the Indian States also lapsed. All authority, powers, rights or jurisdiction exercisable by His Majesty in relation to these States and all obligations and functions of His Majesty in relation thereto, also lapsed. The States thus became sovereign entities. The States were given the freedom, if they so wished, to join India or Pakistan, or to remain as independent entities.

However, such agreements as related to customs, transit, communications, posts and telegraph or other like matters were to continue to be effective till repudiated or replaced by fresh agreements.

6 Tribal Areas: As in the case of Indian States, the treaties and agreements between His Majesty and any person having authority in the tribal areas lapsed, and so did the obligations, rights and functions of His Majesty under such agreements and treaties.

7 Abolition of the Office of Secretary of State for India: The office of the Secretary of State for India and his advisory board were abolished and instead the Secretary of Commonwealth Relations was to handle matters between the Dominions and Great Britain.

8 British Monarch was no longer Emperor of India: The title 'Emperor of India' was deleted from the Royal style of the British Monarch.

9 Miscellaneous: The other provisions of the Act dealt with the Civil Services, the Armed Forces, the British Forces in India, etc. The rights and privileges of the Civil Services were protected. Provision was made for division of Armed Forces and retention of the authority and jurisdiction of His Majesty over the British Forces stationed in the territories of India and Pakistan. Q

Dadabhai Naoroji

Lessons We Can Learn From His Life

1



Mr. Debjani Chakravarty
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

*"How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill."*

Such was the personality possessed by Dadabhai Naoroji. A strong sense of devotion and determination compounded with profound courage and uprightness laid down the foundation of his solid character. If the mentioned virtues are assumed to be the gift of nature, then his intense patriotism and singularity of purpose were his own accomplishments. His entire life was but a portrayal of selflessness. By blending all these salient features of his character, we can get a crystal clear idea of him as a person and by solving the equation, we could get the name of none other than the bespectacled gentleman, with a kind, concerned face gleaming with intelligence, and covered with snow-white whiskers resembling that of the adorable Santa Claus! He is the grand old man of India—Dadabhai Naoroji, and he was, indeed, quite as wonderful a person as Santa Claus himself, in his own special way.

Because by the close of 19th century, no gift would have been more welcome for the people of India than the gift of freedom from the clutches of foreigners, who perceived India as nothing except a storehouse of rich, exploitable resources. Dadabhai looked down upon the attitude of the British, although he believed in the British sense of justice and equality, which, however, were not applied when it came to ruling India! So we find him making the following remark at a speech delivered in a meeting of Bombay Association (founded by him in 1852)—"Under the British Government, we do not suffer any great *Zulam* (oppression) ... whatever evil we have to complain of, originates from one cause, namely the ignorance of

European Officers who come fresh from home."

He admired British culture and was out and out a liberal and moderate leader who served India untiringly. His life's mission was to bring freedom to his countrymen, and he would do all he possibly could to achieve his end.

This non-compromising mentality drove Dadabhai to adopt a course of action which was in a word—unique. He felt that a friendly and rational approach which appeals to human senses could be used effectively to further the Indian national cause. If he could represent India and urge the value of Indian nationalist activity in England, the misunderstanding and neglect of the British people about India and Indians could be removed.

The prudent Parsee gentleman did exactly that. During the period of his stay in England, Dadabhai organised political propaganda and carried on vigorous constitutional activities through different organisations (namely London India Society and East India Association). He established its branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in 1869. The London India Society was able to exercise some influence on the members of the British Parliament and draw their attention towards the ills of British policies and British administration of India (The Civil Service question, for example). He made constant efforts to awaken the consciousness of the British towards their sense of duty and democratic instincts. He was an extremely spirited person, full of noble intentions ready to put them into action. One should admire his strong willpower and inexhaustible zeal in struggling hard on the British soil, amidst a not-so-favourable environment.

Whether as President of Indian National Congress (as he was elected in 1886) or as a spokesman of Indian Nationalism in the British Parliament, or a member of Welby Commission, Naoroji's unending flow of energy and enthusiasm was something worth admiring. He was associated with the freedom struggle till the 'tag end of his precious life. His illuminating speech showed his supreme grasp of the various political issues and his transparent conception of the socio-economic condition of India.

A complete human being he was, in every sense of the term. In the present age, when nearly all of us are enamoured of

the glitz and glamour associated with the lifestyles in the prosperous nations, (which, of course, includes England!) it is something great to think how difficult it could have been for the old man to work hard on the alien land and sacrifice all the comforts of life to bring about this independence we are enjoying now. Why did he have to do it? Ungrateful people as we are, let us stop and think awhile, after all, it is never too late to honour Dadabhai's noble achievement. □

2



Md. Yusuf
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

Carlyle has said that history is the essence of innumerable biographies. The life of Dadabhai Naoroji, the prophet of Indian nationalism, is one of the shining examples of a boy who, born in a very poor Parsee family, whose father died when he was only four and whose mother was illiterate, could carve a niche in the history of India by his noble words and deeds. He became a pathfinder for the later Indian leaders.

In every phase of his life, whether during his childhood or youth or his stay in England, Dadabhai's personality is a beacon of light for us. He was too poor to pay the school fees, but he was smart, imaginative and very good at arithmetic. He was always animated with a desire to excel in every field. Although he was married when he was eleven, his studies were not disturbed and during his days at Elphinstone College, he came into contact with the best minds. He loved his mother and paid glowing tributes to her when he wrote, "although illiterate, she was a wise mother and she kept a firm hand upon me. She made me what I am. He confessed that he was accustomed to drinking, but when he had to visit a shop opposite his house, he felt ashamed and never again visited the shop again.

Highly Commendable Contributors



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Dadabhai became the promise of India. He made efforts for the education of the girls. He shone as a professor of Mathematics and later established his own business and demonstrated to the public that prosperous trading was not incompatible with ethics. He proved that a businessman does not need sell his conscience. Dadabhai was India's unofficial ambassador in England. By his hard work, he created a situation which helped Gandhiji in starting his movement. Dadabhai, by his words and deeds, taught us to have pure love for our country. We can say that the modern India is the result of his efforts which he made to strengthen the organisation of the Congress. Dadabhai's *Jehad* against the traffic of opium and liquor is one of the brightest chapters in the story of his various activities.

While fighting the British, he always made it clear that he was not against the individuals but against the system. His life shows us the greatness of a simple, pure and benign life, lofty in the conception of man's mission to earth.

Dadabhai's life shows how on a foreign soil and in the then hostile atmosphere of England, the problems of India could be raised. Dadabhai was the precursor of Gandhiji and the latter learnt from him the art of fighting the Britishers by peaceful means, without any rancour and bitterness.

The life of Dadabhai shows us as to how the Indian people can carry on peaceful and constitutional agitations for the redressal of their grievances. His life is one long chapter of reform in everything and everywhere. His life shows us how we can serve our motherland with complete selfishness and total devotion. By becoming first in many fields, first an Indian Professor, founder of literary, scientific, cultural and educational societies for the moral and intellectual upliftment of Indian people, first Indian Member of the British Parliament and first Member of the Royal Commission, he demonstrates to us that by dint of hard labour and unflinching faith in destiny, in spite of many odds, we can reach the

pinnacle of glory. He is an example and inspiration to the Indian people and his memories kindle our heads and hearts. His life helps us to make a sincere endeavour to realise the ideals and goals of our nation.

Dadabhai sacrificed his whole life and wealth for the sake of his country. He never confined his activities to the betterment of his Parsee community, but he worked for all the people living in this land. Dadabhai was also a great economic thinker and by his writings, he highlighted the miserable condition the people of India were living in. His life is the best example, which shows the divinity in man. According to Gokhale, "If there is the divine in man, it is in Dadabhai Naoroji." Dadabhai was respected so much that, as mentioned by Nehru, in his *Discovery of India*, when there was conflict between the moderate and radicals in the Congress party, he was brought out of his retirement to preside over the Congress. We will ever remember his words, "Freedom is the very breath of our life. We stand for liberty." □

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

APEC: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APEC consists of three NAFTA countries, six ASEAN states, five East Asian economies, Australia, New Zealand, Chile and Papua New Guinea. Heads of these 18 nations met in Osaka in November 1995 to decide the future course of action.

CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

The latest CHOGM was held in Auckland (New Zealand) in November 1995.

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

India is fast emerging as an important business destination for the western economies and its FDI inflow has crossed \$ 12-billion (Rs 378.6 billion) mark in August 1995.

ICDS: Integrated Child Development Scheme

The ICDS, the largest child welfare programme in the world, has been converted into a society and the name changed to Integrated Mother and Child Development (IMCD).

IUPEP: Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme

Launched on November 11, 1995, it envisages an investment of Rs 6,400 crore up to the year 2000. The programme seeks to create a facilitating environment for improving the quality of life of the urban poor.

LCA: Light Combat Aircraft

India's own fighter plane, the LCA rolled out of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in Bangalore. The LCA will supplement the Russian MiGs and French Mirage 2000.

NCR: National Capital Region

It comprises Delhi and the districts of Ferozabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari and the Panipat Tehsil in Haryana, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr districts of Uttar Pradesh and six tehsils of Rajasthan's Alwar district. Its aim is to have "harmonised development" in the area to disperse the urban pressure on Delhi.

SAPTA: South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement

SAPTA became a reality on December 7, 1995. Its formation coincides with the tenth anniversary of the creation of SARRC on December 8.

paid homage to the former Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, on her 78th birth anniversary on November 19, 1995.

Corps Day: Corps of Engineers celebrated its 215 Corps Day in Northern Sector on November 18, 1995. It was on this day in 1832 when all three corps of Madras, Bengal and Bombay Sappers were amalgamated to form the Corps of Engineers although the corps existed prior to that in all three presidencies of British India.

Lajpat Rai's Death Anniversary: The 68th martyrdom of "Sher-e-Punjab" Lala Lajpat Rai was observed on November 17, 1995.

Children's Day: Nation paid homage to India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on his 106th birth anniversary on November 14, 1996 celebrating it also as Children's Day.

Maulana Azad Birth Anniversary: Rich tributes were paid to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the occasion of his 108th birth anniversary on November 11, 1995.

Gurpurab: Gurpurab, the 526th birthday of Guru Nanak, was celebrated with usual fervour and enthusiasm on November 7, 1995.

Revolution Day: The Russian Communists observed the 78th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on November 7, 1995 by holding nationwide antigovernment rallies.



Appointments

FTII's Chief: The Government has on November 24, 1995 nominated Mr Mahesh Bhatt as President of the Film and Television Institute of India Society, Pune. He replaces Mr Adoor Gopalakrishnan.

Georgian President: The former Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, was on November 26, 1995 sworn in as Georgia's President.



Air Marshal Satish Kumar Sareen

Chief of Air Staff: The Vice Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Satish Kumar Sareen was on November 22, 1995 appointed the next Chief of Air Staff. He succeeds Air Chief Marshal S K Kaul who retires on December 31, 1995.

Tanzanian President: Mr Benjamin Mkapa was on November 23, 1995 sworn in as Tanzania's new President. He has succeeded Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Trinidad and Tobago Premier: Mr Basdeo Pandey formed a coalition government in November 1995 in the Caribbean twin-island nation of Trinidad and Tobago.

H.P. Governor: The former Union Minister, Mrs. Sheila Kaul, was sworn in as the 11th Himachal Pradesh Governor on November 17, 1995. She has succeeded Mr. Sudhakarbho Nair, who resigned.

Sikkim Governor: The West Bengal Governor, Mr K V Raghunatha Reddy, took over the additional charge as the Governor of Sikkim on November 12, 1995.

Kerala Governor: Mr P Shiv Shankar, who was Governor of Sikkim, was on November 12, 1995 sworn in as the 13th Governor of Kerala.

Haiti Premier: Ms Claudette Werleigh was on November 7, 1995 sworn in as Haiti's first woman Prime Minister.

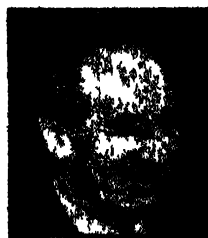
Croatian Premier: The Croatian President, Mr Franjo Tudjman, on November 7, 1995 inducted Croatia's new government led by the Prime Minister, Mr Zlatko Matosevic.

Israeli Premier

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, was on November 3, 1995 appointed acting Prime Minister. He succeeded Mr Yitzhak Rabin, who was assassinated.

Vigilance Chief:

The former Education Secretary, Mr S V Giri, was on November 1, 1995 finally appointed Chief Vigilance Commissioner after a six-month row.



Mr. Shimon Peres

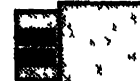


Books In News

The Ghost Road: Pat Barker's third novel in her World War I trilogy is the story of a working class officer who returns to the war's front line after a period of shell-shocked convalescence. She wanted her readers to think not just about the horrors of the war, but also about "why it happened and the effects it had on society". The author also won the Booker Prize 1995 for this book.

Koe Doosra Naheen: The collection of poems by the 1995 Vyas Samman winner Kunwar Narayan relates to a growing anxiety for the protection of man's freedom and integrity in a socio-political set-up which tend to make home alienated and lost.

My American Journey: A runaway best-selling autobiography by the 58-year-old American General Colin Powell who retired in 1993. In a revealing observation in his autobiography, the author states "The key is not to make quick decisions but to make timely decisions".



Committees and Commissions

Judicial Pay Commission: The first ever National Judicial Pay Commission was appointed on November 23, 1995 under the chairmanship of Mr Justice K Jaganatha Shetty, a retired Supreme Court judge.

The terms of reference of the commission, set up on the direction of the Supreme Court, include the examination of the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service, minimum qualification, method of



Anniversaries

Navy Day: The Navy Day was celebrated on December 4, 1995.

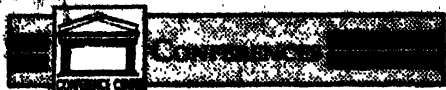
World AIDS Day: The World AIDS Day was observed on December 1, 1995.

Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day: The 320th martyrdom day of Guru Tegh Bahadur, ninth Guru of the Sikhs, was observed on November 26, 1995.

World Hello Day: The 23rd World Hello Day was celebrated on November 21, 1995.

Indira Gandhi Birth Anniversary: Nation

recruitment, work methods and work environment, etc., of judicial officers in the States and the Union Territories.

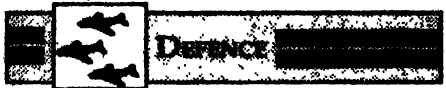


Meet on genetics: Eighty human geneticists and senior scientists from more than 320 countries, besides 150 eminent Indian scientists, took part in the third international symposium on genetics, health and disease in Amritsar in December 1995.

Indira Gandhi Conference: The fifth Indira Gandhi conference on "The making of an Indian Ocean community" concluded in New Delhi on November 22, 1995 with the affirmation that peace through cooperation was critical to the building and strengthening of the Indian Ocean community.

APEC summit: The 18-member Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum met in Osaka on November 18, 1995. It announced measures to remove trade barriers.

G-15 summit: The fifth summit of the Group of Fifteen (G-15) was held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) from November 6 to 8, 1995. India was represented by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao.



LCA unveiled: The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, unveiled the indigenously-developed Light Combat Aircraft at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited complex in Bangalore on November 17, 1995, 13 years after it was conceptualised in 1982.

The rolling out of the indigenously-built LCA marked the completion of arguably the most difficult phase of the most challenging defence development project undertaken by India so far. India's avowed answer to F-16 and Mirage-2000 is only a technology demonstrator at this stage. What was unveiled was just an airframe on wheels. When it goes for its maiden test flight in mid-1996, it will be the first indigenously-built smallest light-weight warplane of the Indian Air Force.

"Ran-Parichay": In one of its biggest shows of fire power, the Indian Army put up 90-minute non-stop display of its military might in the training fields of Lathi firing range at Pokharan in Jaisalmer district, spewing 13 tonnes of metal and TNT into the imaginary enemy trying to advance from across the dunes of the Thar desert.

A war-like situation was created for the mock operation deep inside the desert, not far from the spot where the country had successfully carried out its first nuclear test over two decades ago.

Propulsion system for 'Nag' tested: India successfully flight-tested a state-of-the-art propulsion system for the third generation "fire and forget" anti-tank guided "Nag" missile on November 8, 1995.

The light-weight propulsion system, indigenously designed by the Defence Research Development Laboratory (DRDL), Hyderabad, has separate booster and sustainer motors and uses low smoke, high-energy nitramine as propellant.

India is among a handful of countries in the world which have taken up the task of

designing an indigenous third generation anti-tank guided missile which reduces the operator's role by 100 times over the first generation missile and 10 times over the second generation.

Trishul missile test-fired again: "Command Guidance" flight test of Trishul, the quick-reaction short-range surface-to-air missile (SAM), was successfully completed at the interim test range at Chandipur on Sea in Orissa on November 4, 1995.

This was the 20th test flight and was executed in the "configuration" for the Indian Army, with the launch being performed from the Trishul Combat Vehicle (TCV). This was an important milestone before offering the system for user trials.



Lata Award: Playback singer Talat Mehmood has been selected for the Lata Mangeshkar National award for 1995.

The award carries Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a plaque.

Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Award: Nobel laureate Mother Teresa was on November 19, 1995 honoured with the Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini award for 1995 for her selfless service to humanity.

K. N. Modi Award: Prof. S. K. Khanna, Chairman of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), was on November 20, 1995 selected as the first recipient of the newly-instituted Dr. Kedar Nath Modi National award for excellence in education management and information technology.

The annual award comprises cash worth Rs. 1.51 lakh, a memento and a citation.

Kabir Puraskar: The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, presented Kabir Puraskar to Mr. J. A. Rasheed of Kerala, Mr. Naseem Ahmed Siddique of U.P. and Mr. Fredric Prakash of Gujarat on November 19, 1995 for their outstanding acts of courage during the December 1992 riots.

Nehru Award presented: The prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding for 1993 was on November

Indira Gandhi International Prize General Oluogun Obasanjo, former Head of State of Nigeria, currently under a 15-year prison sentence, was on November 18, 1995 selected for the Indira Gandhi International prize for peace, disarmament and development for 1995 for his notable contribution towards African democracy and development, and for international peace.

The prize consists of an award of Rs. 2 lakh and a trophy with citation.

Dayawati Modi Award: The Dayawati Modi award for arts, culture and education was presented to Mother Teresa by the Union Human Resource Development Minister, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, in New Delhi on November 17, 1995.

G. D. Birla Award: The fifth G. D. Birla award for scientific research for 1995 was conferred on Prof. Girish Agarwal, Director Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad on November 17, 1995.

Instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation in 1991, the award carries a cash amount of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation.

Bravery Awards: Thirteen boys and seven girls, from 14 States across the country, have been selected for the national bravery award for 1995.

Nehru Fellowships: Three eminent personalities have been awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowships for 1995 for pursuing study projects in their fields.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund announced these fellowships on November 13, 1995 for Mr. Girish Kumar Chaturvedi, former Director of All India Radio, Prof. Jnanadeva Maharana, a leading particle physicist, and Mr. Som Raj Gupta of Delhi University.

The fellowship is tenable for two years and carries a stipend of Rs. 6,000 per month and a contingency grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Booker Prize: Pat Barker, the 52-year-old author of *The Ghost Road*, won the most prestigious literary award in Britain, the Booker Prize for 1995 on November 8, 1995.

Booker is awarded every year to a novel written by a citizen of Britain, Ireland or one

of the Commonwealth countries. The prize carries a £ 20,000 (\$ 31,650) purse and brings with it instant fame for the author.

The other nominees for the prize were Salman Rushdie's *The Moor's Last Sigh*, Barry Unsworth's *Moralist's Play*, Tim Winton's *Riders*, and Justin Cartwright's *In Every Face I Meet*.

Kalinga Prize: The prestigious Kalinga prize for 1995 for the popularisation of science has been

awarded to the Mexican astro-physicist Julieta Fierro Gossman, a UNESCO statement said on November 9, 1995.

Instituted in 1952, the award worth £ 1,000 is given each year by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural



Ms. Than E receiving Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding on behalf of her friend, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, from the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, on November 14, 1995 in New Delhi

14, 1995 conferred in absentia by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, on Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, spearheading a non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights in Myanmar. The award was accepted on her behalf by a family friend, Daw Than E.

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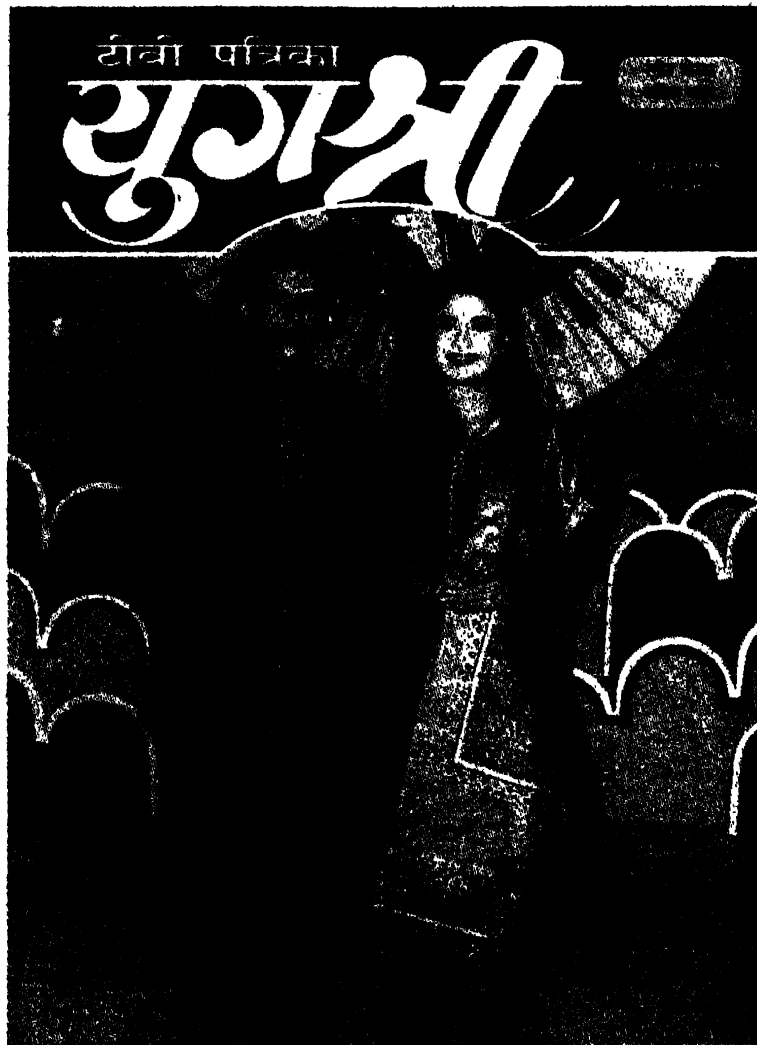
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Organisation (UNESCO) and is funded by the former Orissa Chief Minister and industrialist, Mr. Biju Patnaik.

Vyas Samman: Hindi poet and writer Kinnar Narayan was on November 10, 1995 selected for the fifth Vyas Samman for 1995. He has been honoured for his collection of poems *Koe Doosra Naheen*, published in 1993.

Instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation, the award is given to a work in Hindi published during the last 10 years. It carries a cash prize of Rs. 1.50 lakh.

"Cricketer of the Year" Award: Sachin Tendulkar dominated the Indian cricket scene in 1994-95 to clinch the fourth Sungrace-Mafatlal cricketer-of-the-year award for the second time since its inception.

The award carries a prize money of Rs. 1 lakh. In addition, Tendulkar will take a sum of Rs. 97,500 for his various performances during the last international and domestic season.

Nayudu Award: Dashing cricketer of yesteryears, Syed Mushtaq Ali, is the recipient of the Col. C. K. Nayudu Centenary Award for the year 1995-96.



Fourth law of motion discovered: A little-known PGT (Maths) teacher from a remote district in Sikkim, Mr. P. S. Shah, claims to have discovered a fourth law of motion and adds that its application can reduce the consumption of petrol in a big way and also help in generating electricity.

Using some bearings, wooden wheels and planks, he has created a model of the rotating disc turbine (RDT) which works on the superposition principle of his fourth law—"whenever wheel moves on a plane, for every motion at the centre there is a double motion at the circumference of the wheel."

According to Mr. Shah, for the system of n wheels moving on n different planes attached through n planes resting one on each wheel in such a way that the plane resting on the first wheel is connected to the centre of the second wheel and the plane resting on the second wheel connected to the centre of the third wheel and so on, then the motion of the plane resting on the n th wheel is two raised to $n(2^n)$ times the motion of the first wheel. Mr. Shah says the RDT can be made to work only after the adjustment of load and friction.

The RDT, he says, has a vast application including electricity production and airways. "In a helicopter, a propeller is made to revolve at certain revolutions per minute (RPM). This RPM can also be availed on the RDT," he said.



Women get equal share of family cake: The Supreme Court has on November 26, 1995 ruled that the widow and daughter of a deceased coparcener in the family are entitled to equal rights in the property left by him.

Coparcener is one who becomes heir on the death of the other joint shareholder of the ancestral property left behind by its owner.

New district of Punjab: The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Harcharan Singh Brar, inaugurated Moga as the 17th district of Punjab on November 24, 1995.

Moga is the third sub-division of the State which has been made a district during November 1995. Mr. Brar had inaugurated Muktsar and Nawanshahr as districts of the State on November 7 to coincide with the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev.

International Film Festival for Children And Young People: Hyderabad city bade farewell to Gajju, the mascot of the Ninth International Film Festival for Children And Young People, which concluded its ten-day run in the open air Lolitha Kala Thoranam on November 23, 1995. It was one of the biggest exhibitions—140 movies from 32 countries. The top prize, the Golden Elephant plus Rs. 1 lakh, was won by the French entry, "Le Petit Garcon", directed by Pierre Grannier-Deferre. The Silver Elephant and Rs. 50,000 were

given away to "Charlie and Louise" made by Joseph Villanier of Germany.

UN Council members: The United Nations General Assembly has on November 8, 1995 elected South Korea, Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Poland to the powerful Security Council. They replace Oman, Rwanda, Argentina, the Czech Republic and Nigeria.

The new members will begin their two-year terms from January 1, 1996.

Thermometers now in Centigrade only: All thermometers manufactured in the country are now required to be calibrated only in centigrade and carry the stamp of verification issued by the State Department of Weights and Measures. This has been done under the requirement of Weights and Measures Act.

From now onwards, the normal body temperature is 37 degrees centigrade and not 98.6 degree F. A body temperature of 39 degree C is equivalent to 102.2 degree F and 40 degree C is 104 degree F.

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations:

(1) Investigators' Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on January 7, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) General Awareness, (b) General Intelligence & Reasoning, and (c) General English and Comprehension papers, which you can recollect, and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "Invst/GA", "Invst/GIR" and "Invst/GEC", as the case may be.

(2) Clerical Cadre Examination conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Baroda on December 17, 1995. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (1) Test of Reasoning Ability, (2) Test of English Language, (3) Test of Numerical Ability and (4) Test of Clerical Aptitude, which you can recollect, and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "BSRB-Baroda/TORA", "BSRB-Baroda/TOEL", "BSRB-Baroda/TONA" and "BSRB-Baroda/TOCA", as the case may be.

(3) Common Admission Test for Post-Graduate and Fellow Programmes in Management conducted by the Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow on December 10, 1995. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the CAT, which you can recollect, and send the same to us in an envelope marked "CAT/IIMs".

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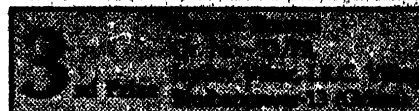
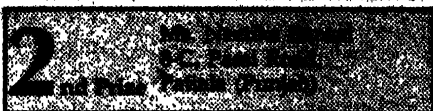
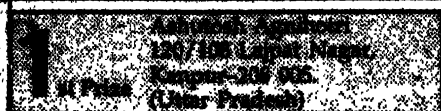
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The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is February 12, 1996.

Success Stars In Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contest 12



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My interview was in the afternoon session on the second day. I wore a handloom cotton saree, turquoise with a purple border. I was the last candidate

to be called by the Board, so I spent the interim in chatting with other candidates. When I entered the interview room, I was happy at the bright and cheerful appearance of the room as well

as that of the Members. They put me at ease immediately. The first question, asked by the Chairman, was "What do you mean by creative writing?" (my hob-

by). He asked me more questions on my hobbies and service preference in between the other Members' questions.

The first Member asked me about the opening up of the Indian and Chinese economies and cultural invasion. The second Member asked what was e-mail and how it differed from fax. He then

asked me who were the current winners of the Nobel Prize for Physics.

The third Member asked me about the ills of the Indian polity. The fourth Member, a lady, did not ask any question.

The Chairman closed the interview by asking me to react to a statement "Doctors amuse the patient, while Nature cures him." This was the most ticklish question!

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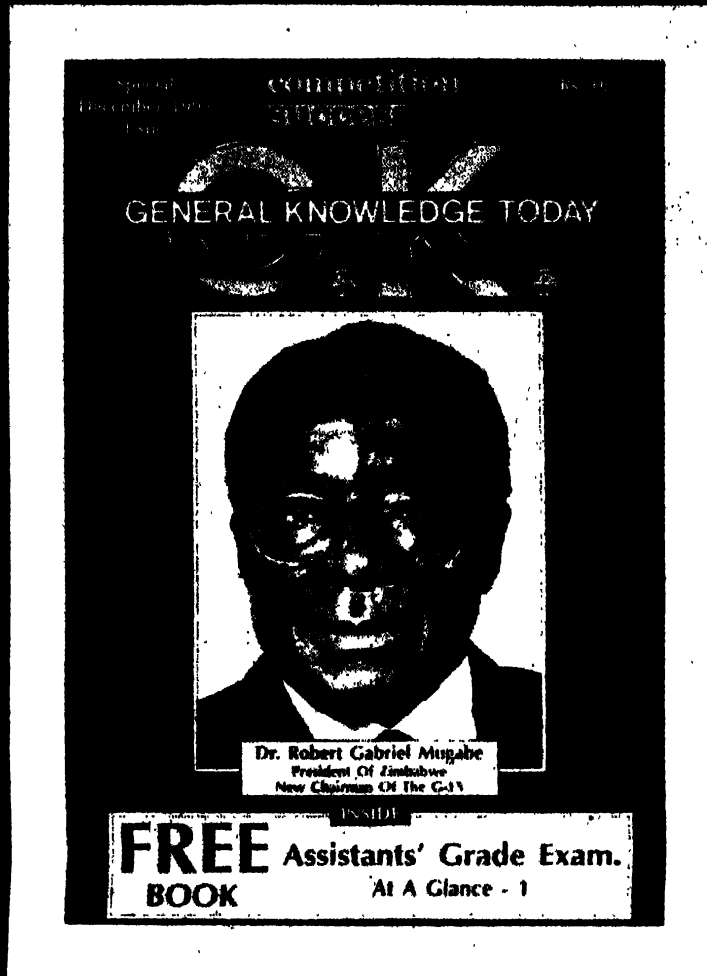
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Sports Round-Up



BADMINTON

Hong Kong Open Badminton Championship World champion Hervanto Arbi of Indonesia successfully defended his Hong Kong Open badminton title on November 5, 1995 when he came from behind to beat his compatriot and practice partner Allan Budi Kusuma 13-18, 15-13, 15-4.

In the women's singles, top seed and defending champion Bang-Soo Hyur of South Korea prevented an Indonesian double by beating teenager Mia Audina 5-11, 11-4, 11-5 in a high-quality final.



BASKETBALL

Senior National Basketball Championship Punjab men crushed last year's runners up Bihar 76-60 to retain the Todd Memorial Trophy in the final of the 46th Senior National basketball championship in Jamshedpur on November 25, 1995.

Railways outclassed Maharashtra to retain the title for the eighth time in a row in an exciting women's final on November 24.



CRICKET

India New Zealand One-Day International India gave a stand-out all-round display to outsmart New Zealand by six wickets with 18 overs to spare in the sixth and final one-day international and wrapped up the series 3-2 in the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay on November 29, 1995.

The visiting batsmen failed to apply themselves to the task and were bundled out for 126 in only 35 overs, 42 minutes before lunch to set the home team a comfortable asking rate of 254 to win the match and the series.

Manoj Prabhakar was adjudged the man of the series.

Australia-Pakistan Test Series Australia thrashed Pakistan by 155 runs in the second Test in Hobart on November 20, 1995 to wrap up the three-Test series.

Deodhar Trophy North Zone defeated West Zone by 81 runs in their Deodhar Trophy limited overs league match in Indore on November 17, 1995 to regain the title which they last won in 1989-90.

India-New Zealand Test Series: India won the three-match Test series against New Zealand 1-0 as the rain-truncated third and final Test ended in a tame draw at the Baramati Stadium in Cuttack on November 2, 1995.

The hero of the third Test was the leg spinner Narendra Hirwani who was declared man of the match.

India thus regained the rubber they lost to New Zealand in 1990.



FOOTBALL

Scissors Cup JCT Phagwara, beat Perils Club of Malaysia 1-0 to clinch the Scissors Cup and Rs 2.5 lakh cash money in Kozhikode on November 25, 1995. With this victory, JCT has won four prestigious tournaments in a row—the Federation Cup, Mammen Mapillai and Sait Nagjee.

Losers Perils Club of Malaysia received Rs 1,80,000.

Rovers Cup Oman Club recorded an authoritative 2-0 victory over Sesa (Goa) in a one-sided final to clinch the 95th Lifebuoy Rovers Cup football pennant at the Cooperage Ground in Bombay on November 15, 1995.



HOCKEY

Nehru Hockey Tournament Air India Bombay, overcame Army XI 4-2 in the tie breaker to win the Nehru hockey tournament at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on November 25, 1995.

Air India won the trophy for the first time. **Azlan Shah Cup** India won the sixth Sultan Azlan Shah Cup tournament at the Tun Razak Stadium in Kuala Lumpur on November 5, 1995 when they beat Olympic champions Germany 5-4 via the tie breaker.



SHOOTING

Commonwealth Shooting Championship India came up overall champion in the first Commonwealth shooting championship which ended in New Delhi on November 26, 1995.

India won 12 golds, nine silver and four bronzes to be at the top of the medals table. England and Australia came second and third respectively.

Carol Page of England was declared the best pistol shooter. Jackie Hay again of England was the best female shooter while Jaspal Rana understandably was declared the most outstanding male shooter of the meet.

The second Commonwealth shooting championship will take place at Kuala Lumpur in 1997.



VOLLEYBALL

Senior National Volleyball Championship Railways achieved a grand double winning both the men's and women's titles of the 44th Senior National volleyball championship in Jammu on November 6, 1995.

In the finals, the Railways men dethroned five-time champions Tamil Nadu 3-1 (8-15, 15-12, 15-5, 15-10) to lift the M. M. Joseph Trophy, while their women spikers thrashed Kerala 3-0 (15-3, 15-9, 15-4) to retain the K. Sivasubramania Rolling Trophy.

It was the second time that the Railways achieved a double. They had annexed both the titles at Bhilai in 1987.



WEIGHTLIFTING

World Weightlifting Championship. Greece, Turkey, Russia and especially hosts China dominated the World Weightlifting Championship in Guangzhou (China) on November 26, 1996.

Russia's Alexei Petrov swept to a triple gold medal triumph in the men's 91-kg category for the second consecutive time.



Chief Coach P.S. Sandhu with K. Malleswari and Kunjarani Devi in New Delhi on November 27, 1995 after their return from the World Weightlifting Championship in China.

Karnam Malleswari did India proud as she set up a new world record in jerk and won three gold medals in the 54 kg class. Sumita Laha, the former world powerlifting champion, lifted a total of 207.5 kg which gave her the fifth slot.



TENNIS

Fed Cup. Spain won its third straight Fed Cup as Conchita Martinez defeated Mary Joe Fernandez in two straight sets to give Spain an insurmountable 3-0 lead in the best-of-the-five series in Valencia (Spain) on November 26, 1995.

Spain has won the last three Fed Cups—equivalent of the men's Davis Cup—four overall and has been in the finals six times in seven years.

ATP Championship. Boris Becker beat Michael Chang 7-6 (7-3), 6-0, 7-6 (7-5) to win the ATP championship final in Frankfurt on November 19, 1995.

Paris Indoor Open: Pete Sampras affirmed his return to the No. 1 spot in tennis with a convincing 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-4 victory over Boris Becker in the final of the Paris Open on November 5, 1995.

Champions Tennis Tournament. Jimmy Connors beat Sweden's Bjorn Borg 2-6, 6-2, 7-6 (7-3) in the final of the \$150,000 Champions tennis tournament in Tokyo on November 5, 1995.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Interview Ingredients

The object of the interview, as stated in the UPSC prospectus for the Civil Services Examination, is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the service or services for which he has applied, by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. During this personality test, the candidate will be interviewed by the Board, who will have before them a record of his career as furnished by him in the Board questionnaire. The candidate will be asked questions on matters of general interest as well as on the subjects he had studied as well as on the subjects he had chosen for the written examination.

The interview is intended to judge the mental calibre, attitude and outlook of the candidate along with his leadership qualities and character traits. Thus, it would be an assessment of not merely academic proficiency and intellectual qualities but also social traits and interest in current events. Some of the qualities to be judged can be listed as: (1) Mental alertness, (2) Critical powers of assimilation, (3) Balance of judgement, (4) Clear and logical exposition, (5) Variety and depth of interest, (6) Ability for social cohesion and leadership, and (7) Intellectual and moral integrity.

The important thing to bear in mind is that the interview is not a strict cross examination or a routine question and answer session. On the other hand, it is a natural, though directed and purposive, conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities and bring out the leadership traits of the candidate. At this conversation the candidate has to listen as well as speak. Normally, he will be required to do the major share of the talking, expressing his ideas, views, opinions and comments and also arguing his case and justifying his stand or conclusions by adducing sound, sensible, rational, logical and convincing reasons. He should be sure of himself, remain consistent and be sincere.

The Personality Test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which has been already tested through the written papers. Further, candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their

special subjects of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them, both within and out of their own State or country, as well as in modern currents of thought and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well-educated youth. Thus, the candidates should be prepared for some questions relating to their native State, on India and international current events and on the burning topics of the day.

To enable the aspirants and our inquisitive readers to understand and appreciate the finer aspects of this important personality test, we are happy to present here an interview in action. It is the tape-recorded version of a 'live' interview with expert comments provided at appropriate places. A careful study of this interview with further follow-

The Interview Board is really on the lookout for youth that can lead—candidates endowed with intelligence, organising ability, integrity of character, sociability, and the ability to motivate and influence people the right way. The candidates have to satisfy themselves whether they can don the mantle of responsibility.

up training can assure positive success to all those who are determined to better their careers and reach the top.

The Candidate

Jaikumar Jadav is a cheerful young man with average height and medium build. He enjoys average complexion and the smile on his lips reflects his pleasant attitude and friendly disposition. His curly hair is well shampooed and properly combed after a recent haircut. His clean and well-shaven face reflects interest and keenness. He looks smart and well-dressed and his general turnout shows that he has taken the required trouble to groom himself adequately for the occasion. It is obvious that he has taken the interview seriously and is doing all he can to come out with flying colours in this personality test.

His striped dark colour trousers, light polyester shirt, matching striped tie, prominent belt and buckle and shining shoes, as well as his erect and confident bearing give him the advantage of an excellent and impressive appearance. On arrival, he reports to the assistant at the reception, greets her with a warm smile and fills in the relevant forms. He also studies the seating plan, the particulars of the Chairman and Members of the Board and the interview timings fixed for the candidates appearing for the interview that morning. Thereafter, he moves over to the library where he could read or relax till his turn for the interview comes up. Soon Jadav's turn is announced whereupon he takes leave of his friends and proceeds to the interview room with firm, steady steps in a confident manner. Before going in, he gently taps on the door and obtains formal permission. After walking inside, he closes the door gently and proceeds towards the chair meant for the candidate. He comes to a smart halt near the chair, stands to attention and greets the Chairman and Members in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice.

The Interview

Jadav: Good Morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good Morning, Mr. Jadav. Please be seated. (He points to the chair meant for the candidate.)

Jadav: Thank you, Sir. (He sits down smartly and awaits the next observation or move from the Board. His warm and genuine smile continues to radiate cheerfulness. He also looks relaxed and confident.)

Chairman: Mr. Jadav, I see you belong to Bihar. Can you tell us briefly the reasons for the comparative backwardness of the State and the poor law and order situation there as witnessed by the communal conflicts, atrocities on Harijans and cruel treatment meted out to prisoners and so on?

Jadav: (With a smile) Sir, first and foremost, Bihar, due to historical reasons, is industrially and economically lagging behind to a great extent. The people are mostly dependent on agriculture which again is completely at the mercy of the monsoons. More often than not, the monsoons either fail totally or cause floods, both harmful to the crops. Frequently, the monsoons do not

WINNING STRATEGY

If there is one message that reverberates through the corridors of time about how the few have reached the summit of glory and greatness, it is the message of their mastery over their mind. You are your own mind and it can make you or mar you. Develop qualities that elevate your qualities of intellect, courage, self-confidence, optimism, perseverance, boldness to brave a sea of troubles, determination and fortifications and the courage to stand up every time you flounder and fall. Once you are the master of your mind, you have a world to win. Nothing can stop you from attaining your dreams.


oblige up to three years continuously resulting in severe drought and famine. The Bihar famine is the most notorious and was regarded as the worst in the country. Secondly, Bihar was not one among the former British presidencies like Bengal, Bombay or Madras. The whole State was under the grip of zamindars and the majority of the people were exploited by the landlords and their agents. They were kept in perpetual poverty, bondage and ignorance to serve the needs of the zamindars. Thirdly, the State has a very high density of population. Industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture is the answer, but it is bound to take time. A way has to be found out to save the State from recurring droughts and famines by conservation, better utilisation and augmentation of the State's water resources. If the water wasted in floods could be saved and stored, the drought situation can be better managed. So far as deterioration of law and order is concerned, poverty, unemployment, lack of education and the caste factor are the main causes. Unfortunately, the present-day politicians are exploiting religion and caste to catch votes. The upper classes who were dominant and powerful at one time but are equally poor like others now, blame the backward classes for their miseries. Corruption has become rampant and the law-enforcing authority has been made ineffective. Heredity and birth and not economic status and educational advancement are taken as criteria to give the label of backward classes. There is also the constant war between the landed gentry and the landless labourers. Above all, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan, who hailed from Bihar, experimented with many agitations and revolutions in his native State. The havenots and the unemployed youth are restless and impatient. Then also, in modern times, and increasingly in India, violence has become a way of life. Assam, Punjab, the insurgency in the North-East are some glaring examples. We can say poverty, violence, communal and class conflicts, corruption and other such evils have really become national issues. The industrial and social backwardness of the State makes the situation more alarming in Bihar.

Chairman: I agree with you that poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, drought, and the communal and class divides contribute largely to the violent upheavals witnessed in Bihar. But these do not apply to Punjab. The land of the five rivers is most prosperous—economically and industrially. As some say, milk and honey had been flowing in Punjab. But in recent years blood started flowing here. This disproves your contention that poverty and economic backwardness are the main culprits.

Jadav: (With a smile) These are the main factors for the poor law and order situation in Bihar. Of course, everywhere the politicians have rendered the police as well as the Civil Services corrupt and ineffective. As for Punjab, it is politics and external influences which have contributed to the violence.

1st Member: What solution would you suggest to overcome this problem? Do you think dividing large States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc., into smaller States would help to improve the law and order situation?

IAS TOPPER SAYS



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1st Member: What solution would you suggest to overcome this problem? Do you think dividing large States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc., into smaller States would help to improve the law and order situation?

Jadav: (Smiles) If you permit me, Sir, I would like to start with the second part of your question in the first instance. As we are all aware, Assam was originally a large composite States which was later split into five or six smaller ones. Such division into smaller States has obviously not solved the law and order problem there. Besides, insurgency in Mizoram, etc., we have violent agitations in the truncated Assam proper itself. Tripura is a small State, but it has a serious law and order problem. The original East Punjab was later divided into Punjab and Haryana, both of which are small States, especially when we compare them with Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, or the Punjab before partition. And yet we have been confronted with the worst violent terrorism in Punjab. In addition, we have to cope with more inter-State disputes on border adjustments, capitals, river waters, etc. The 'sons-of-the-soil' phenomenon is another serious problem. The reorganisation of States on linguistic basis has been of no help at all. Looking into the past, the Bengal, Bombay and Madras presidencies were much larger and yet were administered quite efficiently. Therefore, creation of small States may not be the answer in all cases. There could even be serious disadvantages as we have to invest in new capitals, legislatures, High Courts, Governors, Cabinets and so on. In my view, the politicians who want to catch votes and win elections and capture power at any cost and by any means are the real culprits. They fan the trouble. We have seen, as in Punjab where people have been economically better off, that the ambitious and unscrupulous politicians can create trouble. Hence, the Constitution should be amended to provide for the disqualification for life and deterrent punishment for politicians and political parties which use religion, caste, creed, language and such diverse factors for mobilising votes and winning elections. Then something swift and sure should be done to eradicate poverty and illiteracy. These are interlinked to industrialization, modernization

of agriculture, conservation and augmentation of water resources, reduction in unemployment, etc. There should be short-term as well as long-term plans and projects. The population explosion should be arrested. The Police and the Civil Services should be enabled to do their assigned jobs without any political hindrance or interference. The mass media must be fully used to educate the people and bring about the desired social change from a feudal past to the present space age.

Comments: The Chairman noticed from the dossier of the candidate that he belonged to Bihar and began the interview by asking him a question about the situation in his native State. We find that the candidate has grasped the question well and understood its implications correctly. The topic is controversial and the candidate is compelled to make up his mind and indicate his firm choice. He is also required to explain in a rational, logical and convincing manner the reasons for his conclusions and choice. Here, the candidate tactfully explained first the background and thereafter boldly disagrees with the views expressed by the first Member. He advances strong, sound and substantial reasons for his decisive stand quoting indisputable facts and examples. Thus, we observe that his knowledge is not merely limited to his native State but extends to the entire country. He displays intellectual integrity and stands by his honest convictions by frankly putting forward his original ideas without fear or favour on the highly controversial and burning issues of the day. At the same time, his approach is positive and his criticism constructive. He approaches the issues dispassionately without any emotion or bias. He is also able to suggest workable solutions to the problems and thus proves resourceful.

2nd Member: Mr. Jadav, you mentioned that economic development is the first answer to many problems confronting Bihar and also the country as a whole. But as you are aware we are conscious of this problem and have launched Eight Five-Year Plans so far to achieve the necessary economic and industrial growth. But poverty, ignorance and other evils persist. How do you explain this?

Jadav: Well, Sir, in my opinion, the poor state of our economy is the result of the wrong political philosophy we have embraced. After the famous Avadi resolution of the Indian National Congress, we embraced democratic socialism as our ultimate goal. Democratic socialism is essentially an utopian concept and a mere slogan to catch votes. Democracy and socialism have inherent contradictions. They are opposed to each other. Democracy means individual liberty and freedom. From slavery to freedom and liberty is a quantum jump and the pendulum is apt to swing to the other extreme where people are likely to concentrate on their rights and privileges to the exclusion of their duties and obligations. Socialism, on the other hand, implies state ownership and control over major means of production. Marrying democracy with socialism, we have produced the mixed economy. Many key industries are in public sector, but agriculture and many consumer industries are in private hands. There should be authoritarianism as in Communist countries for the State enterprises to succeed. In our government and public sector, there is no discipline. There are strikes, go-slows and general apathy towards work and excellence. Since catching votes and winning elections are the prime goals, all else, including production, quality and efficiency, take a back seat. There is corruption and black money. Whatever progress is made despite these contradictions, the same is neutralised by population explosion. Had we stuck to democracy and capitalism, we would have made fair progress as in Japan or West Germany. We realised belatedly that neither socialism nor mixed economy can deliver goods. So, in 1991, we chose liberalisation of our economy, freeing it from the stranglehold of statism and promoting private and foreign investments. Bihar is also toeing the new line of globalisation.

3rd Member: Well, Mr. Jadav, I get the feeling that you are opposed to the elections. But this is an essential feature of democracy. Is it your view that we should do away with elections? How can we have democracy then?

Jadav: (Smiling) I am sorry, Sir, if I had given the impression that I am opposed to elections or democracy. But we have assumed that elections as they are conducted in the advanced western democracies could also be had in poverty-stricken countries like India where the electorate is practically illiterate and is not familiar with modern representative democracy and free and fair elections. Democracy has to evolve from the bottom and cannot be imposed from the top. The voter should know the value of his vote and those contesting the elections should know their contesting responsibilities. Such conditions do not exist in India. Even the political parties, of which there are so many in this country, do not have specific ideologies. The ignorant voters are carried away by propaganda and swayed by narrow and parochial considerations like religion, language, caste, regional phobia, personalities and not by issues. Hence, elections in India have contributed to many ills like black money, communal conflicts, regionalism and linguism at the cost of nationalism. A tendency to go after the spoils and money at

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Be cheerful and learn to get on with all. Both cheerfulness and the degree of sociability you cultivate would demonstrate how deep is your self-confidence.

★ Have a knack for both essentials and minute details.

★ The personality test is not a mere verbal duel or just a shallow exercise in the members asking a few questions and your answering them. Just as you are keen to enter a new threshold, they would let you in only if you have the basic material to manage things in the best possible manner. Remember that they will see through everything to assess whether you can really take up the reins. Since the personality characteristics are adjudged on the basis of your views, ideas and responses, try to form your own in-depth analysis of men and matters.

★ Try to handle delicate and controversial issues with commendable tact, resourcefulness and persuasiveness. Never take a rigid stand, but be free, frank and bold to express your views.

★ Keep yourself up to date with the world around you and make your own analysis of every branch of activity from political, social and economic to cultural and scientific.

any cost has become the main objective. I am definitely opposed to these evils linked to the present system of elections. We need electoral reforms and definite rules to define political parties. There cannot be so much of floor crossing, political horse-trading, splinter groups, party indiscipline, etc. I wonder whether this could be termed as democracy or political opportunism. If you ask me, I am against the misuse of democracy and the rights and privileges guaranteed under democracy. And I do not oppose elections per se. We must have dignified, proper elections which are not influenced by black money and other harmful factors like religion, caste, etc.

Comments: Following up the answers given by the candidate earlier and linking it to his special subject, which is economics, the Member is probing the candidate in depth. Jadav has understood the implications of the searching questions posed to him and answers them in a forceful and fearless manner with conviction and consistency. He is fully knowledgeable and hence meets the challenge with supreme confidence. He is fearless, frank and open in his criticism of a policy and political concept regarded by many as sacrosanct. But his criticism is constructive and objective. He gives his own reasons and logic for arriving at his conclusion. He is not egoistic, biased or emotional. He tackles the controversial

topic with a smile, basing his arguments on facts and not on opinions. The Board appreciates the rationale and logic in his arguments and is impressed by his intellectual integrity, sincerity of purpose and honesty in expressing the original views without fear or favour. His firmness could not be mistaken for obstinacy or rigidity as he is ready to listen and willing to be convinced and corrected. The conclusion drawn is that he would be loyal to the cause and prove dependable to the organisation. He has the capacity to make original contribution and he will not shirk his responsibility. He is ready to take risks, face the challenges and make full use of the opportunities with dedication and enterprise.

4th Member: Which one between legislature and judiciary should have supremacy in India?

Jadav: In a democracy neither the legislature nor the judiciary is supreme and the final decider is the electorate. The people are the authority. The ruling party may call for a referendum or a new Constituent Assembly and go in for an entirely new Constitution. The role of judiciary is to interpret the laws and not make laws, although judicial pronouncements also become laws. We have chosen the British Westminster model of parliamentary democracy. In Britain, the legislature is supreme and judiciary is bound by parliamentary enactments. There is no judicial review of the parliamentary legislation in England. But in India, we have a written Constitution which expressly confers the right of judicial review on our courts. But the courts should accept their limitations and should not claim supremacy. The legislatures should be allowed to stand. The conflict will arise only when the Constitution is flagrantly violated and in that event the people will stand by the judiciary. The answer thus lies in the electorate who should remain alert and watchful.

5th Member: You must have heard about the recent summit of NAM held in Colombia. Do you think that NAM has any relevance now in the post-Cold War era?

Jadav: I feel, Sir, NAM is more relevant than ever before. I only wish that all the members had sunk their differences and come together like a solid rock to ward off the looming economic threat from the powerful, rich countries. Once economically a nation is crushed, it is a matter of time before it is politically subjugated. In a unipolar world, the dangers to the Third World are more obvious. The periodical meetings of G-15 have underlined the economic threat to the non-aligned world. The end of the Cold War has only accentuated the relevance of the NAM forum.

Comments: The candidate displays extensive as well as in-depth knowledge in the field of international relations and politics. He reveals considerable maturity and probes into the future with realism, foresight and imagination. His approach is practical and is related to past experiences, present developments and future potentials.

Concluding Comments: The cheerful and confident candidate is intelligent, smart and forceful. His general awareness and knowledge are of a high order and he is able to express himself freely, fluently and convincingly. He takes a keen and intelligent interest in what goes on around him. He is capable of shouldering high responsibilities.

Private Sector With Economic Liberalisation Is The Best Answer To India's Rapid Economic Growth

Relevance of GD Test

The Group Discussion Test is now used extensively and advantageously as a selection technique, be it for employment, selection for top-management levels, admission to professional courses or selection to key overseas posts. Besides, it plays a pivotal role in officer grade selections for the armed forces. The public sector and the private sector have also taken to it in a big way to find the right person for the right job. The advantage of this test lies in its simplicity, reliability and the facility it affords to compare one candidate with all others in the group when the test is in progress. Over and above these, it is less expensive, less time consuming and can be conducted at any time and place without any equipment or material support. Basically, it is a field test where the candidates interact actively and enable the examiner to declare the results soon after the test is over.

Presentation

Here we present to our readers a tape-recorded Group Discussion which took place for selection of executives in a major public sector undertaking. The comments of the expert examiner have been specially incorporated at appropriate places so that the readers can understand and appreciate the finer points in their correct perspective. We start with the opening address of the examiner to the group:

"Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in welcoming you here to participate in this Group Discussion and wish you all the best of luck. There are eight of you in this group, all appearing for selection to the same post. Your educational qualifications, age level, experience and general background are by and large the same. Since most of you are coming from different places, it is unlikely that you all will be familiar with one another. Hence, to make identification and recognition easy, each one of you have been assigned a roll number which, of course, you are displaying on your chest and back. You are seated serially from Nos. 1 to 8 in clockwise manner. During the discussion, you are to address each other only by the roll or chest numbers and not by names. Next, remember that this is an informal chit-chat or exchange of ideas within the group on a given subject. In fact, there are no hard and fast rules and you feel the necessity, you can formulate your own. The only limiting factor is time and you are allowed only 25 minutes for discussion. If you have any doubt you can ask me now because I will withdraw from the room after announcing the subject for

GROUP DISCUSSION



THERE is a gulf of difference between addressing a large audience in a conference hall or at a public meeting and interacting with a small group. The group is totally a different concept; a forum where each one is likely to vie with the other to steal the show. But only one or two can make the impact and the person who makes the maximum impact is the one with the best power of expression or the ability to speak intelligently and with a touch of class. And to speak intelligently, he should be familiar with the subject he is speaking on. Even this may not be enough unless he knows the technique of rivetting the attention of the entire group.

discussion. Please raise your hands, I mean those who have doubts. Well, I see no one has any doubt. Here we go. The subject for discussion reads (he reads out) "Private sector with economic liberalisation is the best answer to India's rapid economic growth". Now let me turn the blackboard and you will find it written there as well. Okay. Please start and remember you have 25 minutes from now. Good luck. (The examiner retires to a corner and stays in the background).

Progress

As soon as the back of the examiner is turned, the tension is broken, the candidates start relaxing and slow conversations, asides, whispered talks, odd cross-talks, etc. commence. Some talk to their neighbour while a few resort to talking to others seated away. Soon the talks increase, noise grows and confusion prevails with all talking at the same time, each trying to talk louder than the others. At this stage, we find No. 2 addressing the group as a whole. His slightly raised voice, reflecting persuasion, friendliness and warmth can be heard by all in the group over the prevailing din and confusion. His confident approach, clear voice, cheerful attitude and sincere attempt win him full support and make everyone pay attention to him.

No. 2: Friends! May I have your kind attention for a few seconds please? (The general noise and confusion stops and most of the candidates maintain silence awaiting to hear further from No. 2. But Nos. 6 and 7 continue to be engaged in some aside with No. 6 doing the talking. Hence, No. 2 again specifically addresses them). Hello, Nos. 6 and 7, May I claim your attention also, please? I have something to tell you all.

No. 6: (Displaying irritation) I say, what is this? Why are you interfering in our discussion? Why do you want us to listen to you now? This is not a lecture. You see we are busy. Myself and No. 7 are discussing the subject and we should be left in peace. We do not want to waste any time listening to lectures and sermons. (Turning to his neighbour) What do you say, No. 7?

No. 7: (Seems confused and not sure of himself. Obviously, he has been taken by surprise and perhaps is unable to make up his mind as to what he should say or do. After some hesitation he says) I agree with you all. I was only listening to No. 6. I am ready to listen to others also.

No. 8: Hello, No. 6. I do not see your point. What precisely is your objection? Why are you getting worked up? No. 2 says he has something to tell us all and he is requesting the group to listen to what he has to say just for a couple of minutes. I, or shall we say, all the rest of us see nothing wrong in that. Can you tell us what is your problem?

No. 6: Now, now, this is too much. Am I a witness who is being cross-examined or am I supposed to do group discussion? You are welcome to listen to whomsoever you want. That is your problem. But why not leave me alone?

No. 1: Hey, No. 6. There is something radically wrong. Either you are dull like a donkey or obstinate like a mule. On behalf of the group, No. 8 told you that we agree to the request of No. 2 and all should listen to him. As soon as No. 2 requested us, we all stopped our conversations and talks. But you persisted with your aside with No. 7. Now we see that No. 7 has no objection to listen to No. 2 also. Therefore, why don't you shut your trap and listen to No. 2?

No. 6: You are nobody to tell me to shut up. I protest and strongly object to your calling me a donkey, mule and what not. I will certainly lodge a written complaint against you with the examiner. Now you better watch your steps.

No. 1: All right, go to hell or drown yourself. But for heaven's sake, don't be a nuisance to us. Why don't you get lost? (At this stage, No. 2 intervenes.)

No. 2: Please, friends, I am afraid we are

moving away from our goal. You see, we have already lost some precious minutes in these avoidable arguments. Now, No. 6 please bear with me for a second. My intention is not to interfere with you in any way. It is obvious that I had not explained myself clearly. Please let us all cooperate and make our discussion a success. Just bear with me for a few seconds.

No. 6: (*Grumbling and muttering and showing reluctance*) All right, all right.

No. 2: Friends, as you all would agree, if everyone is talking at one and the same time, there will only be confusion and no one would know who is saying what. That is what has been happening since the examiner left. Are you all with me?

No. 8: Yes, yes. That is correct.

No. 1: You are right, No. 2. What do you suggest us to do?

No. 2: I suggest that we take turns and speak one after another. Only one candidate should address the group at one time and give his views on the subject. Let each one also restrict his speech for two minutes only during the first round.

No. 8: I am ready to do what the group wants from me. I feel it may be a good idea to start with No. 1 and proceed clockwise and wind up the first round with No. 8. In case No. 8 would like to be the second speaker, then we can proceed anticlockwise, starting with No. 1. I have no objection at all to be the last speaker. But we must maintain the order without breaking the chain.

No. 6: Why must we start with No. 1? He was so rude and told me to shut up and called me names. I don't agree.

No. 1: (*Laughing*) Did I say anything wrong? Isn't it better to call a spade a spade?

No. 2: (*Intervening again*) Please, let us not quarrel and deviate from our task. I am sure, No. 1 won't mind if someone else were to begin the discussion. I suggested No. 1 as his is the starting number.

No. 1: No, not at all. In fact, I am not ready and would like a little time for collecting my ideas. But if No. 6 keeps talking, all my ideas will evaporate.

No. 4: (*Speaking for the first time*) All right. Let us begin with No. 2 and end up with No. 1. That was the original suggestion of No. 8. Do you all agree?

Others: Yes, yes. Come on, No. 2.

Comments: In this group, the activity starts rather slowly. No. 2 breaks the ice, takes the initiative and attempts to launch the group on its task. But he encounters opposition from No. 6. It appears to be the nature of No. 6 to disagree in order to attract attention and gain importance. What is more, No. 6 is not able to think clearly and make up his mind firmly. He implicates No. 7 who is insipid, dull and indecisive. At this stage, No. 8 steps in, displaying some initiative and challenges No. 6. But No. 6 persists with his counter-arguments and negative approach. This provokes No. 1, who, losing his temper, comes hard on No. 6. Caught in a quandary, No. 6 threatens to launch a written complaint against No. 1. Before things take an ugly turn, No. 2 intervenes, and succeeds in finally getting



the attention of the entire group. He also outlines the procedure to follow overcoming the obstacles created once again by No. 6. In the final stages, he gets strong support from No. 4. We find Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 1 showing interest in promoting the group task. No. 2, 4, and 8 make positive and harmonious contribution. No. 1, despite his good intentions, is handicapped by his quick temper. No. 6 proves obstructive while No. 7 remains dull and insipid. Nos. 3 and 5 have not made their presence felt so far.

No. 2: Friends, the subject given for our discussion is an interesting and topical one. In effect, it says India must now give up public sector and concentrate on the growth of private sector. The rationale for this is the findings that, by and large, our public sector units have been incurring losses while the private sector enterprises have proved to be productive and profitable. But the moot point to answer is whether the private sector, which is essentially profit-oriented, would come forward to meet all the industrial needs of the country. Experience shows that private sector would prefer to invest only in such areas where the returns will be quicker and higher. Thus the tendency of private sector has been to go in for the manufacture of luxury items like colour TV, refrigerators, electronic gadgets, computers and so on. Secondly, most of these are with foreign collaboration and know-how, without transfer of technology to India, leading to perpetual drain of foreign exchange and lasting dependence on others. Yet another factor is that the private sector cannot mobilise enough capital on its own to start many major industries. Again, profit being the chief motive, a private entrepreneur will prefer to start an industry where the infrastructure is already available. He will not like to move into backward, remote and undeveloped areas. Thus there cannot be even development of all regions. Besides, there are other political considerations. Our aim is to have a socialist society where the gap between the rich and the poor is to be as narrow as possible. Reliance on private sector will go against this socialist goal. Hence, I feel, a balanced approach of matching the public sector with the private enterprise is necessary.

Comments: No. 2 is able to speak well and make a strong and favourable impact on the group. He has extensive ideas and reveals good grasp of the subject. His arguments are rational, logical and very convincing. Throughout, he successfully held the attention of his audience and motivated them to accept his ideas. He displayed a high sense of responsibility, took the initiative and made sustained efforts to launch the group on its task during the initial stages. Because of his social affability and persuasive ability, he could mobilise support, overcome the threats posed by No. 6 and establish himself as

the main group coordinator. By displaying patience and tact, he also managed to bring round No. 6 ultimately. In dealing with others, he is flexible, cooperative, friendly and adaptable. With his resourcefulness and knowledge he can find workable solutions to complex problems. In brief, he has emerged as a capable and competent leader who could deliver the desired goods. Selected with top ranking in the group.

No. 3: Well, you see, I I really do not know what to say. I thought, private sector is good. But it looks as though No. 2 has different ideas. I do not want to go against him. My knowledge being limited, I want to accept his views, but there is a doubt in my mind. They all say that private sector is efficient. All private companies make profit Even No. 2 told that public sector is not making profit. You cannot have business without profit Excuse me, I said what came to my mind. In conclusion, it is better to accept what No. 2 says. That is all.

Comments: This candidate is quite confused. His speech is incoherent and delivery weak, halting and slow. He also lacks dynamism, drive and determination. Most of the time he is in two minds and he does not want to take a plunge. Till he was compelled to speak, he preferred to remain in the background, taking no active part in the group proceedings. Lacking in urge and decisiveness, he will not be able to make any worthwhile contribution to group activity and at his present level, he would turn out to be more of a drag. Rejected.

No. 4: Gentlemen, I do not support the proposition which, in effect, advises to abandon the public sector and go all out for the private sector. This is the American and Western viewpoint, echoed by international institutions like the World Bank. No. 2 has already told us why we cannot abandon the public sector altogether. If we do that, the next step would be to give up our planning process and scuttle our Five-Year Plans. As you all know, the Five-Year Plan projects are mostly in the public sector. Five-Year Plans that we have today become self-reliant in many areas. We have our own steel, cement and fertiliser factories. We have been able to stage the Green Revolution successfully. We have built so many dams with multipurpose benefits like irrigation, power generation, water conservation, flood control and the like. Even in areas like ship-building, aircraft manufacture, automobile industry, railways, thermal power generation, nuclear power generation, oil, etc., we are ahead of many others. Most of these would not have been attractive for the private sector. This does not mean that the public sector has done better than the private sector. The operation, methods, management, etc. of the public sector has not been efficient. There is plenty of scope for improvement. We should remove these defects and make public sector as efficient as the private sector. One way to do so is to allow both to compete on equal footing. It is happening now in the areas of scooters, cars, watches, etc. It will force the public sector units to work efficiently and profitably.

Comments: No. 4 is a forceful and fluent speaker with original ideas. He argues his case well with confidence and conviction. There is sound logic and sensible reasoning as well as purpose and method in his approach and activities. He held the audience in his grip and, where necessary, he countered the points of No. 2 with firmness. This indicates his self-confidence, courage and originality. He makes full use of his opportunities, displaying initiative, pluck and enterprise. He meets new challenges with determination and courage. He has established himself as a strong and powerful leader, on par with No. 2, in the group. Selected and given equal ranking with No. 2.

No. 5: Dear Friends, I like what No. 4 said and I am in total agreement with him. We must have public sector in a democracy. We must have socialism and democracy. Poverty has to be eradicated. We need public sector to attain our goals. In my view, what No. 2 stated is also right. In some areas, we can have private sector also. We must advance and make progress. We can do so with Japanese, Russian and British cooperation. Only with Russian help our cosmonaut could make the space voyage. Public sector is, therefore, very important.

Comments: No. 5 has no original contribution to make. He appears to be short of ideas and speaks incoherently. He has shown neither urge, nor interest nor involvement. He is averse to taking risks and accepting responsibilities. A dull and insipid candidate who wasted all his opportunities. Rejected.

No. 6: Friends, I just cannot understand how anyone who claims to have knowledge and education, especially in the field of economics, can conceivably speak in favour of the public sector in India. It is a well-known fact that it is India's biggest economic blunder and a monumental mistake. Even the Russians have admitted it and abandoning Communism, they have opted for Market Economy. All admit that crores and crores of rupees have been wasted on the public sector. It is a white elephant. The only purpose the public sector has served is to provide politicians with a lot of patronage and power. They can give contracts, jobs and make all the money they want to fight and win the elections. Look at Japan. Look at Germany. Look at South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. Take any industrially and economically prosperous country. Where are we and where are they? Where is India? There is no equitable distribution of wealth here. It is a myth because we have not made any wealth to distribute. We have only poverty to distribute. One can have as much of it as one wants. Because of public sector, we are in a pathetic economic situation today. Our salvation lies in going totally for private sector. You have no choice. It is survival or death. You are welcome to choose and I have said my say and you have been warned.

Comments: This candidate has fixed and rigid ideas and argues with a one-track mind. He is biased and self-opinionated. His aim is to impress, browbeat and instil fear rather than give encouragement, convince others and secure their willing cooperation. The impact he creates is

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

THE group leader is prepared to take up any kind of challenge, for he knows that to achieve success he must be daring enough to grapple with the thorny problem. He cannot afford to be sitting on the fence or crouching in the sidelines as those of run-of-the-mill type do. He knows where to put in the proper place the trouble-maker and when and where to boost up the flagging energy and enthusiasm of the participant who has ideas, but who needs goading. It is this ability to carry with him people of all shades and backgrounds that marks him different from the rest. For him, every crisis is a challenge which makes a lesser mortal to shirk responsibility, but which brings out the finest and best in those with a vision.

strong, but negative. He antagonises and annoys others and incurs their displeasure. He is overcritical and obstinate. His arguments are mere sweeping assertions. He is intolerant and uncooperative. Not suitable.

No. 7: Friends, I wish to apologise and seek your forgiveness. The more I hear, the more I get confused. First I thought No. 6 was supporting the public sector. I mean, in the beginning, when he spoke to me. Now he supports the private sector. But Nos. 2 and 4 favour public sector. I do not know who is right and who is wrong. The best thing is, therefore, to be neutral. Later, I would like to support the majority decision. That is the safest. The examiner cannot find fault with the majority decision.

Comments: A mild and mentally dull candidate, totally lacking originality, urge and enterprise. He always wishes to play safe and is very averse to taking chances and shouldering responsibilities. He has wasted all the opportunities offered to him. He is a burden to the group and would retard its progress. Rejected.

No. 8: Friends, India, after great deliberations, has consciously and knowingly chosen the path of mixed economy to achieve industrial growth and prosperity. Today, in my view, there is not much distinction between the public sector and the private sector, so far as financing goes. Practically, all the private sector enterprises borrow heavily from the public sector banks and financial institutions. Thus all the money and capital rightly belongs to the public. The only difference then is in regard to the functioning of the two and in the sharing of the profits. Secondly, it is wrong to assume that all private enterprises have proved profitable. There are many sick mills while the mill-owners have accumulated fabulous wealth with bungalows, hill estates, foreign cars and deposits in Swiss banks. On the contrary, there are quite a few efficiently-run public sector undertakings. The crucial

point then is not public or private sector label but operating the enterprise most efficiently. There are constraints and lack of managerial skills. These should be removed. If we can run all our enterprises efficiently in both the sectors, our growth will be assured.

Comments: This candidate speaks well with confidence and assurance. He has shown fair amount of original ideas with the ability to present them coherently, forcefully and convincingly. He is ready to take risks and shoulder responsibility. His attitude is positive and views are matured. He makes up his mind firmly and utilises his opportunities reasonably well. In the social sphere, he is able to hit it off well with others. With his grasp, ideas, industry and keenness to do well, he can be developed into a good resource. Selected.

No. 1: Friends, I must say all of you have analysed the topic from all angles and covered all the areas. I only want to submit that we should not be unduly influenced by Western propaganda. One man's food may be another man's poison. What is suited to America, Japan or Germany may not suit us. The same would be the case with Russia or China. We have to see what is best for us. One cannot say that all countries which opted for private enterprise have fared well. Pakistan is a glaring example. Secondly, we should not be caught in the net of the multinationals, cartels and monopolies. Above all, we have to become self-reliant. We do not want economic exploitation or blackmail. We should avoid such situations where America refuses to supply fuel and spares for the Tarapur Atomic Plant and it had to be shut down. Right now, for aircraft industry, we are heavily dependent on the West. Hence, mixed economy with emphasis on self-reliance, is the best answer. The progress may not be spectacular. But it will be real and lasting. Can South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore survive an American boycott? The answer is 'no'. But India can stand on its own legs. Pokhran explosion, Kalpakkam atomic station and Rohini project show what we can do on our own. We withstood the 1971 embargo. The task then is to harmonise the public sector with private enterprise.

Comments: No. 1, who started with apparent handicap, has eventually emerged as a force to reckon with in the group. Despite being the last speaker, he was able to expound the subject well and make some important as well as original contribution. He has made a good and firm impact on the group. In the early stages, he gave good support to No. 2. He has good potential. Selected.

Conclusion: Examining the success factors of the selected candidates, the important element necessary can be perceived as the ability to make a strong impact on the group members and carry them with you. Knowledge and ability to speak with clarity and conviction counts a lot for success. But they alone are not sufficient. The candidate must have a positive approach. He should display initiative, accept additional responsibilities and utilise the opportunities with pluck and imagination. Ability to get along harmoniously with others is a vital factor for success in group discussion.

CSR PUZZLE CONTEST-35

PRIZES

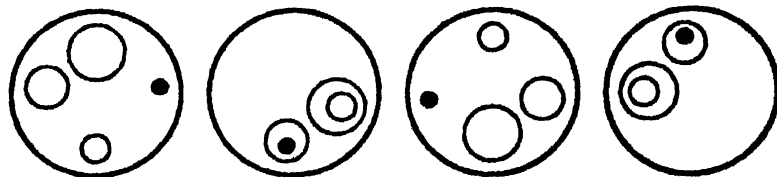
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RULES

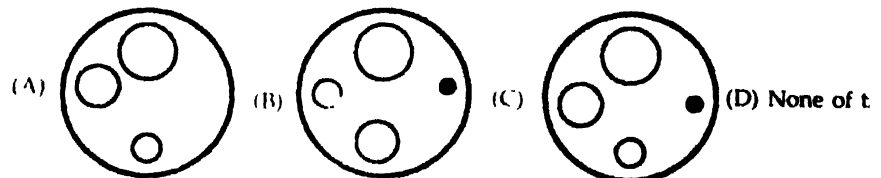
(1) CSR Puzzle Contest-35 comprises three G.K.-I.Q. Tests No. 103, 104 and 105 appearing in November 1995, December 1995 and January 1996 issues of *Competition Success Review*. You can participate in any one or two or three Tests (Nos. 103, 104 and 105). (2) Each all-correct entry of Test Nos. 103, 104 and 105 will be treated as separate entry eligible for the prizes. (3) Prizes will be awarded through a draw of lots to be held in Bombay/Delhi in the presence of distinguished personalities in April 1996, in which all-correct entries of all the three contests will be included. (4) Mark your answers with ball point pen for each puzzle on the Entry Form provided along with the G.K.-I.Q. Test. You can send as many entries as you want but each entry must be on the official entry form. Answers in any other form will not be entertained. (5) Name and address in case of each entry should be written in Block Letters in English. (6) Names of Prize Winners will be published in June 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review* along with the correct answers. (7) The decision of the Editor will be final and binding and no correspondence will be entertained. (8) Employees, advertising agents (and members of their families) of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. will not be eligible to participate in these puzzle contests. (9) You cannot get cash in lieu of the prizes offered. (10) You are entitled to one prize only. In case you win more than one prize, you will be offered only the prize of highest value. (11) You must have attained the age of 16 years on July 1, 1995, to participate in this contest. (12) The last date for the receipt of entries of the G.K.-I.Q. Test No. 104 in the office of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., Post Bag No. 6, New Delhi-110008 is January 15, 1996. Entries will close with last mail on

G.K.-I.Q. TEST No. 105

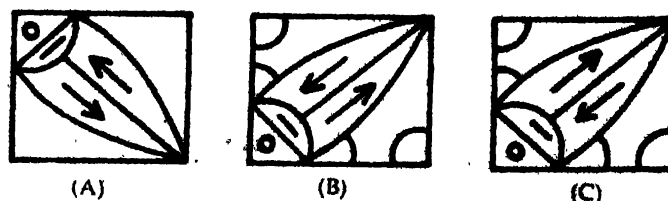
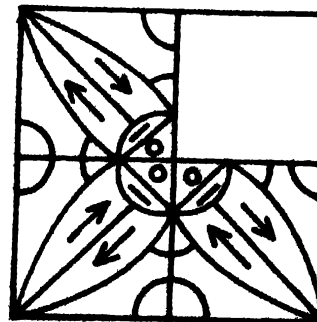
Q. 1.



Which circle continues the sequence?



Q. 2. Which one figure will complete the given pattern?



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Every year since 1981, Competition Success Review has had something to celebrate. The CSR is the largest selling monthly in English, as per figures notified by the All India Bureau of Circulations, in April 1995, and the largest read monthly in English, as notified by National Readership Survey IV. Keeping the interest of the readers in mind, the questions being asked in this contest are similar to those which appear in various examinations. Thus, while you make an attempt to win the fabulous prizes offered, in a way, you prepare for the examinations as well. Moreover, the answers to most of the questions are available in the recent issues of the CSR. Those who have been reading the magazine regularly, will find the answers easily.

So, go ahead, dear readers, and win prizes. Best of luck.

Q. 3. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (A) Battle of Buxar Mir Jafar vs Clive
- (B) Battle of Wandiwash French vs East India Company
- (C) Battle of Chelianwala ... Dalhousie vs Marathas
- (D) None of the above

Q. 4. The Dinesh Goswami Committee was concerned with

- (A) denationalisation of banks
- (B) electoral reforms
- (C) steps to put down insurgency in the North-East
- (D) None of the above

Q. 5. Under the provisions of which article of the Constitution, is President's rule imposed in a State?

- (A) 351
- (B) 352
- (C) 356
- (D) None of the above

Q. 6. "Man is born free, yet everywhere is in chains." This was said by

- (A) Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (B) Voltaire
- (C) Montesquieu
- (D) None of the above

Q. 7. Which one of the following groups of countries shares the shores of the Caspian Sea with Russia and Iran?

- (A) Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan
- (B) Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Georgia
- (C) Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Moldova
- (D) None of the above

Q. 8. A person with 'AB' blood group is sometimes called a universal recipient because of the

- (A) lack of antigen in his blood
- (B) lack of antibodies in his blood
- (C) lack of both antigens and antibodies in his blood
- (D) None of the above

Q. 9. Here is a question designed to

ability to recognise words of similar meanings quickly. There are six words and you have to find a pair of words that have similar meanings.

Wrongdoer, Wrangler, Minister, Songster, Disc, Debater

- (A) Minister and Debater
- (B) Wrangler and Debater
- (C) Minister and Songster
- (D) None of the above

Q. 10. Champion Trophy Cricket tournament, held in Sharjah in October 1995, was won by

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) West Indies
- (D) None of the above

Q. 11. Which of the following States did not celebrate the anniversary of its formation on November 1, 1957?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) None of the above

Q. 12. Here is the photograph of an international personality. Can you identify?



- (A) Haris Silajdzic
- (B) James Wolfensohn
- (C) Adolfas Sliepavicius

competition success

PUZZLE CONTEST ENTRY FORM

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 105

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(Mr./Miss/Mrs.)
Address

State Pin

Age Qualifications

Profession

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ANSWER SHEET

Q. No.	A	B	C	D	Q. No.	A	B	C	D
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2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	8.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	9.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	12.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I agree to abide by the rules and regulations of the contest.

(Signature)

Please write your Name & Address again in Block Letters below

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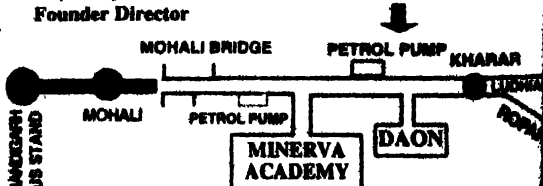
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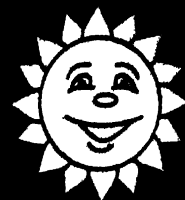
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Forthcoming Examinations



INSPECTORS OF CENTRAL EXCISE, INCOME TAX, ETC., EXAMINATION, 1996

The Staff Selection Commission will hold a competitive examination on April 28, 1996 (Sunday) for recruitment to the following categories of posts : A. Preventive Officer (Ordinary Grade) in Custom Houses at Bombay, Calcutta, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam. B. Examiner (Ordinary Grade) in Custom Houses at Bombay, Calcutta, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam. C. Inspector of Central Excise in different Collectorates of Central Excise. D. Inspector of Income Tax in different charges of the Commissioners of Income Tax. E. Assistant Enforcement Officer in Directorate of Enforcement (FERA).

2. Pay Scales : Rs. 1640-2900.

3. Number of Vacancies : Not yet determined.

4. Educational Qualifications : Degree of a recognised University or equivalent. Candidates who have yet to appear at the Degree examination or whose result has been withheld or not declared on or before January 1, 1996 are not eligible.

5. Age Limits : 18 to 25 years as on January 1, 1996 for all posts (i.e., the candidate must have been born not earlier than January 2, 1971 and not later than January 1, 1978). Upper

age limit is relaxable for candidates belonging to SC, ST, OBC, physically handicapped persons, ex-servicemen, etc., as per Government's orders.

6. Scheme of Examination : The examination will consist of two parts : (i) Part I—Written Examination and (ii) Part II—Personality Test.

The Written Examination will consist of tests of General Intelligence (120 marks), General English (80 marks), Arithmetical Ability (80 marks) and General Awareness (120 marks). There will be a single paper for all the four tests of objective—multiple-choice—type questions. The questions in all the parts, except that of General English, will be printed both in English and Hindi. The candidates will be required to qualify in each of the four tests separately.

The candidates, who qualify in the Written Examination, will be called for the Personality Test.

7. How to Apply : Applications on the original form, as published along with the Notice for the Examination in the *Employment News* of November 25, 1995, should be submitted to the concerned Regional Office

of the Staff Selection Commission according to the candidate's choice of centre. These offices are located at New Delhi, Allahabad, Raipur, Calcutta, Guwahati, Bombay, Madras and Bangalore. Candidates may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper or using printed application form and attendance sheet, if available, from private agencies as long as the format of application is exactly the same as published in the *Employment News* of November 25, 1995. Before submitting their applications, candidates must read carefully the detailed Notice for this Examination and satisfy themselves that they fulfil all conditions of eligibility prescribed for the examination.

8. Last Date : December 15, 1995 (December 29, 1995 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti District and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad).

PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIAN BANK AND INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Madras, has invited applications from eligible Indian citizens for appointment as Probationary Officers in the Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank. The written examination will be held on March 3, 1996 (Sunday) at 24 centres in India.

2. Number of Vacancies : 70 (including reserved vacancies).

3. Educational Qualifications : Degree from a recognised University or any equivalent qualification.

4. Age Limits : Not below 21 years and not above 28 years as on July 1, 1996. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST/OBC candidates, ex-servicemen, officers of RRB

with minimum 5 years service, etc., subject to relevant rules.

5. Selection Procedure : Candidates will be called for the written examination, which will be both objective and descriptive type. The composite objective paper of 135 minutes duration will include (1) Test of Reasoning Ability, (2) Test of English Language, (3) Test of Quantitative Aptitude, and (4) Test of General Awareness. The descriptive paper of 45 minutes duration would comprise short essay type questions.

6. How to Apply : Applications should be typed or handwritten on foolscap size paper only, in format as published in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of November 25, 1995, affixed with recent

passport size photograph, bearing full signature of the candidate with date thereon, along with the application fee and sent in a cover superscribed "APPLICATION FOR PROBATIONARY OFFICERS" and "Name of the Centre _____" to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, 603, Anna Salai, Post Bag No. 488, Madras-600006.

7. Last date : December 26, 1995 (January 10, 1996) for candidates residing abroad or in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul & Spiti Districts and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh).

PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION FOR THE CANARA BANK, CORPORATION BANK AND VIJAYA BANK

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Southern Region, Bangalore, has invited applications from eligible Indian citizens for appointment as Probationary Officers in the Canara Bank, Corporation Bank and Vijaya Bank. The written examination will be held on March 17, 1996 (Sunday).

2. Number of Vacancies : 69 (including reserved vacancies).

3. Educational Qualifications : Degree from a recognised University or any equivalent qualification.

4. Age Limits : Not below 21 years and not above 28 years as on July 1, 1996. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST/OBC candidates, ex-servicemen, officers of RRB

with minimum 5 years service, etc., subject to relevant rules.

5. Selection Procedure : Candidates will be called for the written examination, which will be both objective and descriptive type. The composite objective paper will include (1) Test of Reasoning Ability, (2) Test of English Language, (3) Test of Quantitative Aptitude, and (4) Test of General Awareness. The descriptive paper would comprise short essay type questions.

6. How to Apply : Applications should be typed or handwritten on foolscap size paper only, in format as published in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of December 2, 1995,

affixed with recent passport size photograph, bearing full signature of the candidate with date thereon, along with the application fee and sent in a cover to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, 19/5, Kareem Towers, Cunningham Road, Bangalore-560052.

7. Last date : December 29, 1995 (January 10, 1996) for candidates residing abroad or in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul & Spiti Districts and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh).

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

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Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the same to the key word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Arrogant —A : presumptuous. B : meek. C : modest. D : artistic. | (16) Flog —A : thrash. B : chase. C : instigate. D : floppy. |
| 2) Audacious —A : venturesome. B : cowardly. C : attractive. D : balmy. | (17) Fractious —A : temperate. B : tractable. C : petulant. D : winsome. |
| 3) Baneful —A : bargain. B : constructive. C : useful. D : venomous. | (18) Fusty —A : open. B : fresh. C : newfashioned. D : oppressive. |
| 4) Barren —A : fertile. B : productive. C : ineffectual. D : fruitful. | (19) Garnish —A : juvenile. B : embellish. C : disfigure. D : ugly. |
| 5) Callous —A : soft. B : sensitive. C : inured. D : sympathetic. | (20) Gracious —A : cruel. B : benign. C : unkind. D : discourteous. |
| 6) Cartography —A : landscape. B : surveying. C : construction of dams. D : production of maps. | (21) Harmonise —A : discord. B : reconcile. C : disagree. D : hurry. |
| 7) Cathartic —A : moody. B : serious. C : purgative. D : non-laxative. | (22) Humility —A : submissiveness. B : pride. C : boldness. D : importance. |
| 8) Ceremonial —A : conventional. B : informal. C : certain. D : confusing. | (23) Impediment —A : help. B : encumbrance. C : encouragement. D : advancement. |
| 9) Derangement —A : orderly. B : sanity. C : disarrangement. D : desertion. | (24) Improvident —A : improve. B : economical. C : prudent. D : thoughtless. |
| 10) Devastate —A : develop. B : control. C : build. D : destroy. | (25) Infatuated —A : lovely. B : foolish. C : over-affectionate. D : rational. |
| 11) Disclosure —A : concealment. B : unveil. C : frustrate. D : utterly. | (26) Insolent —A : contemptuous. B : respectful. C : pertinent. D : rewarding. |
| 12) Exalt —A : humble. B : depreciate. C : promote. D : examine. | (27) Jovial —A : gloomy. B : mirthful. C : quantity. D : stupid. |
| 13) Exuberant —A : reserved. B : copious. C : sparse. D : slow in growth. | (28) Knotty —A : dissolve. B : simple. C : complicated. D : knowledge. |
| 14) Feign —A : real. B : organise. C : hollow. D : invent fictitiously. | (29) Lush —A : clear. B : stale. C : luxurious. D : withered. |
| 15) Feud —A : clear. B : generation. C : friendship. D : continuous hostility. | (30) Mediate —A : involve. B : arbitrate. C : intermediate. D : immediate. |

ANSWERS

A : presumptuous.
A : venturesome.
D : venomous.
C : ineffectual.
C : inured.
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C : purgative.
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(20) B : benign.

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(30) B : arbitrate.

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Letters

THANK YOU, CSR

I am 20 years old, studying in B. Com final and have been subscribing to *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* since 1993.

I am glad to inform you that I have been selected for the clerical grade in the State Bank of India by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bangalore.

The credit of my success goes to CSR and I express my sincere thanks to the Editor and all the associates for their hard work to bring the CSR to its present glory. I received a lot of help from this magazine for the written test through the previously solved question papers.

I congratulate CSR for acquiring the top position among the monthlies in India.

Dandeli (Karnataka) Ms. Neeta L. Chavan

MUST FOR STUDENTS OF ALL STREAMS

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review*. The features that fascinate me are "Who...What...When... Where... Why", "The Constitution of India" and "Indian National Movement". Not only these and other features help me acquire more knowledge, but they also enable me to speak English more fluently and expand my English vocabulary.

As a student of Patan (N.G.) University, I feel that CSR should be read by all the students belonging to every stream. I wish success to all the hard-working and dedicated aspirants and readers of CSR who would, I am sure, take this country to a pre-eminent position at the international level through *Competition Success Review*.

Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Amit Patel

I ENJOY READING CSR

I am a student of XII Standard of the Gujarat Education Board. I enjoy reading every topic in *Competition Success Review*, more particularly, World Press: Important topics, and features on IQ and, quite recently, the Civil Services' Preliminary Paper.

I wish CSR and its readers all success.
Bukurmunda Prajapati Parash L.
(Gujarat)

ELECTIONS IN KASHMIR

Your item, "Elections in Jammu & Kashmir" in the current affairs sections on India in CSR (December 1995) was very informative.

The Central Government is taking a wrong step by offering an unconstitutional and absurd package to grant more autonomy to J.K. It would, indeed, be foolish to yield to the very unreasonable demand of Mr. Farooq Abdullah and the Hurriyat Conference.

The need of the hour is a crystal-clear policy on Jammu and Kashmir. The

LAS TOFFER WRITES



I have been a student of the CSR since its inception in 1980. I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* since 1993. I am glad to inform you that I have been selected for the clerical grade in the State Bank of India by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bangalore. The credit of my success goes to CSR and I express my sincere thanks to the Editor and all the associates for their hard work to bring the CSR to its present glory. I received a lot of help from this magazine for the written test through the previously solved question papers. I congratulate CSR for acquiring the top position among the monthlies in India.

Government should give a free hand to the army to flush out the militants and restore peace and normalcy in the State. It should ask the Election Commission to hold free and fair elections in the State only after resettling the Kashmiri pandits in their own State.

Parasia Perneet S. Khanduja
(Madhya Pradesh)

BASE OF SUCCESS IS CSR

I wish to express my gratitude to *Competition Success Review* for its guidance in General Studies. My base of success is CSR. "For good English one ought to develop one's personality ..." said my mentor, Mr. V. Srinathachary, a gold medalist from Osmania University. I am an Intermediate student in Telugu medium and have been a regular

reader of CSR. When I was told to read something great, I found CSR as the best one. ... CSR is today my best guide, advisor and friend.

Mahboobnagar Ms. S. Gousia Begum
(Andhra Pradesh)

A COMPLETE MAGAZINE

India's largest read monthly, *Competition Success Review*, is gaining popularity day by day. CSR has become a must for all those appearing for competitive examinations, especially those appearing for Civil Services. It provides a complete world of knowledge, encompassing all branches and topics. The cover story, lead topics, burning topics and the socio-political topics, all are informative and essential for every competitor.

I am a PGDM student and a regular reader of CSR and I find it a complete magazine in all respects. I am happy to inform you of my success in PGDM entrance examination; the entrance examination was a Common Admission Test (CAT) conducted by the Institute of Management Sciences, Calcutta.

Let me convey my regards to the CSR team and hope that it would keep publishing valuable material that would enable students, appearing for different competitive examinations, come off with flying colours.

Bhadrak (Orissa) Radhanath Panda

BEWARE OF THE THREE MONSTERS

Ours is the land of the Buddha, Guru Nanak and Mahatma Gandhi. Over the years, we seem to be fast deviating from the noble path illumined by the great men of the country.

Communalism, a virus nurtured by our foreign rulers, is eating into the unity and integrity of the society. We saw the devil at work in States like Punjab, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir; we had enough of bloodshed and we should be ever vigilant to see that there is no more killing in the name of religion.

Similarly, casteism, the younger brother of communalism, is trying to destroy our society, with our politicians playing a major role in dividing the people on the basis of caste.

But the worst of all evils is corruption, like blood cancer, bent on destroying the entire body politic. Our social values have been thrown overboard, with corruption becoming a way of life.

And when politics is blended with religion, it spawns terrorism.

Unless we act soon enough, events will overtake us.

Meerut Ms. Vijay Laxmi Shailon
(Uttar Pradesh)

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Persons And Places In News



Persons

Satish Kumar Sareen: The Vice Chief of Air Staff has been appointed the next Chief of Air Staff, succeeding Air Chief Marshal S. K. Kaul who retires on December 31, 1995.

Hege Geingob: The Prime Minister of Namibia visited India in November 1995.

General Olusegun Obasanjo: The former Head of State of Nigeria, currently under a 15-year prison sentence, was on November 18, 1995 selected for the Indira Gandhi International prize for peace, disarmament and development for 1995.

Jacqueline Aguilera Marciano: The 19-year-old raven-haired beauty Miss Venezuela took the Miss World crown in a pageant in Sun City (South Africa) on

poems, *Koe Doosra Naheen*, published in 1993. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1.50 lakh. Regarded as one of the pillars of the "Nai Kavita" movement, he appeared on the literary scene in 1956 with his first work *Chakravyuh*. His short epic *Atmajayi* (1965) was translated in Italian and won the Hindustani Akademi award in 1971.

Karnam Malleswari: A Food Corporation of India employee from Andhra Pradesh did India proud as she set a new world record in jerk and won three gold medals in women's 54 kg class in the World Weightlifting Championship in Guangzhou (China) on November 19, 1995.

Toyin Raji: Miss Nigeria, the beauty queen from Nigeria and the recipient of the Miss Personality award during the Miss World beauty pageant at Sun City on

House. If he had contested in the 1994 Presidential elections, he could have been the first black President of the United States.

Julietta Fieero Gossman: The 47-year-old Mexican astrophysicist, working as a researcher at the National University of Mexico, is the recipient of the prestigious Kalinga prize for 1995 for the popularisation of science. She is a noted scholar on galaxies, planetary nebulae, asteroids and comets.

Aleksander Kwasniewski: The 41-year-old one-time Communist-turned-Social Democrat, who led his party to victory in parliamentary elections in 1993, has on November 20, 1995 won the race for Poland's presidency, ousting Mr. Lech Walesa.

Kailash Satyarthi: The leading anti-child labour activist was presented the prestigious Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award in Washington in November 1995.

Roh Tae-Woo: The former President of South Korea was on November 16, 1995 arrested on bribery charge after he had been cross-examined by the prosecutors for the second time in two weeks. These cross-examinations followed Mr. Roh's confession that he had amassed a slush fund of \$ 560 million while in office from 1988 to 1993. This is the first time that a South Korean President has been subjected to the full rigour of the law.

Nick Leeson: The 28-year-old Briton extradited former Barings trader was arrested on arrival in Singapore on November 23, 1995 on fraud charges linked to \$1.4 billion in loss that broke the venerable British merchant bank.

Dinesh Singh: The Union Minister Without Portfolio died after a protracted illness in New Delhi on November 30, 1995.

Yitzhak Rabin: The Israeli Prime Minister was on November 5, 1995 assassinated by 25-year-old Jewish law student, Yigal Amir. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, was appointed acting Prime Minister.



The newly crowned Miss World from Venezuela, Jacqueline Marciano (centre), Miss Croatia, Anica Martinovic, first runner up, (right) and Miss Trinidad and Tobago, Michelle Khan, second runner up, (left) pose at the pageant held on November 18, 1995 in Sun City (South Africa)

November 18, 1995. Miss Croatia, Anica Martinovic, 19, captured the first runner-up and Miss Trinidad and Tobago, Michelle Khan, 23, won second runner-up.

Fat Barker: The 52-year-old author of *The Ghost Road* is the recipient of the Booker Prize for 1995. Her other works include *Blow Your House Down*, *The Century's Daughter*, *The Man Who Wasn't There* and *Union Street*. A former teacher, whose first book, *Union Street*, was published when she was 39, is the first woman to win the Booker Prize since 1990, when A. S. Byatt won for *Possession*.

Kunwar Narayan: The 68-year-old Hindi poet and writer is the recipient of the fifth Vyasa Samman for 1995 for his collection of

November 16, 1995, was asked to withdraw from the pageant after organisers received threats to disrupt the finals on November 18, 1995 if she participated.

Ruchitra Malhotra: The 22-year-old winner of the Femina Miss India '95 contest was chosen as the first runner-up at the Miss Asia Pacific Quest at Manila in November 1995.

Gen. Colin L. Powell: The 58-year-old U.S. General, who retired in 1993, spent three decades in the military, served three Presidents, authored a book, *My American Journey*, that set spectacular publishing records and was seen as the potential "Great Healer" set to bridge the racial divide, finally announced on November 9, 1995 that he was not bidding for the occupancy of the White



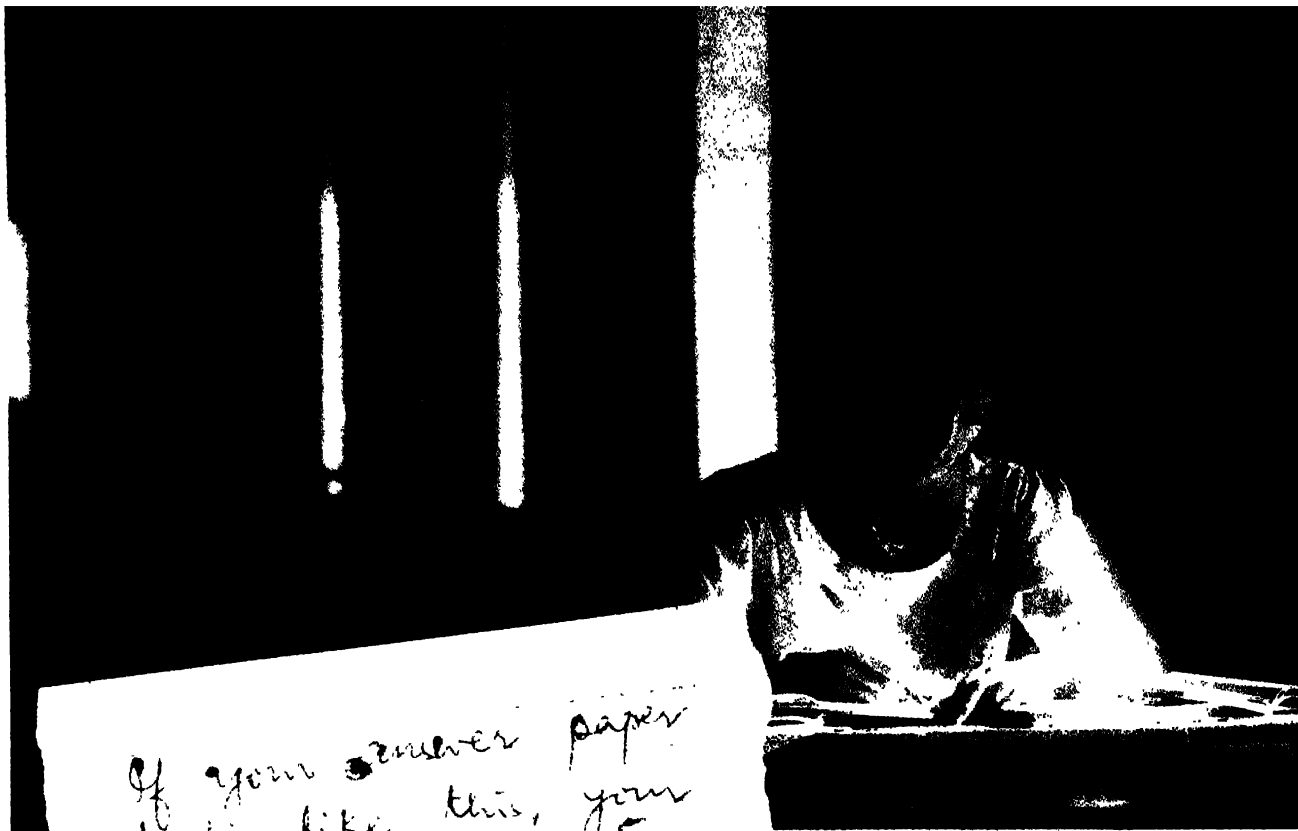
Places

Connaught Place: The commercial centre of New Delhi was in the news when a powerful blast ripped through a busy shopping arcade, injuring nearly 30 people and causing extensive damage. A Kashmiri militant outfit, the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front, claimed responsibility for the blast.

Riyadh: The capital of Saudi Arabia was in the news when two explosions destroyed a building housing American and Saudi military personnel here, killing six people and wounding about 60 on November 13, 1995. It was the first known attack against the U.S. military in Saudi Arabia since the 1991 Gulf war, when Iraq fired Scud missiles into the kingdom.

Auckland: A sea port on the North Island in New Zealand was the venue of the Commonwealth Heads of Government summit held in November 1995.

Buenos Aires: The Argentine capital was the venue of the G-15 summit.



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looks like this, your
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tempted to ignore it.

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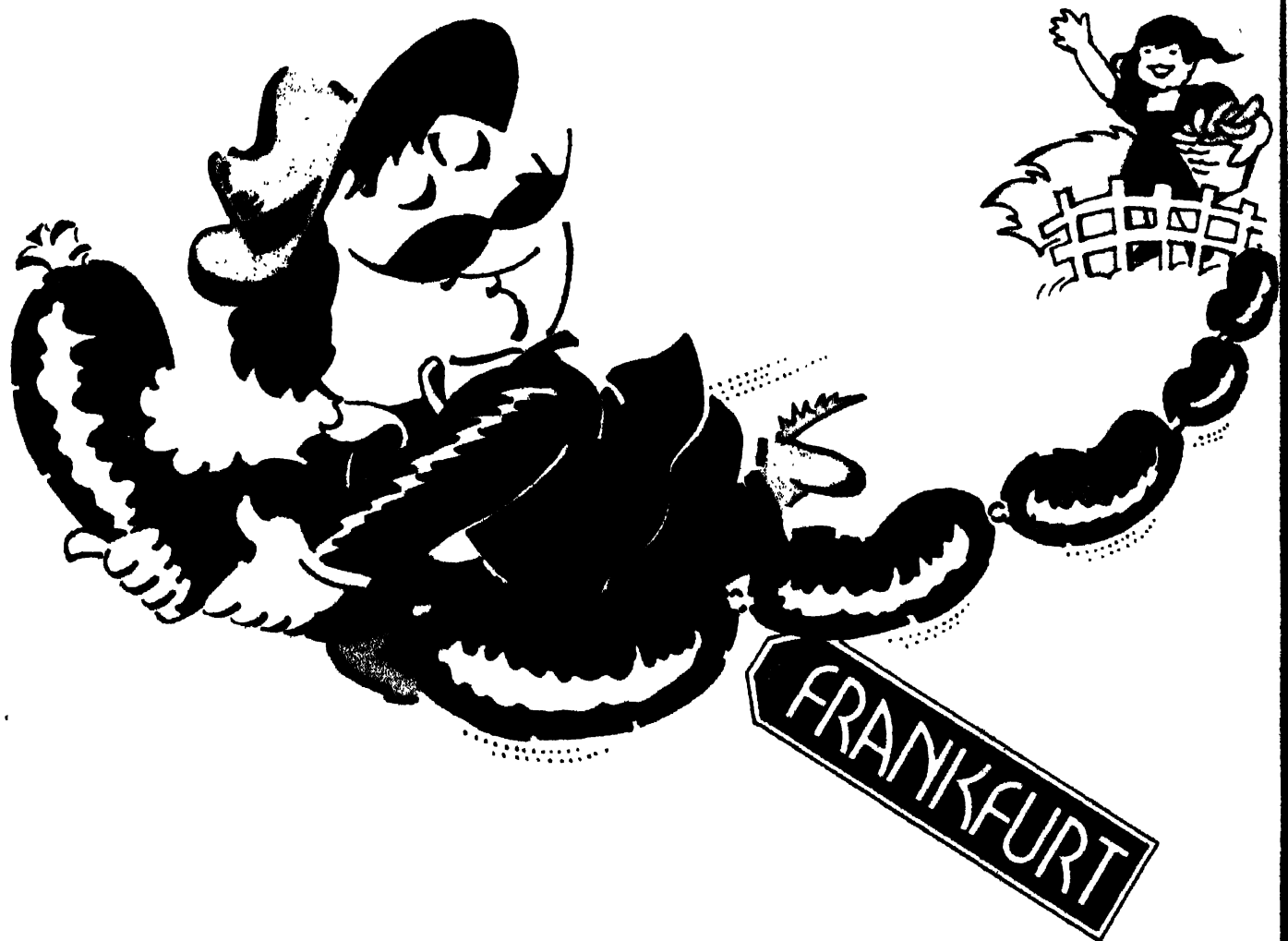
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Our Professional Commitment :

We coach in regular Courses in Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, U.P. and by POSTAL TUITION throughout India for objective and descriptive tests of PO exams. All subjects—(1) Reasoning (verbal, logical, non verbal) (2) Quantitative Aptitude (3) General Awareness and Current Affairs (4) English Language (5) Descriptive tests comprising comprehension, analysis and expression of views on a given situation are covered exhaustively. Specialised practice books on all subjects covering thousands of typical and actual exam questions are supplied in the Course. These books are not sold to others. **"THE COURSE IS UPDATED MONTH AFTER MONTH"**

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National School of Banking, head-quartered at Bombay, was founded years ago as a specialised institute providing coaching mainly for BANK RECRUITMENT exams-of POs and of Clerks.

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competition SUCCESS REVIEW

[Faded text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

SUPER BRAINS CONTEST

(See page 104)

Think & Act

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Positive anything is better than
negative nothing.

—Elbert Hubbard

The actions of men are the best
interpreters of their thoughts.

—John Locke

Think like a man of action and act like
a man of thought.

—Hans J. Selye

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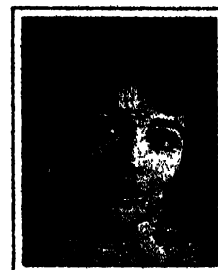
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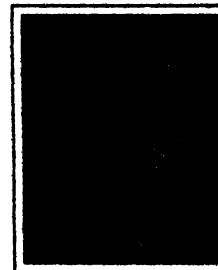
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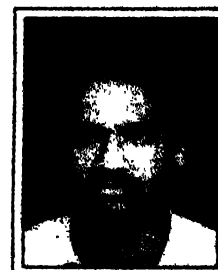
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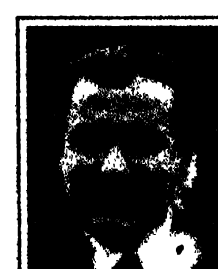
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Improve Your Memory for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to discuss two courses that teach you how to study and how to use more mind power for success. These courses are so powerful that every student benefits greatly and that is why I offer you a no-risk 31 day money-back guarantee.

Mind Power Study Techniques - This 4-volume course teaches you to study and remember more in less time, read faster, relax, develop concentration, avoid mistakes, and more...

Mind Power Music Course - Scientific music programs your mind for better memory, concentration, will power, etc...

Your mind is very powerful. You may not know it, but it is true. Yogis in India have always known it.

Scientists have learnt more about the brain/mind in the last 20 years than in the whole history of man. They have discovered that most people use only 10% of their mind power.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make it clear that my course can not give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in following 9 Critical Success Factors:

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration
2. Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly
3. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills
8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
9. Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure.

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is $5 \times 9 = 45\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be really great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students. The newspaper *Times of India*, says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand."

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here.

ONE. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise well. But, most students do not revise systematically enough, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques: "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. My technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

From today, for better memory, you should revise more, and also take rest when you study.

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. Here is what two experts say about it:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100." —Prof M Bhattacharya, PhD, Formerly in USA

Topper's Unique Course

I combine 5000 year old techniques of India with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, music in USA and other countries. The result is my unique course.

Using my techniques for one week will prove to you that they are surprisingly powerful. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work. You can now order this course on 31-day guarantee basis. So, no risk to you.

Our Student Sets All India Memory Record



Rajiv Chaudhary, age 19 from Palampur in Himachal Pradesh will appear in Limca Book of Records for setting All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Music* and *Mind Power Study*

Techniques from the Mind Power Research Institute. Before joining our course, he was an average student and scored only 52.25% in High School Exam.

13 Powerful Chapters

A partial list of contents is given below:

1. Learn two mind power study techniques in one hour to quickly improve your study efficiency
- Finger Technique to improve your reading speed: proof that you are capable of achieving much more than what others told you • Daily Routine: your guide to super success
2. Exam secrets for getting more marks • Do not eat just before an exam • How examiners correct answer papers, and how to use this knowledge to get more marks • For these 2 types of questions, you can even fool the examiner and get more marks
3. Read faster to save time • Understanding and taking care of your eyes • Experience your mind power as a magnet
4. How to improve your memory in a surprisingly easy way • Systematic Revision and Daily Routine: easiest and most powerful memory techniques
5. Interview techniques for self-confidence, success
6. More techniques for improving memory, concentration, and intelligence
7. How to use time in the classroom for success
8. Mind maps: a new scientific way to take memorable notes • Key concepts, key words: nature of memory
9. Program yourself for success by using the power of beliefs, imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
10. Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings, complicated things

Chapters 11, 12, and 13. Three more chapters. Powerful and life-changing. Very useful.

Music for Success

Mind Power Music is based on scientific research into how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river or birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller book 'Superlearning'.

This music contains Hidden-Messages which bypass your conscious mind and go directly to your subconscious mind, and change your behaviour.

"I have already purchased a course of Mind Power Music. Please send me 6 more for the use of my staff. Thank you." —Rector (Principal), Holy Rock School, Burdwan, W.B.

"Very good. It relaxes my body and mind. It reduces the tension of my studies." —Dr Arju Barhiya, MBBS, Shropal

"Was very useful when I was preparing for my M.D. exam, which I passed. Thanks." —Dr V Kanyekar, MD, Pune

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy.

BIO-DATA

You have the right to know about my life and my experiences that explain how I achieved success myself and why I can help you now.

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling "MS-DOS Master" \$27.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned \$50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time to do research for student's benefit.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

I Lost A Big Chance. But You ...

To get success in IIT entrance, I wanted to order the best postal coaching course. But I was not sure if the course would really give me success. After waiting for 3 months, I ordered the course. The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102.

I lost the chance to join B.Tech in IIT because I did not decide immediately to order the course and waited for 3 months. You should not lose any chance. Order this course now without waiting for another day. Thousands from every corner of India and around the world are already benefitting. You can also benefit now.

Are you sure you understand fully that you must order this course now if you really want to get success and also fulfill your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

Money-Back GUARANTEE

Order course 805, 110 or 712, and if you are not fully 100% satisfied, tear it into pieces and return in 31 days, I will return your money (less Rs 20 for postage, handling, MO). No questions asked. I guarantee it.

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Cauvery On The Boil Again

Price Of Adhocism

The century-old war of nerves over Cauvery has once again reached the contentious phase with Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, fed up by years of mistrust and fear, stand on the centre stage with daggers drawn in the full dazzling glare of the entire nation. First came the Tribunal verdict and Karnataka's vascillation and Tamil Nadu taking up the matter with the apex court which directs the Centre to find a mutually-agreeable solution after consulting both the parties. After three days of deliberation that bring to the forum two more concerned parties, Kerala and Pondicherry, the Centre asks Karnataka to immediately release 6 tmc ft of Cauvery water from its reservoir for the paddy fields in Tamil Nadu. The Centre's interim solution seemed to make both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu unhappy; while the former wanted an assessment of the situation by an independent committee to precede any decision about the release of water, Tamil Nadu asked for the immediate release of 11 tmc ft water to reach Mettur reservoir in Tamil Nadu as per the order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal on December 19, 1995. On January 3, 1996, after an all-party meeting in Bangalore, Karnataka decided to release 6 tmc ft of water to Tamil Nadu in "deference to the directive of the Prime Minister and in the interest of cordial inter-State relations."

The crux of the Cauvery conundrum is that even if a mutually-satisfactory solution were ironed out at the Delhi conclave, which did not happen, it would be only a matter of time before both the States would be on the warpath again over the sharing of the waters of Cauvery. The latest stand-off by the two riparian States was only a symptom of a deeper malaise with its bacilli lying embedded in the body politic and the lack of an all-India approach to the sharing of the water resources of the country. The Cauvery dispute itself dates back to 1892 or even earlier when the then Madras Presidency and the Maharaja of Mysore reached an agreement on the use of the waters of the river that serves best the interests of both the regions.

Came the second phase in 1924 when a pact between Mysore and Madras provided for the long-term irrigation programmes in the Cauvery basin enabling Mysore to go ahead with the full development of a dam at Krishna-rajasagar while Madras was given the green signal for the Mettur Dam. While the 1892 agreement, forced on the princely state by the British, made it obligatory for Mysore to obtain the prior permission of Madras before undertaking any irrigation work, under the 1924 agreement despite initiating the work on the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir near Mysore in 1911, the dam could be completed only in 1931 because of the persistent problems created by the Madras Presidency. The 1924 agreement, which had a life of 50 years, expired in 1974.



History has been a witness to the roots of the conflict over a river that rises in Talakaveri in Coorg in Karnataka and meandering its 800-km length through Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry before it reaches the Bay of Bengal, the stretch of the river in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu being the longest—361 km and 357 km respectively.

That neither of the leaders of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka could unload the past is testified by the several rounds of discussions—as many as twenty—held since 1974 that could not produce anything beyond just sound and fury.

Sick of botched dialogues, a desperate Tamil Nadu asked for the setting up of a Tribunal to settle the dispute. Karnataka poooh-pooed the idea of a tribunal on the plea that a real solution lay in the conciliatory process, and neither in arbitration nor adjudication. The water war raged endlessly until it entered a new phase when in 1991 on the orders of the Supreme Court, the V.P. Singh Government set up the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.

The setting up of the Tribunal triggered off large-scale violence in Bangalore, Mandya district and Mysore and a momentary exodus of Tamil-speaking people from Bangalore city and Mysore district. The Tribunal's order directing Karnataka to release 205 tmc ft of water every year to Tamil Nadu and not to expand the existing area of 11.2 lakh acres being irrigated by the Cauvery was galling to the people, politicians and the farmers of Karnataka.

Apart from the interim award made in 1991, the Tribunal has not come up with a lasting solution to the dispute of sharing the waters of the Cauvery river. One cannot blame the Tribunal over an issue riddled with high-volt emotive overtones in both the riparian States. There cannot be anything better than political reconciliation or a negotiated settlement, but that is utopian just because "at the root of all the uncompromising posturings is a mindset fossilised over the last few decades by the vicious interplay of parochial and self-seeking political and other forces."

There are too many villains in the drama—the mercurial nature of the south-west and north-east monsoons (this is the ordeal of all the peninsular rivers) on which Cauvery depends; the political mileage politicians would like to reap cashing in on the politics of water, a pale shadow of which was seen as between Delhi and Haryana sometime last year, and last, most important, but unpardonably neglected, our chronic failure to have a national policy on our water resources.

Things are bound to go awry every now and then when we continue to enjoy doing things the ad hoc or spasmodic way, leaving the vicious circle to come back to you with the next phase of adhocism. The latest solution on Cauvery also reeks of adhocism.

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It is high time we stopped seeing the chronic Cauvery Water Dispute in isolation; the periodical bickerings between the two States shows in glaring floodlight the abyssal depths a nation can sink to when it cannot boast of a well-formulated policy applicable to every part of the

country. We would prefer squandering crores of rupees year after year on floods and droughts to finding a lasting and viable solution to the problem. Would we ever give a thought to the concept to a national water grid mooted twenty years ago? □

Yeltsin's Russia Return Of The Red Trail?

That the communists would romp home in country after country (where they held sway and struck terror), just a few years after they were disparaged and thrown overboard ignominiously, and treated almost as dead as dodo, must surprise all—the communists themselves and those with a morbid phobia for all that is Red. Communists coming to power through the ballot box is no news; it happened for the first time in history almost forty years ago when a communist government was voted to power in the southern State of Kerala in India in 1956. There have been communist ministries in Kerala off and on, and it should surprise nobody that there has been a communist-led coalition in West Bengal for quite some time now. But what surprises and shocks leaders in countries practising market economy is how is it that the same people who rejected a totalitarian ideology just four years ago have fallen in for it so soon.

The results of the poll to the Duma, the lower chamber of Russian Parliament, has administered a shock therapy of sorts to Mr. Boris Yeltsin and the champions of reform as much as to the Russia-watchers in the West. A wave of euphoria was sweeping across the anticommunist world when the much-vaunted superpower, the citadel of communism, U.S.S.R., collapsed like a house of cards, followed by the disintegration of the communist regimes behind the so-called 'Iron Curtain'. There was elation all around that communism had at long last been consigned to the dustheap of history. That the Reds would bounce back so soon in Lithuania, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and now in Poland and Russia could not have been predicted by even the most clairvoyant soothsayers. But that is what politics is all about; nobody can predict the unpredictable.

To what would one attribute this sudden changeover? None could plumb the mood of the Russian electorate better than the former Russian leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the father of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, who claimed that most of those who voted the communists wanted less-harsh reforms, social guarantees and aid to the most vulnerable—from daycare centres for young children to a wage that is regularly paid. The knockdown popular verdict was a blow to the misguided reforms that impoverished nearly half of Russia and unleashed a torrent of official corruption. "Sufficient unto themselves within the Kremlin wall, he (Mr. Boris Yeltsin) and his officials have been ruling Russia in a way more arbitrary and more opaque than would be tolerated in most true democracies. The first impression is of erratic autocracy punctuated by elections, themselves erratic: in 1993, Mr. Yeltsin decreed a presidential election for June 1994, then put it off for another two years."



Mr. Boris Yeltsin

Which brings us to the hard-boiled question: who will be the next President six months from hence: Mr. Boris Yeltsin or Mr. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the ultra-nationalist or Mr. Gennady Zyuganov, the leader of the Russian Communist Party or someone else? Again, learning from the past, it would be puerile to predict the shape of things to come on the morrow of the Presidential elections six months away.

The lay Russian, who exercised his franchise in the December elections, fears that he is caught between the worst of both the worlds—loss of self-esteem that followed the collapse of the Soviet empire and the non-starter of

reforms, coupled with mounting corruption. All the same, it would be foolish to read too much into these political convulsions brought in by the ballot box. Communism of the unadulterated version of the days of Lenin and Stalin will never stalk either Russia or the East European countries. The communists who are now back in power in Europe would like to be known better as Social Democrats, willing to swim with the tide of the market economy, though with a shade of change here and there, and would like to sit across with the leaders of the West to discuss more about as to how best their own economies could forge ahead. A few are even keen to join the European Union and NATO. What a bewildered world is witnessing is a watered-down communism, a pale ghost of an ideology that has its place only in the political textbooks. It is for this reason, it would be indiscreet on the part of the West to overreact to the new political equations in Europe and Russia. On the other hand, the new scenario needs to be welcomed for all the healthy signs of a democratic way of life that the elections in Russia and elsewhere indicate. For the first time, people in the erstwhile communist countries have become arbiters of their own political destiny: they can vote in or vote out any political party. The much-talked about concept of economic reforms or market economy may not have sunk in, but the Russians do enjoy the power to decide as to who will rule them.

Transition is no easy process. The changeover from decades of totalitarianism to democracy and market economy must exact its dear price. There is lack of unity among reformists, growing corruption with the leaders with different ideologies pulling the social fabric apart. And there is the debate over the war in Chechnya. Couldn't it have been averted?

The months ahead and the Presidential elections in June would be crucial for Russia and the way the events will change for the better or worse will be watched with interest not only by the Russians but all those in the non-aligned world and the West. □

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Be A Good Listener

"Exclusive attention to the person who is speaking to you is most important. Nothing else is so flattering as that." Most people fail to make a favourable impression on others because they do not listen attentively. Big men, who matter, prefer good listeners to good talkers. Everyone is dying to air his views, pour out his heart, talk about his problems, speak about his accomplishments, share his sorrows and joys. Even the dumb or tongue-tied individual is eager to unburden himself. There is, therefore, a constant and pressing demand for sympathetic, sincere, enthusiastic and intelligent audience. When people talk about themselves, their great need for importance is being satisfied. It helps them solve their problems, mitigate their distress and multiply their happiness.

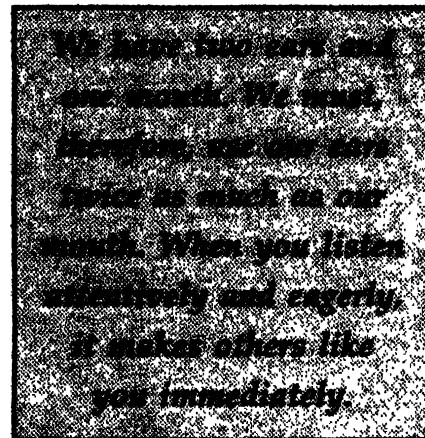
"Many persons call for a doctor when all they want is an audience." Next to their names, all people want to hear is their own voices. When you want to create the right impact, when you want to influence and motivate them, you should encourage them to talk about themselves. Even the busiest individual who charges thousands of rupees for each hour of his time, will readily spend hours talking to you, when you get him start talking about himself. There is literally no exception to this rule. To be interesting, you have to be interested. Ask questions. Draw him out. Make him talk about himself. Pay rapt attention. Never be impatient. Do not yawn. Do not interrupt. Do not tell him that you have heard it all before or that you know about them long before he learnt about.

You may know a lot more than the other person. That is very good, indeed, and you must do everything possible to get into the lead and stay in the lead. But never tell anyone that you are cleverer or smarter than him. If you are really smart, you will not try to appear smarter than the other person. You should not give the impression that you are a "know all" and the other party is a nitwit. If you can help it, avoid talking about yourself and your strong points. But it is different in an informal conversation. If at all you are made to talk about yourself, be brief, modest and tactful. Do not go about dotting the 'i's and crossing the 't's. If you speak highly of yourself, others will conclude that you are boasting and if you speak ill of yourself, they might believe it and spread it. Therefore, it is wiser not to talk about yourself.

There are a few sentences or phrases which at once set the other person talking. They are truly magic phrases or magic words. Ask anyone—your friend, teacher, wife, doctor, baker, boss, subordinate, cer-

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

vant, anybody—just what is his opinion on the subject he specialises in or claims superior knowledge. See how at once he feels elevated, how his eyes brighten, how he coughs importantly and proceeds to elucidate his opinion on the matter. "If you please," "May I ask you a favour?" "Can you kindly spare me a second?", or other such magic phrases at once get you a favourable response from the other person. To keep the conversation going just ask "and then what did you do?" And first watch how he proceeds to explain with renewed vigour, gusto and self-satisfaction. If you want to be regarded as a reputed and interesting conversationalist, if you



want a royal and ready welcome from anyone and everyone, no matter at what time of day or night it might be, first remember to put this all important question: "And then what did you do?" or "And then what did you say?" or "And then what happened?"

Disraeli, the famous English statesman and favourite of mighty Queen Victoria, was beset with two serious handicaps when he wanted to get the recognition from the British royal and high society. He was nobody and his meteoric rise made many extremely jealous. But very soon he was not only accepted but was in great demand. He became the most charming and sought-after person. His secret, which he himself wrote in his diary, was, "Don't talk too much. Never argue." Remember that you cannot learn when you are talking and your mouth is open. To hear and to learn more, you must keep your ears and eyes open and not the mouth. The average individual

wants to talk and not to listen. Hence, a good listener is most welcome, anywhere, anytime. If you listen, you have the advantage. If you speak, others have it. A fish dies by an open mouth and the frog attracts the snake, its mortal enemy, because of its constant croaking. When the great Einstein was approached to provide the mathematical equation for success, he said: "If 'A' represents success in life, the formula is 'A' equal 'X' plus 'Y' plus 'Z', 'X' being work and 'Y' being play."

The impatient one could not wait, butted in and quipped, "And what does 'Z' stand for, Mr. Einstein?" "Z", the great scientist replied, "is keeping your mouth shut." You must, therefore, listen your way to success and not try to talk your way to it. If you listen your way in, you do not have to talk your way out. We have two ears and one mouth. We must, therefore, use our ears twice as much as our mouth. The person you are talking to is one thousand times more interested in himself or herself than in you. That individual is bursting to talk about his hopes, wishes, problems, achievements, family, friends, children, pets, possessions and what not. He has no time or inclination to listen to what you have to say unless it concerns him or affects him in some way. He is certainly not interested whether you become a leader or stay as a follower. He is not bothered about your problems or what you want. His headache or tummy upset means more to him than the slaughtering of hundreds in Sri Lanka or perishing of thousands in the Latur and Osmanabad earthquake. A sprain in his wrist worries him more than floods in Bangladesh, earthquakes of Russia or the volcanoes of Chile or killings in Balkan states. You must remember this cardinal fact when you set out to motivate people and master the art of leadership.

Listen again to what Disraeli says: "Talk to a man about himself and he will listen for hours." Find out, therefore, his interests and lead him on to talk on those matters. Whenever you get the urge to talk, force yourself to listen. You can never impress people by bragging about yourself. If, on the other hand you listen with interest, enthusiasm and imagination, the other person will wax eloquent about your greatness. When you listen attentively and eagerly, it makes others like you immediately. It creates such a nice and favourable impression of yourself on them. Since they must talk and air their views and discoveries, they will tell everyone what a great and wonderful chap you are. They will become the strongest champions of your cause. Therefore, listen your way to leadership and success. □

1995 At A Glance

Special Feature
Part One
Diary Of Events

Diary Of Important Events

NATIONAL

JANUARY

January 1: The eighth World Tamil Conference is held in Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu).
January 5: Mr. Jitendra Prasad, Political Secretary to Prime Minister, is appointed the President of the U.P. Congress Committee.
January 10: The twenty-sixth International Film Festival begins in Bombay.
January 11: Mr. V. Ramamurthy is removed as Tamil Nadu Congress Committee chief and replaced by Mr. Kumari Anandan.

January 12: At the 30th Femina Miss India contest in Bombay, Manpreet Brar becomes the Miss India- Universe and Priti Mankotia wins the Miss India-World title.

January 16: Kalpana Chawla is chosen to become the first woman to go up in space.

January 21: The former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, receives Mahatma Gandhi peace award for 1994.

January 24: The former Union Minister, Mr. Arjun Singh, is suspended from primary membership of Congress.

January 26: The South African President, Dr. Nelson Mandela, is the chief guest at the Republic Day parade in New Delhi.

January 27: The Indira Gandhi award for peace, disarmament and development for 1994 is conferred on the South African Archbishop Reverend Trevor Huddleston.

The UPSC relaxes upper age limit by 3 years for the candidates belonging to other backward classes appearing for the Civil Services Examination, 1995.

FEBRUARY

February 7: The Samajwadi Party-Bahujan Samaj Party coalition government in U.P. is reduced to a minority.

February 9: The Union Cabinet is

expanded with the induction of three Cabinet Ministers and three Ministers of State to the Union Council of Ministers.

February 12: The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T. N. Seshan, receives Sulabh International award.

February 14: Parliament approves extension of President's rule in J&K till July 17.

February 16: The "Dweep Mahotsav"—a 10-day island tourism festival—is organised by the Andaman and Nicobar administration at Port Blair.

February 25: The Congress forms new

La for meetings between their military personnel.

March 14: The Shiv Sena leader, Mr. Manohar Joshi, is sworn in as Maharashtra Chief Minister.

The first BJP Ministry is installed in Gujarat with Mr. Keshubhai Patel as the Chief Minister.

March 15: Mr. J. B. Patnaik of Congress is sworn in as the Chief Minister of Orissa.

March 17: The ISRO chief, Dr. K. Kasturirangan, is selected for the Dr. Y. Nayudamma memorial award for 1994.

March 19: Mr. George Apang of Congress is sworn in as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.

March 22: Mr. A. K. Antony is sworn in as Kerala Chief Minister.

March 23: The 64th anniversary of martyrdom of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev is observed as "Shaheed Divas".

March 25: The Karnataka writer, Prof. U. R. Anantha Murthy, receives the 30th Jnanpith award for 1994.

March 28: President's rule is imposed in Bihar.

APRIL

April 4: Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav is sworn in for the second consecutive term as Bihar Chief Minister and President's rule is revoked.

April 10: Mr. Morarji Desai dies in Bombay.

April 12: Border trade between India and Myanmar is opened.

April 16: The Chief Election Commissioner,

Mr. T. N. Seshan, is conferred the Honest Man of the Year award for 1995.

April 17: The Iranian President, Mr. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, visits India.

April 18: India, Iran and Turkmenistan finalise an agreement on trade route from India to Turkmenistan through Iran.

April 21: Flight trial of 'Akash' is carried out at Chandipur-on-Sea in Orissa.

April 22: The Badai and Amritsar factions

INDIA 1995 HIGHLIGHTS

• Over 400, mostly children, killed in Sirsa fire, Dec. 23

• Chirar-e-Sharif gutted by militants, May 11
• Militants kidnap six foreign tourists in J&K, July 5;
One manages to escape, one killed; Impasse continues
• EC rejects govt recommendation for polls in J&K, Nov 10

• Punjab CM, Beant Singh, killed in bomb blast in Chandigarh; secretariat, Aug 31; HS Brar is new CM

• BJP wins absolute majority in Gujarat Assembly; Keshubhai Patel becomes CM, Mar 14; Valsayee brokers peace after revolt led by Vaghela, Suresh Mehta new CM, Oct 21

• Sena-BJP combine win majority in Maharashtra; Manohar Joshi is CM, Mar 14
• Morarji Desai, 100, passes away in Bombay, Apr 10
• Sena-BJP govt. scraps the controversial Enron power project at Dabhol, Aug 3

• Major human kidney sale racket involving doctors unearthed in Bangalore, Jan 29

• A.K. Antony new CM of Kerala, Mar 21

• Congress splits, N.D. Tiwari heads new faction, May 19
• Bizarre Naina Sahni tandoor murder shocks the nation, July 3
• "Biscuit King" Rajan Pillai dies in custody, July 7
• Seshan grounded as SC equates EC members, July 14
• "Prithvi" missile delivered to army, Sep 18
• Leading industrialist Aditya Birla, 51, dies in USA, Oct. 1
• SC grants bail to Sanjay Dutt, Oct 16
• Religious hysteria over 'Milk Miracle', Oct 21
• Significant depreciation of Rupee against Dollar in October
• Total solar eclipse passes over northern India, Oct 24
• INSAT-2C put into orbit, Dec 7
• SC rules use of 'Hindutva' not a poll offence, Dec. 11
• Winter session of Parliament paralysed over Telecom issue

• Series of political shake-ups in U.P. Mayawati replaces Mulayam as CM with BJP support, Jun 3; President's rule imposed after BJP withdraws support to the BSP govt, Oct 18
• About 400 Killed in Ferozabad train accident, Aug 20

• JD back in power after Bihar polls; Laloo Prasad gets second term as CM, Apr 4

• Landslide win for Congress in Arunachal, Mar 16

• Mysterious arms drop in Purulia dist., W. Bengal, Dec 19

• Congress regains power in Orissa; JB Patnaik is CM, Mar 15

• NTR ousted from power in Andhra, son-in-law, Chandrababu Naidu is new CM, Aug 24

• DMK quits National Front, July 21
• SAF games begin in Madras, Dec 16

government in Manipur under the leadership of Mr. Rishang Keishing.

February 28: The C. V. Raman birth anniversary is observed as National Science Day.

The 100th birthday of Mr. Morarji Desai is celebrated.

MARCH

March 4: India and China agree to open two more points along the border at Nathu

of the Akali Dal are dissolved and Mr. Prakash Singh Badal is appointed the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal.

April 23 : Prof. Satish Dhawan and Prof. U. R. Rao, former ISRO chairmen, are presented the Aryabhata awards for 1992 and 1993, respectively.

April 26 : 'Akash' multitarget, surface-to-air medium range missile, is successfully test-fired from the interim test range at Chandipur-on-Sea.

April 30 : The Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is selected for the fourth Yudhvir Memorial award for 1995.

MAY

May 2 : Mrs. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai is sworn in as Pondicherry's Lt. Governor.

May 8 : Myanmar's democracy leader, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, is awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding for 1993.

May 11 : The Charar-e-Sharif shrine near Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir is burnt down by Pakistan-trained mercenaries.

May 17 : Ang Rita climbs Mount Everest for the ninth time.

May 18 : The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1995, seeking to replace the 10-year-old controversial TADA is introduced.

The Pilotless Target Aircraft engine, integrated with aircraft 'Lakshya', is successfully test-flown.

May 19 : The Indian National Congress at its convention elects Mr. N. D. Tiwari as the party president of the breakaway group.

JUNE

June 1 : President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir is extended for six months from July 18.

The BSP withdraws support to the Mulayam Singh Yadav government.

June 2 : Dr. Nikolai Drozdov of Russia receives the Kalinga award for 1994.

June 3 : The Bahujan Samaj Party National General Secretary, Ms. Mayawati, is sworn in as the 16th Chief Minister of U.P.

Parliament passes the Constitution (86th Amendment) Bill providing reservation of seats for promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in government service.

June 10 : The Union Cabinet is expanded with the induction of Mr. A. R. Antulay, Dr. Jagannath Mishra and Mr. K. Karunakaran.

June 13 : France agrees to restart work on the Dulhasti power project in J&K.

June 14 : The Reserve Bank of India announces the Banking Ombudsman Scheme.

June 16 : The former Governor of Tripura, Mr. Romesh Bhandari, is sworn in as Governor of Goa.

June 18 : New Orissa Governor, Mr. Gopala Ramanujam, assumes office.

June 19 : The former Union Minister of State, Mr. M. M. Jacob, is sworn in as the new Governor of Meghalaya.

June 27 : The 'Chipko' leader, Mr. Sunderlal Bahuguna, ends his 49-day-old fast.

June 28 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao's 75th birth anniversary is observed as Poor's Day.

JULY

July 1 : Mr. Naresh Chandra is sworn in as the new Governor of Gujarat.

July 4 : Four foreign tourists are kidnapped near Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir.

July 5 : The BARC confirms leakage of radioactive water from the water immobilisation plant at the Tanspur atomic power station.

July 7 : The Biscuit king, Mr. Rajan Pillai, dies in a Delhi hospital.

July 8 : One of five foreign tourists—an American—escapes from kidnappers in Jammu and Kashmir and is rescued by an IAF helicopter near Amarnath Cave.

July 10 : The Payment of Bonus Act is amended to raise the bonus ceiling both for eligibility (Rs. 3,500 p.m. now against Rs. 2,500) and computation purposes (notional salary of Rs. 2,500 now against Rs. 1,600).

July 11 : Militants abduct one more foreign tourist near Pahalgam in J&K.

July 14 : The Supreme Court unanimously upholds the constitutional validity of the multimember Election Commission.

July 15 : The fourteenth Antarctica expedition returns.

July 17 : The National Film Awards are presented. Dilip Kumar receives the Dada Saheb Phalke award, Nana Patekar the best actor award for "Krantiveer" and Debasree Roy the best actress award for "Unishe April" (Best Feature Film of 1994).

July 19 : Mrs. Mohini Giri is appointed as the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women.

July 20 : India's third successful heart transplant is performed at the AIIMS in New Delhi.

July 24 : The ISRO successfully ground-fires liquid engine for use in strap-on stage of GSLV from its Mahendragiri centre at Nageroil.

July 29 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, announces a package of welfare schemes which include nationwide midday meal scheme for the primary school children, rural group life insurance scheme and social assistance scheme for the poor people.

AUGUST

August 1 : The Vohra Committee reveals network of mafia running a parallel government pushing the state apparatus into irrelevance.

August 3 : The Maharashtra Government scraps the Enron power project at Dabhol in Ratnagiri district.

August 8 : Over 30,085 pilgrims begin their trek to Amarnath shrine from the newly set up base camp at Chandanwari town near Pahalgam.

August 13 : The Al-Faran militant outfit kills one of the foreign hostages, Mr. Hans Christian Ostro of Norway.

August 15 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, announces National Social Assistance Programme on the Independence Day.

August 19 : The Chairman of Action for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment, Mr. P. K. S. Madhavan, is conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Excellence Award.

August 20 : India and China agree to pull back their troops in close proximity to Sundorong Chu Valley in the eastern sector.

The veteran freedom fighter, Mr. Mohammad Yunus, is conferred the Rajiv Gandhi National Sodbhavana Award.

August 24 : The Telugu Desam party splits vertically as over 153 Andhra Pradesh legislators raise a banner of revolt under the leadership of Mr. Chandrababu Naidu.

August 31 : The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Beant Singh, is killed in car bomb explosion in Chandigarh. The Health Minister, Mr. Harcharan Singh Brar, is sworn in as the new Chief Minister.

The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, resigns.

SEPTEMBER

September 1 : An eleven-member two-tier Andhra Pradesh ministry headed by Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu is sworn in.

September 5 : Teachers' Day is observed to mark the 107th birth anniversary of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

September 7 : A galaxy of high dignitaries, political leaders and AIADMK volunteers attend the wedding of the foster son of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Ms. Jayalalitha, in Madras.

September 12 : About 80 persons are feared killed in a massive landslide at Luggar Bhatti near Kulu in Himachal Pradesh.

September 13 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, expands his Ministry by inducting 16 new faces.

September 14 : Pakistan declines to permit the laying of the Iran-India mega gas pipeline through its territorial waters.

September 15 : A comprehensive reallocation of work among his ministerial colleagues is effected by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, with minimal changes in the assignments of Cabinet rank Ministers.

September 19 : The Union Cabinet approves grant of additional instalment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees and revises the ceiling on payment of bonus.

September 20 : The Maharashtra government renames Aurangabad as "Sambhaji Nagar".

September 21 : Millions of devotees throng temples all over the country to spoon feed the idols of Lord Shiva, Parvati, Ganesh and Nandi as word spreads that the idols are accepting milk offerings.

September 25 : India's envoy, Mr. Satish Chandra, presents his credentials to the Pakistan President, Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari.

September 27 : At least 74 miners are killed in a series of coalmine disasters in Jharia coalfields near Dhanbad in Bihar.

September 28 : The first Gurram Joshua literary award is presented to the Malayalam poet and writer, Mr. O. N. V. Kurup.

September 29 : The BJP high command expels its prominent Gujarat leader and MP, Mr. Shankersinh Vaghela, from the party for six years.

The U.P. Chief Minister, Ms. Mayawati, announces a new district of Ambedkar Nagar carved out of Faizabad district.

OCTOBER

October 2 : The Mahatma Gandhi World Peace award is presented to the Japanese poet, lecturer and author, Dr. Hogen Fukunaga.

October 10 : The Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party leader, Mr. D. Venkateswara Rao, and 16 MLAs return to the parent fold of Mr. N. T. Rama Rao.

October 11 : Diplomats and security experts of the U.S., Britain and Germany begin direct negotiations with Al-Faran

1995 At A Glance

activists to secure release of the four hostages.

October 12 : The Supreme Court orders prosecution of the Punjab police chief, Mr. P. S. Gill, for outraging the modesty of a junior woman IAS officer seven years ago.

October 15 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, leaves for a three-nation 11-day tour starting with Egypt.

October 17 : The U.P. Chief Minister, Ms. Jayawati, resigns as BJP withdraws support. Film star Sanjay Dutt is released on bail from jail.

October 18 : President's rule is imposed in U.P. and the Assembly is kept under suspended animation.

October 21 : The Finance Minister, Mr. Uresh Mehta, is sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Gujarat.

The BJP President, Mr. L. K. Advani, is re-elected unopposed for the second consecutive term.

October 22 : The acting Chairman of J&K Liberation Front, Mr. Mohammad Yaseen Talik, and nine others are arrested for violation of the prohibitory orders.

October 24 : Millions watch a grand celestial spectacle as the moon's shadow streaks out the rising sun for a few seconds along a 14,000-km path from central Iran to the South China Sea, including the Indian subcontinent.

October 26 : The U.S. magazine *Defence News* reports that India has made a breakthrough in stealth technology.

October 27 : The U.P. Assembly is dissolved.

October 28 : The BSP expels five senior SP leaders, including three former Ministers.

October 29 : India's exports during the first six months of the current financial year register a growth rate of 26.37 per cent.

October 31 : India finally protests against France's decision to sell advanced Mirage fighter jets to Pakistan.

The tenth Indira Gandhi award for national integration for 1995 is jointly awarded to the noted Gandhian, Mr. Natwar Thakkar, and the former Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Beant Singh.

NOVEMBER

November 1 : India is re-elected to the Council of Food and Agriculture Organisation for another two-year term beginning January 1997 to December 1998.

November 2 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, leaves for Burkina Faso on the first leg of his seven-day three-nation tour.

November 4 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, offers a political package to Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the 1975 Indira Gandhi Sheikh Abdullah accord.

The Government decides to introduce the single-window clearance system for imports and exports from January 1, 1996.

November 5 : The former J&K Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, and All-Party

Hurriyat Conference are against polls to be held in J&K.

India successfully tests the short-range surface-to-air missile 'Trishul' at Chandipur-on-Sea.

November 7 : India and Argentina agree to conclude several agreements dealing with bilateral investment promotion, avoidance of double taxation and cooperation in agricultural sector.

November 8 : The National Conference says it won't take part in J&K elections.

According to the latest CSO estimate, the real GDP was up by 6.2 per cent as against 5.3 per cent in 1993-94.

November 9 : The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957 is amended for conducting elections in J&K.

November 10 : The Election Commission decides not to hold elections in J&K in December, as announced by the Government.

The well-known Hindi poet and writer, Mr. Kunwar Narayan, is awarded the 1995 Vyas Samman for his collection of poems *Koi Doodna Nahin*.

The State Bank of India hikes the prime lending rate to 16.5 per cent.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, returns home after a seven-day trip to Burkina Faso, Argentina (for G-15 summit) and Ghana.

November 14 : The Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding for 1993 is conferred in absentia on Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi.

November 15 : Pakistan denies the most-favoured nation status to Indian goods.

November 16 : India's first elevated train is launched in Madras.

Pension scheme for 1.8 million provident fund subscribers engaged in the private sector comes into operation.

November 17 : India's first own fighter plane, Light Combat Aircraft, rolls out of hangar at HAL, Bangalore.

The Dayawati Modi award for arts, culture and education is presented to Mother Teresa.

The former Union Minister, Ms. Sheila Kaul, is sworn in as Himachal Pradesh Governor.

The fifth G. D. Birla award for scientific research for 1995 is conferred on Prof. Girish Agarwal.

November 18 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, launches Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme.

November 19 : The former Head of State of Nigeria, General Olusegun Obasanjo, is selected for the Indira Gandhi International peace prize for 1995.

November 21 : The Union Cabinet approves renaming Bombay as 'Mumbai'.

November 22 : The former Railway Minister, Mr. C. K. Jaffer Sharief, resigns.

Air Marshal Satish Kumar Sareen is appointed the next Chief of Air Staff.

November 23 : The Government appoints national judicial pay commission.

November 28 : The BJP wins civic polls in U.P.

November 29 : The Election Commission wants fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border to ensure free and fair elections.

November 30 : The Union Minister without portfolio, Mr. Dinesh Singh, is dead.

DECEMBER

December 1 : The rebuilt Somnath temple is dedicated to the nation.

December 2 : Government simplifies the Export-Import Policy to help exporters.

December 3 : The breakaway Congress is named All-India Indira Congress, with Mr. N. D. Tiwari as the Party President.

December 6 : The Lok Sabha passes the Depositories Bill, which provides adequate safeguards to investors against the risk of manipulations, forgery, theft, etc., and paves the way for smooth and free transfer of securities.

December 7 : India's third indigenous communications satellite, INSAT-2C, is put into orbit by an Ariane launch vehicle from Kourou in French Guyana.

Haryana raises quota for OBCs to 27 per cent in government jobs and educational institutions.

December 8 : The telecom scam rocks both the Houses of Parliament as the opposition mounts pressure on the government to sack the Communications Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram.

The Malayalam poetess, Mrs. N. Balamani Amma's work *Naradyam* (The Offering) is selected for Saraswati Samman for 1995.

December 9 : The RBI further reduces cash reserve ratio from 14.5% to 14%.

Oral polio vaccine is administered to millions of children under three years of age all over the country.

December 10 : The Communications Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram, rejects Opposition demand for setting up of a JPC to probe alleged irregularities in the telecom tenders.

December 11 : The Supreme Court finds the Shiv Sena leader, Mr. Bal Thackeray, guilty of corrupt electoral practices but absolves the Chief Minister, Mr. Manohar Joshi, of similar charges.

The Supreme Court rules that the use of "Hinduism" and "Hindutva" in the election speeches do not automatically amount to corrupt practices.

Ernakulam is declared country's first "Bachat" district.

December 12 : The Government rules out the formation of a JPC to examine privatisation of basic telecom services.

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, is conferred the "Outstanding Parliamentarian Award, 1995".

December 13 : The year-long Festival of India is inaugurated in Bangkok.

India and China withdraw two posts at Cumming in Arunachal Pradesh as a confidence-building measure.

December 14 : The Armenian President, Mr. Evon Ter-Petrosian, visits India.

The Delhi High Court restrains Mr. Khushwant Singh from publishing or circulating his autobiography *Truth, Love and a Little Malice*.

December 15 : The Rajya Sabha approves extension of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir for further six months and also passes the government resolution approving imposition of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh.

The Supreme Court restores the civilian awards—Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri.

(Continued on page 107)

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Actually, I was very good in Maths and so I liked physics more than I liked chemistry. I studied Chemistry because we have to study all the subjects for success in our competitions. I want to say that I was lucky. I developed a way to rapidly revise the chemistry course and as a result I was able to revise it in just 3 hours or so. I revised the complete course once in every day. And the result was that I got 97 marks out of 100 in chemistry for my pre-engineering board exam. My Chemistry teacher was surprised. He said "I did not know that you were so good, otherwise I would have given you 30 out of 30 marks in practical Chemistry exam instead of only 29." I was happy because I had got the highest marks in Chemistry in my board exam and this helped me get rank 5 out of about 40,000 students.

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What are Memory Maps

Memory Maps are scientific notes, which I intro-

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Not competition-oriented.

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The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Whatever we revise again and again goes into long-term memory.

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What really is needed is to make scientific notes such as Memory Maps so that you can revise many times and remember much better for success.

duced in my course "Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques".

This method uses a scientific

way to draw diagrams containing information you need to remember. Such notes also use dimensions, arrows, diagrams, etc.

And as a result, these notes utilize the powers of your right brain (diagrams) and your left brain (logic, equations). So, you use more mind power.

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Toppers are not 2 times more intelligent than others. And they do not study 2 times more than other students.

To get success in today's tough exams, it is not enough to work "hard". There are only 24 hours in each day. So, you cannot study many more hours than others. The only solution is to learn new powerful study/memory techniques and use easily rememberable notes (such as Memory Course).

Today I believe that if anyone had given me anything half as good as my Memory Course for Chemistry and my Memory Maps for Physics, I may have got a position in top 100 in IIT-JEE rather than rank 1102. But unfortunately, that time such concepts were not known.

BIO-DATA

You have the right to know about my life and my experiences that explain how I achieved success myself and why I can help you now.

• B.E., BITS Pilani. M.Tech., IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.

• World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling "MS-DOS Masters" \$27.

• Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.

• My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned \$50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert.

• At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time to do research for student's benefit.

• I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Greco-Roman wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

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Can you imagine how you will feel happy on the day when you get admission? Your friends and relatives come to your house to meet you and congratulate you. You feel proud of your achievement. And you are sure of a good job, a good salary, and a bright future and many of you will even begin to dream of going to USA for super success.

That day, you will thank me and explain to others how my Memory Course/Maps helped you to get success.

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To get it faster, please write the code, name, address, PMT in CAPITAL letters. Also write your name & address at the (1) bottom of MO form OR (2) back of DD. Don't send TMO or IPO.

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INDIA

Intrusion in Indian Air Space

After infiltration by land and sea, it was now the turn of intrusion by air. The episode involving the interception of an AN-26 aircraft with a six-member foreign crew on board turned truly bizarre. The country's civil aviation security was completely breached by the aircraft of foreign origin with non-Indian crew which filed one flight plan and wandered off at will all over the country, dropping arms with impunity, until two Indian Air Force fighters forced it down at Bombay. The co-pilot of the aircraft escaped while being escorted by an unarmed official of the International Airports Authority of India at Bombay which reflects the utter lack of sense of gravity of the airport security authorities as also affirms the sinister designs of the desperadoes.

huge consignment of sophisticated weaponry in the three remote villages. Her death by a vehicle on a kutchia relief road in Khataunga area on December 17 led some 1,000 aggrieved villagers to the site where the arms consignment was dropped. They heard the deafening roar of an aircraft flying at low altitude on a course from the north-east to the south-west, followed by the sound of loud thumps. It was a family dog which made them follow and discovered some tightly bound wooden chests.

Before the interception of the Ukraine-built twin-engined AN-26 over Bombay airspace on December 22, the authorities maintained a studied silence over the aircraft's configuration. The residents of the three villages under Jhalda and Jaipur police area could merely say that it was an aircraft, while a few added that it turned on a powerful beam of light prior to off-loading its clandestine consignment. As the authorities began running

a fine toothcomb through the areas where the arms and ammunition might have landed, the villagers were thrown into panic.

The cache of weapons—AK-47 and AK-56 rifles, rocket launchers, 9 mm pistols, anti-tank grenades, grenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition—was built up over the week as more and more weapons were discovered, indicating the enormity of the consignment, even before the confession by the AN-26 crew. The villagers were given an "ultima-

tum" by the authorities on December 22 to voluntarily give up weapons within four days. In yet another development, six foreigners and five *swadhoots* (roving monks) were taken into custody from the Anand Marg headquarters in Purulia.

Following the detection of unauthorised entry of two foreign aircraft over Indian space in quick succession, the Government has appointed a high-level committee, headed by Mr. V. K. Jain, Special Secretary in the Home Ministry, to look into all aspects of civil aviation connected with security. The committee has representatives from Central Bureau of Investigation, Research and Analysis Wing, the intelligence wing of the Indian Air Force, Ministry of External Affairs, Customs and Directorate-General of Civil Aviation.

While the Government will take care to implement the recommendations of the committee, the serious violation of the security regulations laid down by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation by its staff calls for drastic action for ensuring that there is no repetition of such lapses. No effort should be spared to identify those who would have been the users of the arm delivered with so much skill.

The two incidents involving Soviet-built AN-26 aircraft should support the belief that the collapse of the Soviet Union has spawned a lot of mercenary activities affecting international peace and stability. Prima facie the two incidents in India point to mercenary service which governments hostile to India seem to have used against this country. As it happens, the crew of both aircraft belongs to the erstwhile Soviet Union (Latvia and Central Asian Republics) and claimed they had taken off at Karachi. This gives enough reasons for India to ask Pakistan whether the crews had actually taken off at Karachi and, if not, will it ensure that in future it would not leave any room for doubt about its intentions.

IRS-1C Put into Orbit

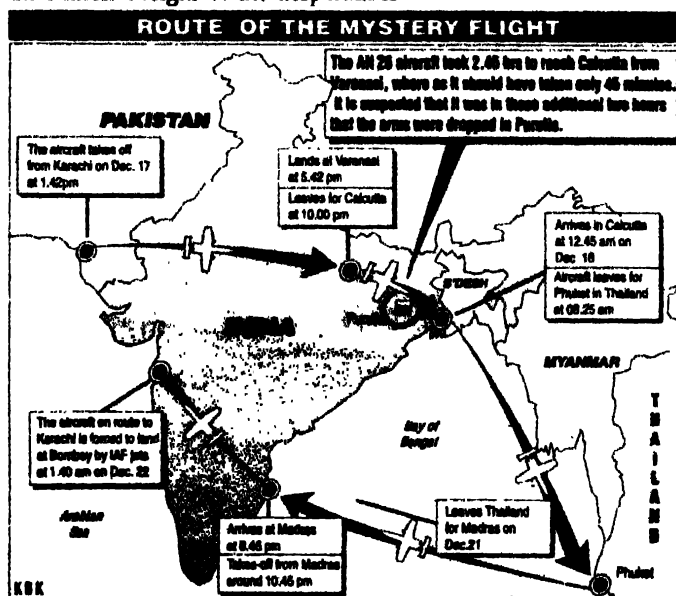
The world's most advanced remote sensing satellite, IRS-1C, built by India's scientists, was put into orbit successfully by a Russian rocket from the Baikonur cosmodrome on December 28, 1995. It will help India grab a sizeable chunk of the multi-billion dollar world market for satellite data.

The 1250-kg IRS-1C satellite was placed in a polar sun-synchronous orbit by the Russian "Molniya" booster, which also carried a small U.S. research probe, Skipper. The launch went off smoothly despite frost and the satellite began transmitting data to the ground control in India. India has paid Russia 70 million roubles (about \$15 million) for the launch, it was reported.

The IRS-1C is the third satellite of the operational remote sensing satellite series built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to monitor pre-harvest crops, irrigation water, snow-melt run-off, forestry, ocean resources and ecological situation. The satellite data is used to prepare land and water resource maps and generate prescriptions for integrated natural resource development.

The IRS-1C is the sixth Indian satellite to have been launched by Russian rockets from the Baikonur space centre. These include the first Indian spacecraft, Aryabhata, the Bhaskara-1 and Bhaskara-2 satellites and the three satellites in the IRS series. Cooperation with Russia also enabled India to send its first cosmonaut, Mr. Rakesh Sharma, into space aboard a Russian spacecraft.

The high-resolution panchromatic camera on board IRS-1C has a resolution of



A second AN-26 aircraft was force-landed at New Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport three days after the first in Bombay's Sahar Airport. The aircraft brought down at New Delhi had also taken off at Karachi like the earlier one.

The Russian crew of the second aircraft is reported to have revealed that the consignments it carried were suspected to have air-dropped arms in the Purulia countryside in West Bengal. Sophisticated weapons, ammunition and night-vision devices were also seized in Bombay from the belly of the impounded aircraft which had air-dropped arms in three villages in Purulia district.

It was perhaps the tragic death of a five-year-old girl which exposed an international gang of arms traffickers, who air dropped a

allowing it to see from its 817-km high perch ships, bridges, buildings and other installations using the human visual range. Backed up by an infrared camera and another wide-field camera, IRS-1C can, with the help of photointerpreters on the ground, achieve true spy-satellite capability.



Sweeping a 70-km swath, the panchromatic camera is steerable from ground control through 52 degrees across its track enabling stereoscopic imagery and revisit capability. In comparison, the first generation IRS-1A and IRS-1B have a ground resolution of only 36.5 metres using linear imaging self-scanning (LISS) cameras with a limited "scene" on a 74-km wide swath.

The IRS-1C also carries LISS cameras but these are improved versions (LISS-3) providing a ground resolution of 23.6 metres in the visible/near infrared (VNIR) range while viewing a 142-km wide swath of the earth. Additionally, a short-wave infrared (SWIR) range on the LISS-3 sensor provides a ground resolution of 70.8 metres covering a 148-metre wide swath.

A third camera, called a wide-field sensor (WIFS), takes in a swath of 810 km with a coarse spatial resolution of 189 metres, suitable for monitoring vegetation and large geographical features.

However, coarse resolution viewing can be useful for broad area searches which can pick out major installations such as airfields, shipyards and naval bases even without the help of photointerpreters.

In combination, the three cameras provide enhanced spatial resolution, additional spectral bands (handy for fingerprinting of suspicious targets), stereoscopic imaging and wide-field coverage. The revisit capability allows a second look at objects on the ground every five days while a tape-recorder on board records data not transmitted to homebase in real time.

Computers can be used to manipulate stereoscopic data from the IRS-1C to produce contour maps of strategic areas or create near life-like scenery which could, for example, be projected on a flight-simulator for training pilots.

Data from civilian satellites operated by other countries, notably Landsat, have in the past been used for military purposes and, according to the U.S. congressional report, can even be used for guiding cruise missiles.

The commissioning of the IRS-1C has firmly established India in an exclusive club of nations, capable of designing and

operating remote sensing satellite. China, France, Japan, the United States, Russia, Canada and the European Space Agency are other members of the club which compete and cooperate in the market for satellite know-how and data.

India is now a serious competitor and the Chairman of ISRO, Mr. K. Kasturirangan, has said that the IRS-1C has tremendous commercial potential. "We are already selling data from the existing IRS-1B through EOSAT, an American marketing agency, on a promotion basis and with the commissioning of the IRS-1C, we can begin commercial sale of data," he said.

Data from IRS-1C will mainly compete in the international market with the U.S.'s Landsat-5, the French Spot-series and ESA's ERS-1 and the Russian Resurs-F satellites. It is understood that the Americans plan to counter IRS-1C's commercial capability by launching its Landsat-7 remote sensing satellite some time in 1998 which would have a resolution of 1 metre. Such high resolution would help in improving the accuracy of maps of the earth and approximately half the annual world market of \$3 billion for satellite data is for this purpose.

India has categorically denied military use of its satellite systems. "The IRS-1C is to be used mainly for weather forecasting and earth studies," an official said. Much of the apprehension stems from the fact that weather forecasting happens to be integral to battle planning and the high resolution capabilities of the new generation civilian satellites make them suspect.

During the Gulf War, the U.S. Landsat programme had turned over to the Department of Defence which made use of its multispectral imaging capability to track down Iraq's highly mobile "Scud" missile launchers. Additionally, imagery from the powerful French Spot satellite helped the U.S. attack Iraq, although France had denied use of spot data during the U.S. raid on Libya in 1986. Russia sells images from its high-resolution Resurs-F civilian satellite but withholds data concerning its own territory.

U.S. Warns India on N-Test

The stories appearing in *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* suggesting sinister preparations in Pokharan (the test site of 1974 in Rajasthan) to test a nuclear device and the opinions of various U.S. experts quoted in them came after the categorical assertion by the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, that India was not planning a nuclear test and that it had not changed its mind on the issue of not using the atom for destructive purposes.

Following these news reports, the White House on December 15, 1995 warned that nuclear tests by India could shake up the regional balance and doom global Test Ban Treaty amid reports that New Delhi was set to explode its first nuclear bomb in over 20 years. The administration is strongly committed to the goal of a comprehensive test ban, said the White House spokesman. Both these newspapers suggested that India was preparing for an atomic detonation.

Nuclear testing by any nation-state jeopardises the environment in which that goal can be achieved and in the specific case of India, given the regional balance of power, such a test would be a very bad idea, he said.

The timing of the leak in the Western media, just as Foreign Ministers from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) were gathering for the tenth year commemorative session, was clearly designed to embarrass and politically vilify India on the international stage. Another fact that could not be ignored was that the well-timed stories had momentarily diverted attention from the misconceived American plan to arm Pakistan.

The Indian spokesmen described it as "highly speculative", a reaction that was understandable in the present circumstances. But the story was interesting for its timing and, therefore, merited analysis. It appeared after the recent and quiet Indian decision not to co-sponsor a UN resolution on nuclear test ban. Washington must have noted it as evidence of India reneging on its earlier assurance that it supports the Western initiative for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The suspected Indian preparation for an atomic test, as reported in the U.S. press, has brought into focus the sophisticated means of carrying out nuclear surveillance. The U.S. combines use of satellite-based searches and seismic monitoring to gather clues on a possible test preparations and to confirm it, in case a detonation is carried out. The U.S. and the former Soviet Union flew their satellites around the time when India conducted a peaceful nuclear explosion over two decades ago.

The use of satellites is quite effective to detect preliminary activity at a test site. Much importance is attached to pre-test space-based surveillance as carefully planned underground detonations can escape detection. It is easier to pick up overground nuclear blasts. Other kinds of satellites can be used for imaging typical shock-wave patterns of an underground experiment. Satellites can also be used when an underground test is involved.

Expressing surprise at the report by the leading American newspapers, an official spokesman said that Pokharan was "a defence area where normal defence activity is carried out." The story, according to him, contradicted its conclusion—on the one hand, it talked of preparation for a test and, on the other, it said that intelligence experts were not sure whether the activity involved preparations for exploding a nuclear bomb or some other experiment in making nuclear weapons. The story was obviously an official plant. Proceeding on this premise, one has to ask the question as to what could be the motive of the U.S. administration. And the U.S. administration itself has provided the answer making no secret of their annoyance with India because of its "retraction" from the earlier support for the proposal for a CTBT. This was their interpretation of the Indian view that, in the present-day changed context after the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the CTBT needed to be placed in the framework of a

time-bound nuclear disarmament process.

The attempt by the U.S. by raising a dubious nuclear bogey is to erode the point that India is making while calling for universal nuclear disarmament. More fundamentally, the Americans hope to end India's nuclear ambivalence once and for all, in the run-up to the conclusion of CTBT. The broad American strategy is to isolate pockets of resistance on the nuclear question, which they consider inimical to their interests and steadily chip away in much the same manner through which the NPT was arrived at some months ago.

India may or may not be preparing for another nuclear test. But the news claiming India is doing so has a life of its own. After all, the nuclear war game hinges upon subtle and stealthy ploys. Just as deterrence is said to be the prime objective of the enormous stockpiling of the atomic bomb, so the news about India's preparations for a second nuclear test after 21 years can serve its own purpose. It has certainly made the Bharatiya Janata Party, which has never made secret of its desire that India should go nuclear and declare itself to be a nuclear power, come out with a pious offer to cooperate with the Government for adopting a unanimous resolution in Parliament on India's nuclear policy, if a consensus emerged on this important issue.

INSAT-2C Launched into Orbit

India achieved a big leap forward in its march in the sphere of space and communication technology when its third indigenous communications satellite.

INSAT-2C, the heaviest and the first exclusive Indian communications satellite, was launched by the European launch vehicle Ariane from Kourou in French Guyana in South America for placement in the geostationary orbit.

The Ariane 441 launch vehicle, carrying two satellites, the INSAT-2C as well as the French Telecom 2C, lifted off from Centre Spatial Guyanais near Kourou on December 7, 1995. Some 21 minutes later, the Telecom 2C was separated from Ariane's third cryogenic stage. After another five minutes, the INSAT-2C was injected into an elliptical orbit, with a perigee (distance closest to Earth) of 199.8 and an apogee (distance farthest from earth) of 35,976 km.

Three minutes later, radio signals from the satellite were picked up at the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan, about 180 km from Bangalore, which tracks and controls all INSAT satellites in orbit.

It is nearly a decade-and-a-half since the first INSAT satellite was put into orbit. During this period, the services provided by the U.S. built-INSAT-1 satellites and later by the indigenously-designed and built INSAT-2 series have become a vital part of national life. The INSAT satellites carry long-distance telephone calls, broadcast national and regional TV programmes, take weather photographs, transmit cyclone warnings to coastal villages and even relay distress signals from ships.

The 14.6-metre long, 2050-kg INSAT-2C is the third communication satellite to be built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). After positioning the spacecraft in its geostationary slot of 36,000 km, it joined three other ISRO satellites,

INSAT-1D, INSAT-2A and INSAT-2B, which are currently providing television and telecommunication and weather services to India, to provide improved telecommunications, wider television coverage, introduction of mobile satellite services and business networking in major Indian cities.

The successful launch of INSAT-2C has firmly put India in the world's top technology slot. The achievement is a well-earned feather in the cap of ISRO scientists. The satellite can be a harbinger of the long-awaited telecom revolution which the country is impatiently waiting for. It is meant exclusively for communication purposes and does not have any transponder for meteorological use because the

country already has other satellites relaying weather data.

Two powerful C-band transponders on INSAT-2C can beam Doordarshan's television programmes to a large number of countries stretching from Northeast Africa, Central Asia through the Gulf regions to Southeast Asia. The commercial potential of the transponders is high. The current market rate of renting each transponder for a year is at least \$1 million. With a projected 10-year life, the 24 transponders can fetch a revenue of \$240 million, which will be nearly twice the actual cost of building and launching the satellite.

Telecom Muddle

The Parliament in the month of December 1995 witnessed a furore over the Communications Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram's attempt to favour Himachal Futuristic Communications Limited (HFCL) in basic telephone licences. The opposition parties declared this a Rs. 20,000-crore scam and that the matter should be investigated by a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC).

At the centre of the controversy over basic telecom licences is the Government's decision to change the rules of the game midway. The process of domestic and global competition that followed the opening up of India's sprawling field of telecommunication has only intensified the business race. The way the Supreme Court has had to intervene in the issuance of licences for value-added services only underlines the degree of fierce competition among private companies for a share in the profit prospects. Every aggrieved company, for that matter, has moved the court rather than meekly submit to the official verdict on the licence bids.

When the tenders for basic telecom services were opened by the Department of Telecommunications, a big surprise was awaiting global telecom giants such as AT&T, U.S. West and Bell Atlantic as well as their Indian partners, which included some of the biggest names in the Indian corporate sector. HFCL-Bezzq Telecom Ltd., the combine led by HFCL, had quoted an astronomical sum of Rs. 86,000 crore for getting licences to run basic telephone services in nine major circles. Unable to fathom how HFCL would manage to pay this amount, the giants only wished it luck. Though HFCL is an ambitious child from Himachal Pradesh, the foreign partners had promised to fully back the joint venture's efforts to mobilise funds.

Even before the present controversy over the group's alleged links with Mr. Sukh Ram began, eyebrows were being raised in the telecom industry over the phenomenal success of HFCL in bagging orders for supply of equipment to Department of Telecommunications. The promoters denied these allegations and claimed that they won the orders because they quoted the lowest

There was a virtual deadlock in Parliament with the Government and the opposition parties unrelenting in their postures over the telecom affair which has taken a heavy toll of the proceedings in both the Houses for nearly a week. The

LANDMARKS OF INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1969	Formation of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
1975	First Indian satellite, Aryabhata, launched from the USSR.
1979	Second satellite, Bhaskara-1, for earth observation launched from the USSR.
1980	SLV-3, India's first satellite launch vehicle launched from Sriharikota with Rohini satellite.
1981	First experimental geo-stationary communication satellite, Apple launched from Kourou, French Guyana.
1981	Bhaskara-2 launched from the USSR.
1983	SLV-3 with Rohini-2 launched from Sriharikota.
1983	INSAT-1B, multipurpose satellite launched from USA.
1984	First Indo-Soviet space mission began.
1988	IRS-1A, first Indian remote sensing satellite launched from USSR.
1990	INSAT-1B launched from Kourou, French Guyana.
1991	IRS-1B launched from the USSR.
1992	ASLV-D3 launched from Sriharikota with GROSS-C satellite.
1992	INSAT-2A, first indigenously built second generation satellite in INSAT series, launched from Kourou.
1993	INSAT-2B launched from Kourou.
1994	INSAT-2C launched from Kourou.
1994	INSAT-2C launched from Kourou.
1995	INSAT-2C launched from Kourou.
1995	INSAT-2C launched from Kourou.

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Opposition had forcefully made its point that the tendering process for awarding various contracts for providing basic telecom facilities was not only faulty but it also meant considerable loss of revenue to the exchequer. But it was not able to get the required response from the Government which neither conceded its demand for the setting up of a JPC nor saw any validity in the plea for the dismissal of Mr. Sukh Ram.

The Opposition has done well to reveal the Government's questionable role in the award of contracts in the basic telecom services. If the Minister for Telecommunications is really guilty as the opposition parties allege, the Government should not try to save him. Any cover-up exercise will only tarnish the image of the Government as well as the ruling party. At the same time, it needs to be stressed that neither the Opposition nor the nation stands to gain if both Houses of Parliament remain paralysed day after day on account of the confrontation between the Government and the Opposition.

Changes Made in Pension Scheme

Having waited for over three years after first introducing the Bill seeking to provide a pension scheme to employees covered by the Provident Fund Act, the Government implemented the scheme which came into force on November 16, 1995. The scheme, inter alia, provides for payment of monthly pension in the contingencies of superannuation, retirement, permanent total disablement, death, etc. Serious defects in the pension scheme were noticed by the trade unions which needed to be rectified. For this several trade unions voiced apprehensions and pleaded that it did not meet their demand for a third benefit for the working class.

The Labour Minister, Mr. G. Venkataswamy, who like his predecessor, Mr. P. A. Sangma, has been trying to persuade the unions to accept the scheme, sprung a surprise at the National Labour Conference by threatening to drop it altogether unless there was a consensus among the central trade unions on accepting it. The aggression of Mr. Venkataswamy paid dividends with all the major unions responding with alarm. The Minister rejected some of the major demands of the trade unions while conceding relatively minor ones.

Accordingly, the Government on December 19, 1995 announced several changes made in the pension scheme for the provident fund subscribers in a bid to make it acceptable to the trade union organisations.

Under the changes made, the pensionable salary will be determined on the average of the last 12 months' pay against originally envisaged 60 months salary for the purpose. For the piece-rated workers the pensionable salary would be determined on the basis of the average wages received on the actual days of work during the last 12 months.

All the members of the family pension scheme launched in 1971 are automatically members of the new pension scheme while the non-optees can be allowed to join the scheme if they make contributions for the past period.

With effect from April 1, 1996, the scheme already provides for retrospective allocation. Those who retired on or after this date can refund the benefits they have availed of and opt for the pension scheme.

Withdrawal will be admissible to members of the old pension scheme in such establishments which seek exemption from the scheme to establish their own pension schemes.

Discrimination between remarrying widow and the remarrying widower can also be removed. The remarrying widow and the remarrying widower can be put on equal footing. On remarriage, whether it be the widow or widower, the pension payment will be passed on to two children at a time as envisaged in the scheme until they reach the age of 25. If there are no children, such benefits can be passed on to dependent parents.

Supreme Court Restores Civilian Awards

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has on December 15, 1995 upheld the constitutional validity of civilian awards—Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri—and suggested to the Union Government to set up a high-level committee for the purpose of selection which clearly indicates that the Government should be extremely strict while awarding these decorations.

The apex court has held that the national awards are not "titles" within the meaning of Article 18(1) of the Constitution and that these awards are "not violative of the principles of equality as guaranteed by the provisions of the Constitution."

The Chief Justice, Mr. A. M. Ahmadi, who delivered the main judgement of the Bench, stressed the need for the appointment of a high-level committee by the Prime Minister in consultation with the President to examine the existing guidelines in view of the experience gained in granting these awards and also fix suitable criteria, including the need or otherwise of granting these awards every year.

The Bench, in this context, however, added that "the committee may keep in view the apex court's anxiety that the number of awards should not be so large as to dilute their value" and pointed out that in some countries, including the United States of America the total number of awards to be given was restricted.

The court also said that the national awards should not be used as 'suffices' or 'prefixes' and if such use was made by a recipient, the defaulter should forfeit the 'national award' conferred on him or her by following the procedure laid down in the relevant regulation of each of the four notifications creating these 'national awards'. The exercise of such restraint "is absolutely necessary to safeguard the importance of awards."

Competition Opportunities

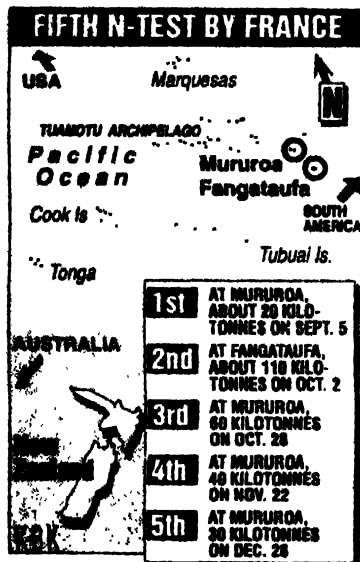
<p>Assistants' Grade Examination (Preliminary), 1995 (January 28, 1996)</p> <p>Entrance Test for Admission to Fore School of Management (January 28, 1996)</p> <p>Common Entrance Test for admission to Post-Graduate Diploma in Business Administration at Hindu Institute of Management, Sonapat (February 11, 1996)</p> <p>Entrance Test for Admission to Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management (February 18, 1996) Last date: January 15, 1996</p> <p>Combined Medical Services Examination, 1996 (February 25, 1996)</p> <p>Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Madras (March 3, 1996)</p> <p>Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Patna (March 10, 1996)</p> <p>Divisional Accounts'/Auditors'/Jr.Accountants'/UDCs' Examination, 1995 (March 10, 1996)</p> <p>Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Bangalore (March 17, 1996)</p> <p>IAF Airman Education Instructor's Examination, March 1996</p> <p>NDA and Naval Academy Examination, April 1996 (April 21, 1996)</p>	<p>Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc., Examination, 1996 (April 28, 1996)</p> <p>Indian Navy Artificer Apprentices' Examination, April 1996</p> <p>T.S. Chanakya (Merchant Navy) Entrance Examination, 1996 (May 4, 1996)</p> <p>JEE for Admission to 1st year B. Tech/ B. Arch/B. Pharm/Int. M.Sc/Int. M. Tech by Indian Institutes of Technology, Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras and Institute of Technology, BHU, Varanasi (May 4 & 5, 1996) Last date: January 19, 1996</p> <p>Roorkee University Entrance Examination, 1996 (May 9, 1996)</p> <p>All India Entrance Examination for Admission to MBBS/BDS Course, 1996 (May 12, 1996) Last date: February 7, 1996</p> <p>Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1996 (May 12, 1996)</p> <p>Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, Entrance Examination, May 1996 (May 12, 1996)</p> <p>Civil Services (Prelim.) Examination, 1996 (June 9, 1996) Last date: January 22, 1996</p> <p>Combined State/Upper Subordinate Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1995 by U.P. Public Service Commission (June 1996) Last date: February 7, 1996</p>
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The World

France Stages Fifth N-Test

France set off an underground nuclear test last in the South Pacific on December 27, 1995, fifth in a series since September that has aroused worldwide protests. The explosion released an energy of "less than 6 kilotons" under Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, the French Defence Ministry said.

The blast was used to calibrate simulation technology that could make future test blasts unnecessary. Although eight blasts were originally planned to be carried out till May 1996, France has indicated it might cut that figure to six and conclude testing by February 1996. The blast beneath the remote atoll about 1,200 metres southeast of Tahiti, was weaker than the previous blasts, the scientists have said.



Asian and Pacific nations joined environmental and peace groups in condemning France over its fifth nuclear test in four months. Australia, New Zealand and Japan called for an immediate halt to testing and ended formal protests to French diplomats in their capitals. South Korea voiced "deep disappointment" while small island states near France's nuclear test site bitterly accused it of arrogance. The 16-member South Pacific Forum, which represents tiny island states, accused France of ignoring the United Nations as well as their own protests and pleas.

France has consistently denied accusations environmentalists led by Greenpeace that the test programme could shatter the atoll's rock base and release radioactivity into the Pacific. Greenpeace said it was "saddened and angered" that the blast had come so

close to Christmas "when families around the world are reflecting on the year gone by and looking forward with hope to a new year."

Ignoring worldwide protests, the French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, ended France's three-year-old nuclear testing moratorium and proceeded with the blasts, which began on September 5, 1995. The first test measured less than 20 kilotonnes of TNT. It was slightly larger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 and caused the atoll's lagoon to foam from the impact. A second much more powerful blast of about 110 kilotonnes, was set off on October 2, 1995 beneath neighbouring Fangataufa atoll. The third test was held beneath Mururoa on October 27 and the fourth, too, under Mururoa on November 21.

The present blast, equal to 30,000 tonnes of TNT, was equivalent to a 5.3 magnitude earthquake, Australian seismologists said. France contends the tests are necessary to verify the effectiveness of existing warheads, to test a new submarine-launched warhead and to develop computer simulation.

Communists Stage a Comeback in Russia

The parliamentary elections to the Russian Duma, the Lower House of Russian Parliament, has thrown results on expected lines. The Communist Party, led by Mr. Gennady Zyuganov, is the biggest winner in Russia's parliamentary elections, according to full results issued on December 25, 1995 that indicated it will control almost 160 of the 450 seats in the State Duma. Returns from all 225 voting regions in Russia's December 17 election gave the Communist Party 22.31 per cent of the votes. This put them well ahead of their nearest rivals in the party lists contested for half of the Duma's 450 seats, giving them about 100 seats. In addition, 58 Communist candidates won in single-candidate constituencies where the other 225 Duma seats were decided.

Two years after the Russian President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, crushed the opposition to his regime from a Communist-dominated Supreme Soviet by banning Parliament and sending tanks to pound defiant legislators, the Communists have bounced back. Riding a wave of popular discontent with Mr. Yeltsin's reforms, the Communist Party has captured over a third of all seats in the State Duma, almost three times more than its nearest rival, the government bloc of the Prime Minister, Mr. Viktor Chernomyrdin.

The situation in Russia is back to where it was two years ago, with Mr. Yeltsin having to race a hostile legislature dominated by the victorious Communists.

The swing to the Left in Russia, while reflecting a general trend in the post-Communist countries in Europe, is far more radical. Whereas Central and Eastern European countries have brought back to power reformed Communist parties that often term themselves as Social Democrats, in Russia people have voted for the Communists as they remember them from the days of the Soviet Union. The Communist victory has put before Mr. Yeltsin a choice: to hold the presidential elections in June 1996, risking to lose his hold on power or call them off. The electoral commission has already set the ball rolling for presidential polls due in June, 1996 by registering three groups of volunteers who can now start collecting one million signatures of support each needed to register a candidate.

The former Soviet President, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, is likely to enter the Russian Presidential race due in June 1996, leading political analysts in Moscow have predicted. The experts feel that other contenders with better chances of victory include the candidate of the Communist Party which has emerged the strongest in the recent elections, Mr. Gennady Zyuganov, the incumbent President, Mr. Yeltsin, the economist, Mr. Yavlinsky, the hard-liner nationalist, Mr. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and General Alexander Lebed.

NATO Assumes Command in Bosnia

The rival Bosnian forces met the first of a series of deadlines on December 27, 1995 when they pulled back from areas around Sarajevo and allowed NATO forces to form a buffer between them. Seven days after NATO forces formally took over from the UN force that had struggled to maintain peace for nearly four years, Bosnians and Serb soldiers withdrew from their bunkers a few hours ahead of the deadline of December 27 the peace accord had set. It is NATO's first peace enforcement mission in Bosnia, the first land operation in its 47-year history.

The United Nations ended a humiliating three-and-a-half-year effort to stop the fighting in the Balkans on December 20 and handed over the job to NATO. The UN flags at the airport were symbolically taken down. Throughout the country, NATO

COMBATANTS TOOK CONTROL OF THE UN military bases, and in many cases soldiers attached to the UN mission merely changed their distinctive blue UN helmets for the fighting green lids of their own countries. In all, 60,000 NATO-led troops—the United States, Britain and France have the largest contingents—have taken positions in Bosnia to enforce a U.S.-brokered peace accord that seeks to end Europe's bloodiest war since World War II.

The NATO forces have set themselves a relatively simple task: separating the warring parties. Unlike the UN, which had to escort aid convoys, and was responsible for running a vast humanitarian operation, NATO planners have been clever enough to restrict their mission to seeing that the Bosnian Croats, Muslims and Serbs pull back from their positions and maintain a cease-fire. Unlike the UN, the NATO forces have also come heavily armed and will be able to respond vigorously to any breach of the cease-fire.

In a bold and risky bid for peace in Bosnia, Balkan Presidents joined with the U.S., Russian and European leaders on December 14 in signing a treaty to forge an end to Europe's most devastating conflict since World War II. With the stroke of a pen, the French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, the U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, and other leaders committed 60,000 NATO troops to enforce the blueprint to end the three-and-a-half-year war that has left 2,00,000 people dead or missing and millions homeless.

SHAKEN FROM ITS BEDS, THIS WAS THE destroyed and polarised a unique society, one that has, indeed, known the harmony Mr. Clinton described, but also one that has not governed itself in peace for centuries.

This reality gives a measure of the challenge the NATO forces have to face. Even greater, perhaps, will be the challenge facing the international civilian authorities who will try to organise democratic elections and put in place a police force that can assure security for refugees returning home. They will be working in a Bosnian state that officially has two armies, one Serb and one of the Muslim-Croat federation, but in reality has three: one Serb, one Croat and one mainly Muslim. They will also be working in a state where words like "democracy" and the "rule of law" are mere slogans than conditions that people understand.

Turkish Parties Resolve to Form Secular Front

Shaken by the first-place finish of Islamic traditionalists in the parliamentary elections, Turkey's two main secular parties have on December 25, 1995 signalled a willingness to bury their differences and form a coalition to keep triumphant Islamic forces out of the Government. The Prime Minister, Ms. Tansu Ciller, suggested joining forces with the Motherland Party, a conservative rival, to keep the pro-Islamic Welfare Party out of power.

TURNING REPUBLIC, MUSLIM ARABIA ABOUT and replace it with an anti-West "just order combining Islamic values and social value Welfare Party, which has steadily built grass-roots organisation since it was formed in 1983, has won the support of the poor and the alienated who were left behind during the 1980s, when Turkey made tremendous strides in economic development. Preaching that Turkey has been "enslaved" by the West and that the Kemalist political establishment, "the imitators of the West", has become corrupt and morally bankrupt, Welfare Party urges Turks to recover their lost identity by bringing back the traditional Islamic values embraced by the people in Turkey for centuries.

Turkey, a NATO member, is overwhelmingly Muslim, and keeps state affairs separate from religion. It signed in December 1995 a major trade pact with the European Union which Ms. Ciller touted as helping integrate Turkey with the West.

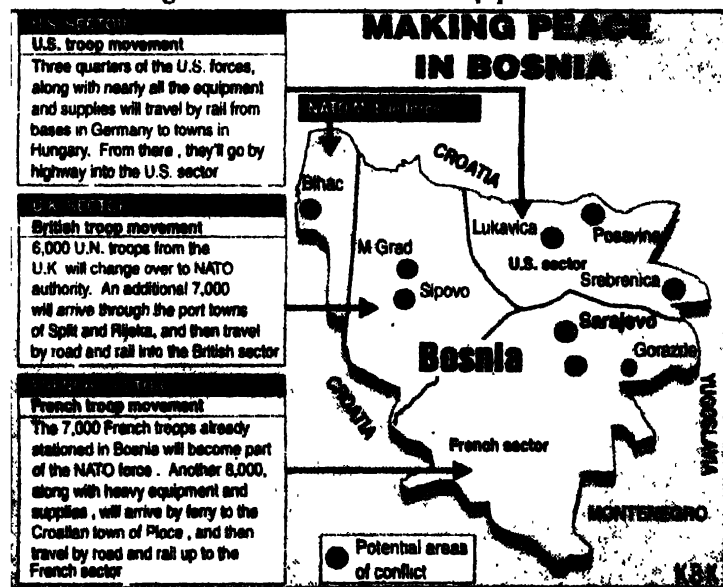
The result of the Turkish polls has proven once again that structural readjustment programmes guided by the International Monetary Fund along with a pronounced realignment with the Western economy do not always go down well with electorates in the developing world. Also, Turkey which has been the most Westernised of all Muslim countries since Kemal Ataturk went about modernising the country in a manner that would be inconceivable today seems fated to have been affected by the ferment of Islamic fundamentalism.

Queen Favours Divorce for Charles, Diana

Queen Elizabeth II on December 18, 1995 wrote to Prince Charles asking him to proceed with a divorce from Princess Diana. This formal approval by the Queen heralds the end of a marriage which has gripped the imagination of the British public for the past 14 years, as the fairy tale union slowly but painfully disintegrated, with admissions of adultery on both sides.

A divorce between the Prince of Wales, Charles, and Princess of Wales, Diana, is now imminent following a letter from the Queen urging them to end their marriage. A statement from Buckingham Palace said that after considering the present situation the Queen wrote to both the Prince and Princess and gave them her view, supported by the Duke of Edinburgh, that an early divorce was desirable.

The Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the senior-most clergyman of the Church of England, have both given their approval for the Queen's intervention. John Major has had long meetings with the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, in which a royal divorce is believed to have been discussed. Prince Charles is said to have accepted the Queen's proposal. Lady Diana is less agreeable. The Prince has always been more hopeful about



The Bosnian war was long sustained by the manipulation of history, used by the parties to justify acts of barbarism and by Western powers to explain their prolonged inaction. As the December 14 treaty was signed to end the worst conflict in Europe, history was once again a theme and the varied allusions to it suggested the fragility of the peace. Thus the present settlement is really an attempt to usher a new country into being. Independence in April 1992 led immediately to war: the state never came to life because it immediately came under

The most noteworthy aspect of the Turkish elections is the gains made by the Islamist Welfare party and its emergence as the topmost vote-getter, overtaking the ruling True Path party of Ms. Tansu and the leading opposition Motherland party. This happened despite the European Parliament facilitating Turkey's customs union with the EU on the eve of the elections to boost Ms. Ciller's prospects at the polls.

Although polls had predicted a victory by the Islamic-oriented Welfare Party for weeks, the psychological effect of seeing it finish first with 21.3 per cent of the vote was visible on the faces of members of the secular, Western-oriented political establishment in Ankara, including Ms. Ciller. Her True Path Party finished third with 19.2 per cent of the vote, and its centre-right rival, the Motherland Party, finished second with 19.65 per cent.

The Welfare Party won on a promise to throw out the secular, pro-West state ideology set out in 1923 by the Father of the

announced. A date for a divorce has not been set, but proceedings are expected to start in the new year.

The marriage of the heir to the throne had ended three years ago, and there has always been speculation about a divorce. During the past year, both aired their differences in television interviews and through the medium of books. They also used newspapers, especially the tabloid Press, to plant their respective side of the story, using friends as sources. Prince Charles admitted to infidelity last year. Princess Diana also admitted adultery in November 1995 during a TV interview.

The television interview given by Lady Diana had evidently brought matters to a head. She had in the interview cast doubts about the willingness and ability of Prince Charles to become King, a comment that was seen as questioning the continuity of the monarchy. Prince Charles is believed to have been in favour of a divorce for some time now, but the Princess has been less enthusiastic.

The divorce does not shock the nation where one in five marriages in any way comes to an end within the first year of the marriage. The public wrangling by the royalty, however, does damage the institution. Already the Queen's sister and daughter have sought divorce. Her daughter has married a second time. More than anything else, Prince Charles and Princess Diana's publicly-aired differences and tabloids accounts of their escapades have brought the institution to disrepute.

The recent developments in the saga of Princes Charles and Princess Diana, therefore, offer no immediate resolution. The Princess is isolated from the Royal family while Prince Charles's role is even more seriously ambiguous. As a divorcee, he may succeed to the throne, but the problem arises if he remarries. As King of England, he will, of course, also be Head of the Church of England, and it is this role which complicates the question of remarriage. Prince Charles has so far disclaimed any wish to remarry.

Social Democrats Win in Austrian Polls

The Austrians have rejected the Freedom Party led by Mr. Joerg Haider, an admirer of Hitler and his SS wing which was carrying out the Jewish holocaust during the Second World War. In the snap general elections forced on the country on December 17, 1995 because of their opposition to making deep cuts in welfare benefits, Austria's Social Democrats have emerged as the major factors.

Austrians voting apparently heeded the Social Democrats' warnings that if Mr. Haider and the Conservatives teamed up in

government, there would be social unrest at home and isolation abroad. Mr. Haider's antiforeigner policies and praise of Nazi employment policies made him appear undesirable to many foreign governments. The populist Freedom Party won not more than 22.3 per cent of the votes with the Chancellor Franz Vranitzky's Social Democratic Party finishing as the largest party with over 38 per cent.

The anti-Europe rhetoric to which Mr. Haider has resorted to has been provoked by the harsh demands made on his country by its membership of the European Union. The opening of the Austrian market to which the EU membership has forced the Austrian economy has taken away the protection enjoyed by its middle class. It has made them resentful of the moves to usher in an economically united Europe.

The more dreadful part of Mr. Haider's neo-Nazi intolerance is its anti-immigrant content which the Austrians will have to reject without any hesitation. It will not only be very stupid but also devilish for the likes of him to try to stem immigration with the ruthlessness they wish to impart to it as it implies the destruction of the composite Europe with its diverse national identities.

Galileo spacecraft enters Jupiter's atmosphere

Man took another giant stride towards unravelling the mysteries of the universe and lifting the veil on some of its deepest secrets with the apparently successful completion of the mission to send a scientific probe into the hostile atmosphere of the planet Jupiter. The safe arrival and fiery departure of the module is perhaps the last of the spectaculars that humans are performing this century.

A tiny emissary from Earth hurtled into the clouds of Jupiter on December 7, 1995 on an epic journey to the beginning of time, becoming the first spacecraft to send messages from inside the atmosphere of one of the four giant outer planets. Galileo swung into an orbit of Jupiter beginning a planned two-year reconnaissance of the largest planet in the solar system and three of its major moons: Europa and Callisto, as well as Ganymede.

The 338-kg Probe from the Galileo spacecraft entered the harsh, whirling gases of Jupiter's atmosphere and sent back 75 minutes of precious data. After receiving weather and chemical data from the Probe, Galileo fired its thrusters and entered orbit around Jupiter for two years of study. Cheers went up among U.S. space agency NASA workers and there were handshakes and backslaps all round when it was confirmed that the Probe was transmitting information back to its trailing Galileo mother ship.

Previous space missions have analysed the atmospheres of Mars and Venus. But Jupiter is different. The giant planet is surrounded by powerful magnetic fields and intense radiation and is made up mostly of hydrogen and helium, the elements in the primordial mix that once condensed into the solar system. Jupiter is so large and gaseous that it is in many ways also like a small star. Unlike lesser planets, Jupiter radiates more than one-and-a-half times as much heat as it gains from the sunlight it absorbs.

Galileo's arrival at Jupiter, the red-spotted fifth planet from the Sun, came after a six-year, 2.3-billion-mile (3.7-billion-kilometre) voyage that began with lift-off aboard a space shuttle. The Probe, which separated from Galileo in July 1995, required a precise atmospheric entry.

Galileo mission is an audacious adventure. It has taken six long years to reach the biggest member of the solar system. It is the first emissary from earth to send messages from inside the atmosphere of that planet. With almost no man-made fuel, it has been driven mostly by that natural force we call gravity.

Four times, American spacecraft have flown to Jupiter for fleeting but intriguing glances. This is the first time that any craft had orbited Jupiter or any of solar system's four very outer planets, gaseous worlds very different from the likes of Earth and other inner planets.

The mission got under way in October 1989, when the spacecraft was deployed by a space shuttle "Atlantis". It was considered the logical follow-up to the Pioneer and Voyager flights by Jupiter in the 1970s, but had been long delayed by developments and budget problems and the explosion in 1986 of the space shuttle Challenger, killing its crew of seven. It also overcame several obstacles, including 1991 failure of its main antenna to open properly and a November malfunction of its tape-recorder.

In a sense, astronomers had been waiting for a closer and more extended look at Jupiter ever since Galileo peered through his crude telescope in 1610 and discovered four moons orbiting the huge planet. These are Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, known collectively as the Galilean satellites. Seeing what seemed to be a solar system in miniature, Galileo became convinced that as Copernicus had argued, the Sun, not Earth, was the centre of the solar system and the planets were moving in orbit around it. Thus was born modern telescope astronomy and hence the name for the spacecraft.

Scientists predict Galileo will be able to accomplish 70 per cent of its science goals using transmissions with a slower-speed antenna. □

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World Press—Important Topics

Destination Jupiter

It was in October 1989 the U.S.A. launched its Galileo space probe to study Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system. After passing Venus in February 1990 and the Earth in December 1990, Galileo made its historic rendezvous with Jupiter during the first week of December 1995. (It was the famous Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei who discovered three of Jupiter's moons way back early in 1610.)

Despite a succession of setbacks, the Galileo mission has proved to be "the most demanding planetary mission ever launched." Says **NEWSWEEK** (December 18, 1995), published from New York:

"...But vindication for the \$1.6 billion mission finally came last week, and when it came, it came gloriously. After a 2.3 billion-mile trip, the battle-scarred Galileo and a little acorn-shaped Probe that had been severed from the mother ship on July 12 got within 130,000 miles of Jupiter's cloudtops. Ten minutes after this closest approach, the 2.8 foot-high Probe plunged like an aluminum meteor into Jupiter's atmosphere for an unprecedented kamikaze mission: for the first time, an emissary from Earth had entered the atmosphere of a planet beyond Mars. The Probe streaked through the swirling, daffodil-and-lemon-colored cloudtops at 106,000 miles an hour, fast enough to fly from Washington, D.C., to San Francisco in 100 seconds. The speed generated so much friction and hence heat—28,000 degrees Fahrenheit—that the descent was like flying through a nuclear fireball. After 113 seconds the craft, designed by NASA's Ames Research Center, deployed two parachutes, shedding its heat shield. That exposed an inner module to the hellish environment around it and allowed the six on-board instruments to take the measure of Jupiter's atmosphere: how hot it is, how dense, how sunny and how lightning-slashed. Perhaps most important, the Probe measured what Jupiter's atmosphere is made of. It is thought to be the same stuff from which the solar system formed, and so should offer clues to its beginnings. ..."

What is Jupiter like? **THE ECONOMIST**



What you'd need to read every week/fortnight/month if you didn't read *Competition Success Review* once a month

takes a close look at the planet. The weekly also refers to the series of failures before success crowned the mission. Says **THE ECONOMIST** in the issue dated December 9, 1995.

"Jupiter, the heaviest planet in the solar system, is an enormous globule of hydrogen and helium, the lightest elements in the universe. Along with a smattering of other ingredients, they swirl in a turbulent soup that thickens steadily from the sour ammoniacal edge of the atmosphere to a hot, dense core, with ne'er a rocky surface to stand on. ..."

Whipping Up Hysteria

Maharashtra's Bal Thackeray has been nurturing the Shiv Sena right from the early 60s. Shiv Sena and its leader have been well known for not mincing words when it comes to issues of militant Hinduism or throwing overboard contracts with MNCs whenever these "foreign connections" prove, according to them, detrimental to Indian interests. His critics are as aggressive as he himself. Bal Thackeray belongs to the resolute group

which will not be easily cowed down by threats from whosoever big a person may be. Says **ASIAWEEK** (December 22-29, 1995), published from Hong Kong:

"To many supporters, he is a demigod defending the Hindu faith from the infidels—just like the namesake of his Shiv Sena party, Shivaji, a legendary 17th-century guerrilla leader who took

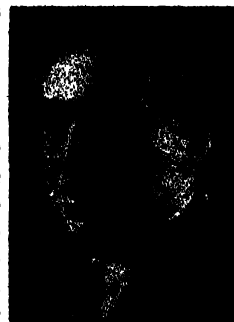
on Muslim invaders. Whatever he does, Balasaheb Thackeray, 69, seldom fails to quicken heart rates or leave a powerful impression. "My words are like bullets," he said in one typical recent interview. "Once I fire a shot I don't care where it is going to hit." ...

"...In Bombay's slums, the Shiv Sena has set up its own social support system, becoming de facto community policeman. It settles disputes, solves water and electricity problems, and helps the masses find jobs, places in schools and hospital beds. The Shiv Sena is not a political party that bothers with enrolling members or electing party leaders. The mercurial Thackeray appoints his own staff in the style of a Mafia don and brooks little dissent. He is also believed to keep many of the state's movers and shakers, right down to organized-crime bosses, under this thumb. ...

"...Thackeray is part of a dynasty in the making. He rose to prominence as a talented political cartoonist and newspaper publisher. His father, Keshavrao, was the editor of the party paper, Saamna (Confrontation). It set an aggressive tone for the 1960s, playing on fears of Bombay being swamped by outsiders. Thackeray's son, Uddhav, 36, and nephew, Raj, 34, are being groomed to take over the party, although there is resistance from Sena's senior leaders."

Battle Against AIDS

As more and more people become victims of AIDS, with Asia, including India, presenting a bleak picture about the growing infection, scientists are sparing no efforts to find a way out to stop the dreaded killer in its tracks. Experiments are on to find a vaccine, but the journey through the tunnel is long and tortuous and the light to show the way out is yet to be seen. There are no miracles in the making, but there is an occasional flicker



of hope that boosts the flagging morale of those in pursuit of a solution. Says **NEWSWEEK** (December 18, 1995), published from New York:

"Antidotes to HIV don't come along every day, but last week research teams in the United States and Europe announced they'd discovered a whole group of them. ...But they have large implications for both research and treatment, for the new-found antivirals are natural products of the body's own cells. "Conceptually," says Dr. Anthony Fauci, who heads AIDS research at the National Institutes of Health, "this is a big step forward."

"Researchers have long suspected that immune cells known as CD8 lymphocytes secrete something that can immobilize HIV. In test-

tube experiments dating to 1986, Dr. Jay Levy of the University of California, San Francisco, showed that the virus becomes more active when CD8 cells are removed from infected blood, and less active when cells are reintroduced. Levy reasoned that CD8 cells must generate some unknown "cell antiviral factor," or CAF. High levels of CAF seemed a likely explanation for why some people stay healthy for more than a decade after contracting HIV—and why others resist infection despite repeated exposure. Yet when Levy screened 20 different chemicals produced by CD8 cells, none of them seemed to fit the bill. ...

"...Will these natural suppressors yield new therapies? The researchers hope that by synthesizing the chemicals and administering them as drugs, they'll be able to stymie HIV within the body, just as they have in culture dishes. If animal studies suggest the approach is safe, human experiments could begin within two years. No one is predicting miracles; the most promising lab results often fizzle in the clinic. But rarely in 15 years of AIDS research have lab findings held such promise."

Tigers by the Tail

Once out of power, those who once wielded the sceptre, and with it the enormous power and pelf, become easily vulnerable. Every tormentor has to meet his nemesis. So it would appear in the case of the South Korean ex-general turned president of yesteryears, Roh Tao Woo, charged with taking more than \$300m in



bribes from businessmen during his term of office. Kim Young Sam, the president of South Korea is now in a mood to catch one tiger after another by its tail and the second to be caught is another general who seized power in a coup in 1979 and who massacred unarmed student protesters. For people in India, it is good news to know that somewhere some action is being taken to break the politician-businessman nexus. Says **THE ECONOMIST** (December 2, 1995), published from London:

"One of the ex-generals turned president, Roh Tao Woo, is already in jail charged with taking more than \$300m in bribes from businessmen during his term of office. Mr. Kim has now moved against Mr. Roh's predecessor and political

mentor, Chun Doo Hwan, who seized power in a military coup in 1979. In a startling reversal of his previous policy, the president announced plans to take legal action against both former presidents for their role in the coup and for a subsequent massacre of at least 200 student protesters in the south-western city of Kwangju. The slaughter helped the generals consolidate power.

"Redress for the Kwangju massacre was the rallying cry of the democracy movement in the 1980s, and it remains South Korea's touchiest political issue. To this day no explanation has been given for the decision to send special warfare units into the city, on May 18th 1980, apparently with orders to shoot civilian demonstrators. Many were killed after they had been rounded up. Mr. Kim, an opposition leader at the time of the massacre, ducked the issue when he came to office in 1993, for fear of alienating his conservative allies. He said the question of guilt should be left to the historians.

"The president's change of heart means breaking with the powerful right wing in his own party, and in other influential places. If successful, it could open the way for a continuation of the democratic reforms that were badly compromised by Mr. Kim's cohabitation with the former military rulers. ...

"...He (Mr. Kim) has announced his intention to push ahead with the investigation into the slush-fund scandal, which will involve the trial of Mr. Roh and as many as 24 prominent businessmen who allegedly paid him bribes. That is good politics in South Korea, where the

conglomerates which dominate the economy are unpopular for their arrogance, and for their near monopoly of several industries.

"The attempt to exorcise the ghosts of Kwangju and the military coup that led to it will also prove popular. But in order to succeed, Mr. Kim will first have to confront widespread public scepticism over his motives and over his own links with Mr. Roh. Unless he can

establish the purity of his own credentials, Mr. Kim may be as badly damaged by the scandal as the country's other established politicians."

Living by Slush-Funds

1995 saw the emergence of a few invertebrates of the ilk of T.N. Seshan, Khairnar, Kiran Bedi, K.G. Alphons, all dead set to take on the establishment to root out the worst disease that was eating into the vitals of the body politic—corruption. The handful of Indians were in good company with those few abroad who asked for the blood of the leaders once lionised, but now being hunted like hard-core criminals. In the December 25, 1995 issue, **NEWSWEEK**, published from New York, makes a daring

expose of corruption in its facets of time and space:

"...But it's not that some new bacillus is loose; corruption is no worse now than it's ever been. For every Roh Tae Woo today, some previous epoch had its Louis XV, its Cesare Borgia, its Nero. Wherever there has been too much concentrated power and too little accountability (read: most of human history), there is a long pedigree of plunder and payoffs. What's different today—and will become even more noticeable in 1996 and beyond—is a worldwide effort to do something about it. Around the globe, there's an overwhelming urge to purge.

"With some glaring exceptions like Nigeria and Burma, nations are actually starting to get embarrassed about the way they look in the world's mirror. Newly democratizing populaces are getting tired of being exploited by their alleged public servants. And as more countries reform—or, in Mexico's and Japan's case, undergo wrenching economic change—angry citizens are flushing out the mucky residue of old regimes that dragged them down.



"Corruption is not just a moral problem. Economists and international organizations are beginning to point out the serious damage that corruption can do to economic growth and prosperity. International investment is the lifeblood of many economies, and because information travels so quickly these days, reputations can be made and destroyed on a single headline (Nigeria, with its rampant corruption and recent hanging of an activist-writer, may be shunned for years). Recent studies suggest that no nation can expect to become an advanced, high-income economy without attacking its corruption problem. Graft and poverty go hand in hand. ...

"...But in an era of more intrusive media and global standards—both for business and government—official corruption can no longer be so widely tolerated. Peter Eigen, chairman of Transparency International—a Berlin-based public-interest group that hopes to do for corruption what Amnesty International does for human rights—says it's not just a Third World problem anymore. Multinational corporations that indulge in corrupt practices abroad bring that culture back home like a virus. "In the past many have felt that this is a necessary way of doing business, that you could isolate the practices of a company outside the country. We feel that in the global village this is a global

...morning," says Elgen."

Waiting for an Eruption

Volcanologists have observed that Indonesia that stretches across the 5,500-km-long Ring of Fire has had its share of tragedy emanating from the sudden eruption of its many volcanoes. Central Java's Mount Merapi that killed the Hindu King Darmawangsa 989 years ago in an eruption is still active. Incidentally, the ways of all volcanoes are inscrutable. You can hardly predict a volcano. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (December 7, 1995), published from Hong Kong, unfolds the research findings of some of the leading Volcanologists of Indonesia:

"The 50,000 people living in Mount Guntur's shadow may not know it, but Mamad Sumarna is that stands between them and a fiery death.

"From his observation post on the edge of the West Java town of Taragong, Mamad monitors the 2,200-metre mountain's irregular heartbeat through a network of sensors. For a decade, he has listened for the signals of an imminent eruption.

"The soft-spoken Mamad and his three assistants are part of a brotherhood of observers who keep a lonely vigil along the edge of what is known as the Ring of Fire, a belt of active volcanoes stretching across Indonesia's 5,500-kilometre length. Rising out of rain-swept farmland, lush with vegetables and fruit, Mount Guntur may look harmless. But Mamad's boss, Wimpy Tjetjep, 41, the chain-smoking head of Indonesia's Directorate of Volcanology, believes otherwise. Mount Guntur, he points out, has the same geological signature as Pinatubo, the volcano that has wrought devastation in the Philippines.

"Though Wimpy was born nowhere near a volcano, he has made their study his life's work. You have to love them," he says, handing out a name card bearing a spectacular portrait of an erupting Mount Merapi. "They're like a woman, sometimes calm, sometimes angry. And there's always that mystery about them."

"With 13% of the world's volcanoes on their doorstep, the temperament of the Indonesian people is often been likened to them. In his 1991 novel, The Weaver Birds, priest and author Y.B. Mangunwijaya, a Central Java resident, writes: The people of Java are little different from the mountainous island on which they reside, a chain of volcanoes which at any moment can awaken to cough up a phlegm of burning lava.

"The most famous volcano of them all, Krakatau as it is now known, woke up off Java's western coast in 1883—killing 36,400 people in a maelstrom of blinding ash showers and 40-metre-high tidal waves. Krakatau, or at least what's left of it, erupted 73 times from 1927 to 1992. It remains what volcanologists call an energetic fast-grower."

War in the Subcontinent a Luxury?

The U.S. decision to supplant the Pressler amendment by the Brown amendment, followed by the proposal by France to supply arms to Pakistan has set off an arms race in the



Indian subcontinent. THE ECONOMIST (December 16, 1995), published from London, argues that India's fears of a military threat from Pakistan are unfounded and hastens to add that both the countries are too broke to stand a war beyond a fortnight.

"Is a new arms race beginning in South Asia? With tensions rising in the Indian province of Jammu & Kashmir, generals in both Pakistan and India are demanding a spending spree. The decision by the American Congress to allow the sale of \$368m-worth of weapons to Pakistan is being portrayed in India as a definite threat.

"...America is keen to scotch suggestions that

its partial repeal of the Pressler amendment will now restart an arms race. Bruce Reidel, a Pentagon official, has told Congress that the new military package will have a "minimal" impact on the conventional arms balance between India and Pakistan. It represents only 1% of India's defence spending over the past five years and 2.3% of Pakistan's total spending over the same period. Mr. Reidel insists that the equipment released to Pakistan "will not, and is certainly not intended

to, offset India's conventional arms advantage" over Pakistan, which is quite marked (see table). The Indians grumble that this is irrelevant, since they have to deal with a threat from China as well as from Pakistan.

Mismatch

1995

	India	Pakistan
Armed forces, '000	1,145	587
Combat aircraft	912	434
Armed helicopters	107	13
Tanks	2,400	2,050

Source: IISS

"But, whatever the anxieties and ambitions of India and Pakistan, there is one significant restraint on the two countries: both are broke.

...budget deficit from 5.6% last year to 4% in 1997, in exchange for \$600m in balance-of-payments support over the next 15 months. The gap between Indian government revenues and current spending has doubled since 1991, and the government knows that this carries the seeds of a financial crisis.

"However loudly the generals of Pakistan and India shout, they are limited in what they can spend. And without new spending, armies on both sides of the border will have to cope with rusting arms and a shortage of spare parts. In the event of a war, both armies could find themselves at a standstill within two weeks."

The Flourishing Sex Market

The economic boom among the Asian tigers has given a great fillip to another sector—the sex trade. The old inhibitions are gone for ever. Puritans may call it degradation but sex trade thrives with greater patronage. AIDS deters none as trafficking reaches sky-high. Sex or the commercialisation of it takes different forms—from just prostitution for a living to sex: entertainment. Here is a piece of the story published in the December 14, 1995 issue of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published from Hong Kong.

Lost Innocence

Estimated number of children under 10

India
United States
Thailand
Philippines
Pakistan
Malaysia
Singapore
Vietnam
Cambodia



"The new faces on the Asian sex scene, however, are mostly Chinese. The wealth of the tiger economies is fuelling an explosion in the commercial sex industry—with Indochina as ground zero. "It's hard to tell whether the people who are coming to Phnom Penh are part of organized sex tours per se," says Tim Seaman, an investigator with the Cambodian League for the Protection and Defence of Human Rights, "but large groups of individuals—mainly from Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore—are definitely coming in to take advantage of what they can find here."

"The growing demand for younger girls results in part from the cultural composition of the new clientele. There is an Asian notion, very strong among the Chinese, that one can be

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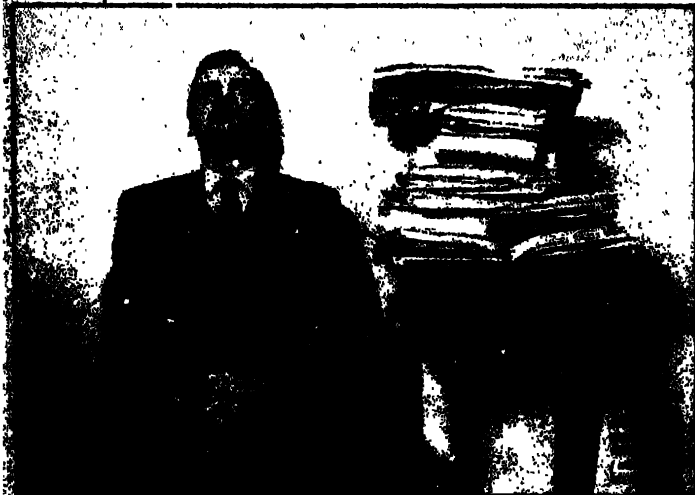
...and even more, he says, "there is more awareness of Aids, so there is a tendency for local clients and foreigners to want to find virgin girls or very young girls to reduce the risk of Aids."

"It's misguided notion, according to Seaman and others. Younger girls are less likely to insist their clients wear condoms, so they're highly susceptible to infection. Even a 'virgin' is not always pure: Aid workers in Vietnam report that brothel operators sometimes hire doctors to surgically restore the illusion of virginity."

"Young boys are also being drawn into the sex business: Cambodia is becoming a leading destination for pederasts from Australia, Europe and the United States. Like other clients, they're attracted to Cambodia because sex is cheap, and though prostitution is technically illegal, laws are rarely enforced."

Shock Waves in Poland and Russia

Is communism back in form or is it all just a freak? When Gorbachov's glasnost and perestroika became the catchphrases, everyone thought that the nightmare of communism was a thing of the past. Few could imagine Lech Walesa would be swamped by a return of a communist tidal wave. Both Poland and the rest of the world were in for a shock when Aleksander Kwasniewski made an instant change of the history of Polish communism. Says NEWSWEEK (December 4, 1995), published from New York:



"...Last week the people changed their minds—and sent shock waves far beyond Poland. Lech Walesa, pre-eminent symbol of Eastern Europe's quest for freedom, was defeated by an ex-organizer of the Communist Youth League. Poland's new president, Aleksander Kwasniewski, is not just any former apparatchik. In a hard-fought campaign full of slick, Western-style imagery and sloganeering, the telegenic 41-year-old leader of the Alliance of the Democratic Left recast himself as a moderate social democrat. Walesa, by contrast, came off as shrill and pugnacious. Just as his ascension to power signaled the end of one era, his fall seemed to mark the close of another. Ex-communists have recently won high offices in almost every country in Eastern Europe—and

seem shaken by a parliamentary election victory in Russia on Dec. 17. The Communists aren't afraid of the people anymore, and most of the people aren't afraid of the Communists."

"Should the West be worried? Kwasniewski hastened to reaffirm his commitment to the pro-Western policies Walesa introduced. "I want to reassure everyone that Poland will not depart from the path of reforms," he declared. President Bill Clinton seemed to take Kwasniewski at his word: he called to welcome the new president's pledge of continuity. Still, Western leaders will be watching the new regime carefully in the months to come. ...

"...The former communists may hold power in Eastern Europe, but they don't hold all the levers of power and influence. It's an important distinction. In Hungary and Bulgaria, former dissidents still hang on to the presidency, even though the Parliament and prime minister are leftist. Poland now has an ex-communist Parliament, prime minister and president. But leftist parliamentarian Longin Pastusiak claims that the country's vocal opposition parties, highly critical press and increasingly vibrant market economy mean that "there's no threat of a monopoly." The daily Zycie Warszawy greeted Kwasniewski's victory with the sour headline, A FORMER APPARATHCIK INSTEAD OF A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER. The president may not like such talk. But in the new Poland he had better get used to it."

Alive and Kicking

The remarkable performance of Com-

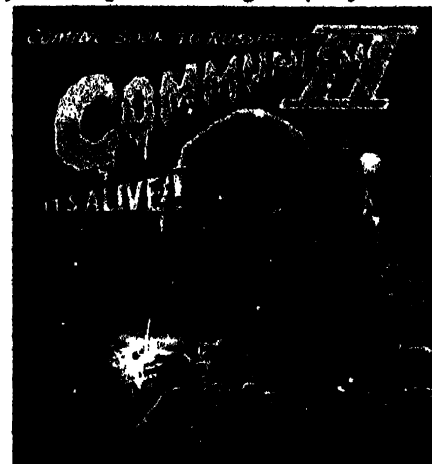
munists in the general elections in Russia on December 17, 1995 has jolted both Communists and anti-Communists out of their stupor. Fear stalks the minds of many: will Russia return to her old ways? Or is the change just whimsical? THE ECONOMIST (December 16-22, 1995), published from London, would have us believe that it is a negative vote. Not

that the people love Communism more; they are not happy the way Boris Yeltsin bungled all the way through after the Soviet Union crumbled. Says the weekly:

"...Rather, voters are casting judgment on a government that has presided over a precipitous fall in living standards while imposing an unpopular (if effective) austerity programme. Nowhere in the world would a government do well in these circumstances, in an election held in bleak mid-winter, with voters angry about being left without electricity for hours and without wages for months. If anything, chastising such a government means Russian voters are practising something approaching normal politics. When things are bad, you vote for a change. Such

competition, in turn, is a sign that democracy has been discredited, or that Communists command majority support."

"Once parliament has been elected, however, the intentions of voters will be secondary to the question of how parliamentary power will be exercised. Will the hardliners use parliament to force through radical changes in policy?



"In most of Central and Eastern Europe, the political battle is now being fought between liberal democrats, who introduced market reforms after the fall of communism, and social democrats, who are former communists now more or less genuinely transformed. Though Russia's Communists have become more tolerant of private property and political pluralism, they have not become true social democrats."

"This means the implications of a strong electoral performance by the Communists will be much more severe in Russia than similar results have been in Eastern Europe. It is cold comfort to say the Communists cannot put the clock back to one-party rule because no government would be strong enough to close down other parties, impose censorship or start confiscating property. The party might still seek to rebuild the former Soviet Union ("voluntarily", of course), reduce the presidency to a figurehead, put Boris Yeltsin on trial and renationalise swathes of Russian industry. Even trying to do any of this would call into question the constitutional settlement of 1993, which established a strong presidency, extensive private-property rights and a wary Russian tolerance of the independence of neighbouring countries. ...

"...What matters in the Russian parliament is not the share of votes cast for parties but the share of seats. These are not the same. Under Russia's complex voting system, half the parliamentary seats reflect party preferences and half are elected under first-past-the-post rules in constituencies. Constituency elections tend to go to local bigwigs not affiliated to parties: they moderate party-political extremism. At the last general election, in December 1993, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's extreme-nationalist group easily topped the party poll but, because it did badly in the constituencies, ended up as only the third-largest party in parliament. This time the Communists and extreme nationalists could well suffer the same fate, though that will not become clear until parliament convenes in January." □

1995 At A Glance

**Special Feature
Part Two
Round-Up**

The Domestic Scene

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. We had everything and we had nothing. It was a summer of hope and it was a winter of discontent ... Though Charles Dickens wrote these words in A Tale of Two Cities over 130 years ago, they could hold true for India in the year which has just gone by. Even as the country's foreign exchange reserves rose, its policy of liberalisation seemed to be rolling back and the government was put in the dock time and again for what the opposition viewed as scandals. On the face of it, there looked a foolproof case of an apparent lack of transparency in an important area like the issuing of licences for basic telecom services. The opposition parties hardly let any work to be done in the entire winter session.

Violence too raised its ugly head with the killing of Beant Singh, the abduction of tourists in the Kashmir Valley and the subsequent beheading of one of them and finally the Naina Sahni 'Tandoor' murder case which sent shock waves throughout the country.

However, the only bright spot in this bleak scenario was the coming of age of Indian sports. Sachin Tendulkar, Karnam Malleswari, Gaurav Ghe, Geet Sethi and Leander Paes sounded the positive note in a year wrecked by scandals and bloodshed ...

Rao Challenged

The year began with one of the most serious challenges to the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, from his one time deputy, Mr. Arjun Singh. Mr. Arjun Singh's resignation from his



Mr. Arjun Singh

ministerial post right after Congress' defeat in the southern States threatened a third split in the party. Mr. Arjun Singh complained that he was disillusioned with the leadership of the party and that there was widespread corruption within the

Congress. The other reason for his parting the ways was the government's failure to prevent the Bahri Masjid demolition as also the tardy pace at which the Rajiv Gandhi assassination investigation was progressing. Along with Mr. N.D. Tiwari, he was seen as becoming a force to reckon with in the politics as it was believed that he had tacit support of Ms. Sonia Gandhi.

In a belated rearguard action, Mr. Rao appointed new party presidents in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and much later in the year, to quell further revolt within the party, gave ministerial berths to several MPs who were seen as Sonia Gandhi loyalists. However, Mr. Rao's troubles were far from over as in the Assembly elections the Congress Party suffered humiliating defeats in Maha-rashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Though the Arjun Singh-N.D. Tiwari combine turned out to be a damp squib, Mr. Rao's troubles are not over. Now, as he takes the party to the general elections, many are seriously doubting his ability to lead the party to victory.



Madhuri Dixit Personality Of The Year

Her three Filmfare awards are proof that Madhuri Dixit isn't simply a knockdown beauty. Her biggest hit, obviously, has been *Hum Aapke Hain Kaun* for which she received her third Filmfare award for the best actress. The movie is said to have so far grossed an unbelievable Rs. 125 crore making it the most successful Hindi film of the century. *Beta* won her the Filmfare award in 1993 and the first award came in 1990 with *Dil*. It is thus not surprising why she is considered one of the most successful actresses ever.

These successes proved another point: That Madhuri can hold together a film all on her own, without the support of her co-stars. None of the present-day heroes or heroines have that vital screen presence which can lure the crowds to the theatre. A Madhuri Dixit release, good or bad, is enough to make people queue up outside cinema halls. Which is saying something in this age of multistarrers.

Another Debacle for Congress

In the second phase of the Assembly elections, Mr. Narasimha Rao's Congress once again felt the heat from the opposition parties and was marginalised in many States. But the real hot wave came from the Bharatiya Janata Party which romped home to an absolute majority in Gujarat and was able to form a government in alliance with the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. In the Lok Sabha, the BJP's gains were evident



Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao

having increased its presence from a meagre two seats in 1984 to 119 in the 1991 elections.

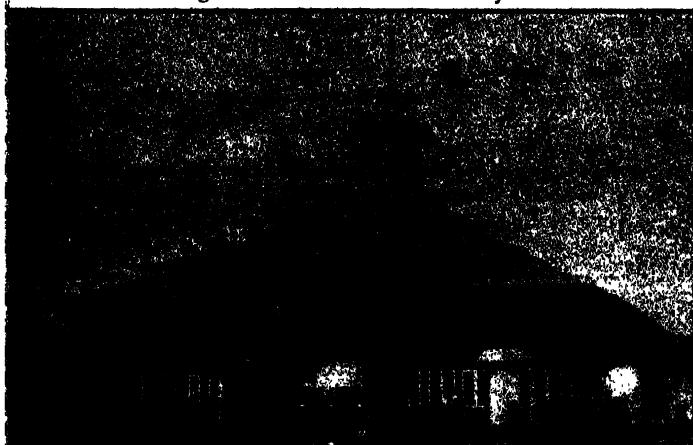
The drubbing that Janata Dal received in Orissa put paid its dreams of reviving the National Front. The party leadership has drawn up ambitious plans to become a national force after its impressive showin in Karnataka and Bihar and of its ally, the Telugu Desam, in Andhra Pradesh. The BJP's success in Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and its existing solid base in the northern region clearly showed that after the Congress (I), it was the only party with a truly India appeal and it looked all set to expand its horizons by exposing the corruption in the Congress party in the 1996 general elections.

In Bihar, it was Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav's magic which worked again. In fact, for the first time in 34 years, a government completed five-year term and was voted back to power. Though Bihar must be the most difficult State to govern, Mr. Yadav had an air of confidence around him. At least to his credit must go the fact that for the first time since Independence a party and a leader had brought some semblance of political stability to the State.

1995 At A Glance

A Setback in the Valley

The burning down of the sacred shrine at Charar-e-Sharief on May 11 came as another blow to the already deteriorating situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Political observers felt that it would change the course of the six-



File photo of Charar-e-Sharief shrine in Kashmir valley which was set on fire by pro-Pak Kashmiri militants in the early hours of May 11, 1995

year-long secessionist movement in the Valley. In protest against the burning down of the sacred shrine, houses and government buildings were burnt in Srinagar and Anantnag. Forces had to move in to prevent further damage.

Like the shrine, the prospects of an early peace also went up in smoke. So did the Government's hopes of kick-starting the political process. Early elections now seemed improbable though the Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, put on a brave face and asserted that he would recover from the setback.

However, a bigger blow was to come with a spate of abductions. On July 4, a little-known outfit calling itself 'Al-Faran' kidnapped five foreign tourists, two Americans, two Britons and a German. Though one American escaped, the next day the militants struck again in Zojibal area near Pahalgam and took captive a Norwegian tourist, Hans Christian Ostro.

The government refused to yield to the abductors' demand. On August 13, Ostro was found dead with his head chopped off. But as the year came to an end, the kidnappers' outfit came under increasing pressure and the army had reasons to believe that Al-Faran had handed the four hostages to local militants or abandoned them somewhere in the high ranges.

Assassination of Beant Singh

As the State's history goes, a bomb blast should not be a very serious happening. But

this one almost blew away Punjab's peace which had been restored so painstakingly. On August 31, a powerful bomb blast killed the State's Chief Minister, Beant Singh, and 15 others.

The bomb exploded when the 73-year-old Chief Minister, surrounded by National Security Guard commandos, emerged from the Punjab and Haryana Civil Secretariat. There was a deafening explosion as everything in sight blew to smithereens and plunged the ten-storey building into darkness. Beant Singh's body was barely identifiable in the smouldering heap and had to be identified by the *Kara*. Claiming responsibility, the

Babbar Khalsa said in a fax message to newspaper offices, "By betraying the Sikh community, Beant Singh was at the top of our hit list, thus earning for himself a death sentence."

Though the police rounded up a number of people suspected to have had a hand in the killing, the incident sent shock waves in Punjab which had enjoyed three years of relative calm. However, Mr. Harcharan Singh Brar, who assumed the

office of the Chief Minister, managed to bring the State back to normalcy. As the year rolled out, there were dark fears that militancy had only been scotched, but not killed.

Indo-U.S. Ties on Low Ebb

Indo-American relations touched a new low following Washington's decision to release defence material worth \$368 million (Rs. 1180 crore) to Pakistan. India's protests notwithstanding, the Clinton administration went ahead with the delivery.

Besides straining the relations between India and America, the move was likely to start an arms race in the subcontinent as Mr. Narasimha Rao had warned Mr. Clinton in his letter. The Indian government was being forced to reconsider its nuclear option. There was panic in American political circles when the American spy satellites reported a flurry of scientific activity in the Pokharan nuclear test site in Rajasthan.

Though the Indian government described the report as "highly speculative", the Clinton administration warned that a nuclear test would shake up the regional balance and doom the global test ban treaty. Some American analysts said that the Indian Congress Party, facing a threat from the BJP in the upcoming general elections, could use the nuclear option to gain an edge in the polls. The U.S. government also imposed informal sanctions on India on major bilateral arms sales.

Political Upheaval in U.P.

In a coup of sorts, the Bahujan Samaj party pulled the rug from under the feet of Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, and joined hands with the Bharatiya Janata Party to form a coalition government. The 39-year-old Ms. Mayawati was sworn in as the State's first Dalit Chief Minister. Political observers felt that if the marriage of convenience lasted it would have a far-reaching impact and there would be caste realignments across party lines at the national level. The BJP, which relies primarily on the upper caste votes of Brahmins and Thakurs, was ideologically at loggerheads with the BSP, which has the support of Dalits and has been reviling the upper castes.

But the BSP-BJP honeymoon was short-lived. Ms. Mayawati's 136-day rule came to an abrupt end on October 17. The BJP did not just pull out of the government but also became a bitter enemy of BSP. As the year came to an end, the State had come under the President's rule.

Kashmir Package Flops

With an eye on the oncoming general elections, Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, began setting in motion the process of holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir. A pre-election package was offered to the Valley, which was rejected by all the political parties which charged that Mr. Rao's offer had nothing to do with autonomy. They said it was a repetition of the status quo that diluted the autonomy which Kashmir was promised under Article 370. Dr. Farooq Abdullah, seen by some as a moderate, too, rejected Rao's package.

The Prime Minister lost further face when the Election Commission turned down the Central proposal for elections in Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission said that it was not looking at how elections would be conducted, but said that it had reasons to believe that the elections in such a scenario might not be free and fair. Though the Election Commissioners, Mr. G.V.G. Krishnamurthy and Mr. M.S. Gill, felt that no major improvement could be expected in the immediate future, the Commission was one when it came to calling off elections in the Valley.

NTR's Woes

A mass revolt against Ms. Lakshmi Parvati's high-handedness triggered off a split in Andhra Pradesh's ruling Telugu Desam Party, pitting Mr. N.T. Rama Rao against his son-in-law, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu. The fallout of the feud resulted in a serious setback to the political fortunes of the 73-year-old NTR. More seriously, it put in jeopardy the National Front's ambitious plans to project itself as a viable anti-Congress and anti-BJP political force. The man who benefited most from the bitter squabble was NTR's third son-in-law and Finance Minister, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu, who became the new Chief Minister of the State.

Just nine months after he came to power on a massive wave of anti-Congress vote,

NTR now was suddenly an isolated political figure having lost his post, a large part of his following and much of his appeal. In December 1994, when his TDP won 224 of the 295 seats, the general belief was that the actor-politician was becoming the most powerful regional leader of India.

Now, after the revolt from within, his support had dwindled to 36 MLAs. The root cause for this feud was NTR's controversial second wife, Ms. Lakshmi Parvati. Her alleged interference in the day-to-day working of the party as well as State politics, in a bid to build her own support cadre, brought about the downfall of Telugu Desam's supremo.

The 45-year-old Naidu, known for his shrewd political mind and administrative and organisational skills was sworn in as the 17th Chief Minister of the State on September 1. Thus a new era began in the politics of Andhra Pradesh with Mr. Naidu taking over the reins of power in a bloodless coup which ended—at least for the time being—the political ambitions of NTR. The decline and fall of NTR spelt doom for the unity efforts of the National Front which was planning to project itself as the only viable party as opposed to the alleged fanaticism of BJP and the corruption in the Congress.

The Enron Imbroglio

The Enron Development Corporation's 2,015 MW power project at Dabhol in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra became a major cause of controversy in 1995. After a tense, long drawn-out drama, the coalition government of Shiv Sena and BJP cancelled the project ignoring the wider implications of breaching the sanctity of an international contract. This put the Centre and the Finance Ministry in an unenviable position as the issue threatened to slow down the pace of liberalisation.

However, a few months later, the Maharashtra government relented after the Enron Development Corporation threatened to press for damages of around Rs. 1,000 crore for cancelling the power project at Dabhol. This brought the State Government and Enron back on to the negotiating table.

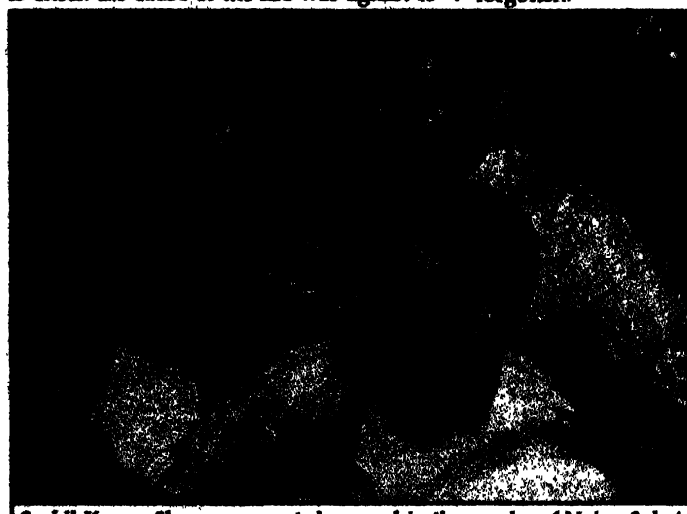
A six-member technocrats' committee recommended several modifications in the agreement, including scaling down both the total project cost, by nearly \$365 million, and the capital cost per MW from Rs. 4.2 crore to Rs. 2.62 crore; increasing the exportable capacity from 2,015 MW to 2,183 MW; reducing the power tariff from Rs. 2.40 per unit to Rs 1.89 per unit; and offering a 30 per cent stake at par in Dabhol Power Company (DPC) to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB).

The Enron company offered to match the tariff of other competitively bid projects in Maharashtra. Especially the Reliance Industries Patanganga project which said it would supply electricity at the rate of Rs. 2.10 per unit. Enron also agreed to change the fuel from distillates to naphtha, which would help the company lower costs by about 15-20 paise per unit. And it also agreed to make the State government a shareholding partner in the project. Thus, in the end, it was all kudos for the Maharashtra

government which was seen as the victor because it had managed to arm-twist Enron to lower the cost of power by a substantial margin.

Tandoor Murder Case

In a case which sent shock waves throughout the country, 29-year-old Naina Sahni was murdered and then burnt in a restaurant *tandoor* in New Delhi. The case may have never come to light but for the screams of a woman who saw the flames rising from the government-owned Ashok Yatri Niwas. A policeman on duty who went to check the cause of the fire was aghast to



Susheel Kumar Sharma, suspected accused in the murder of Naina Sahni, being produced by the police at Patiala House Court on July 12, 1995

see human limbs being burnt in a *tandoor* at the hotel's outdoor Bagiya restaurant which was run by former Delhi Youth Congress president, Mr. Susheel Sharma, the husband of Naina Sahni.

Police launched a massive manhunt for Sharma but to no avail. After nine days, however, Sharma voluntarily surrendered in Bangalore and said he had no clue as to who had murdered Naina Sahni. He claimed he was on a "pilgrimage" to the south and could never imagine that his wife would be brutally killed in his absence. Sharma is now in prison and undergoing trial.

Death in Custody

He was once known as the biscuit king. He had a fleet of the most expensive cars, reserved a box at Wimbledon where he entertained royalty and had connections at the highest places round the world. But Rajan Pillai was something more than that. He was a man who was heavily in debt, in fact, "up to the expensive suit he wore," according to a close aide.

Rajan Pillai became a fugitive when he fled Singapore for Bombay on April 10, a few hours before he was to be convicted by a Singapore court to a probable 14-year imprisonment on 23 counts of breach of trust—and one of cheating. Once in India, he surrendered before the Trivandrum additional chief judicial magistrate and secured bail. The bail was quashed by the division bench of the Kerala High Court on June 22 and an extradition court was

appointed, which issued a non-bailable warrant. The CBI sleuths apprehended him while he was staying at Delhi's Le Meridien hotel.

Pillai was put in Tihar jail where he is dangerously ill. But all his pleas for medical attention were brushed aside. On July 5, two days after his arrest, he began vomiting and had signs of liver cirrhosis. Tihar jail was not equipped to handle the case, but this was not brought to the attention of the court. Pillai's condition deteriorated and two days later he died. The negligence of the authorities brought into sharp focus the human rights violations. But as the year came to close, everything seemed to have been forgotten.

As the Commission of Inquiry into the circumstances over the death of Rajan Pillai was still working, with evidence still being collected from inmates from Tihar jail, the widow of Rajan Pillai, Ms. Nina Pillai, announced her intention to contest the ensuing Lok Sabha elections to uphold human rights in the light of the ordeal Pillai had gone through his last days in prison. Meanwhile the Government of Singapore withdrew all the cases against Pillai in December.

Telecom Scandal

On the political front, the scenario was bleak as the year came to an end. The Congress party was in the dock again and looked headed for serious trouble. The man in the dock was the Communication Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram, who, the opposition parties alleged had favoured Himachal Futuristic Communications Limited (HFC) to operate basic telecom services.

The Company had bid for nine circles at when the tenders were opened, its bids were the highest—at Rs. 85,000 crore, their bids being an incredible Rs. 50,000 crore more than the nearest bidder. The company's ability to raise the colossal amount was doubted and the government declared that no company could bid for more than three circles thus allegedly saving HFCL the problem of raising the funds. HFCL is said to have been allowed to choose the three circles it wanted to operate in and the companies were asked to re-bid.

Most of the other bidders went up in arms against the rebidding and the opposition parties looking for a scandal in the election year got one. The winter session of Parliament was virtually washed out as no work could be done because of the telecom issue. The major opposition parties threatened to take the issue to the streets even as the Supreme Court was asked to arbitrate. At the end of the year, the Narasimha Rao government was saddled with yet another scandal which could become the most important weapon

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outbeat the Congress with during the election campaign.

Woes of Chandraswami

The controversial teflon-coated Guru Chandraswami finally met his match when the Jain Commission investigating the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case began interrogating him. After years of living a high-profile life, the Swami sought the security of silence as he was being investigated. An advocate, Mr. Zile Singh Chauhan, had filed an affidavit in the court that Chandraswami had conspired with foreign intelligence agencies in the killing of Rajiv Gandhi.

During the hearings, Chandraswami was jittery and nervous. Gone was his raggadocio. Instead, he was visibly tense while being cross-questioned by the commission's chairman, Justice (retd) Dilip Chand Jain. "How can anyone forget whether he was arrested or not?" asked Justice Jain when the godman said he did not remember whether he was arrested in 1972. Justice Jain remarked: "What kind of a myasi are you? I'm sure you don't suffer from memory loss. If you don't give straight answers, we will assume you are not telling the truth." Later he admitted that he was arrested in 1972 in Hyderabad in a cheating case.

There were official charges against the 46-year-old Swami, which included FERA violations, forgery, income-tax concealment, international arms deals and giving shelter to a criminal. In a belated move, local authorities of Delhi issued a showcause notice asking him why it should not knock down an illegal outhouse the Swami had built in his palatial ashram in the capital. The Swami himself obliged when he had the structure brought down. But the troubles of Chandraswami were far from over and all he could do was hope for some divine miracle in 1996.

Firozabad Rail Tragedy

In one of the worst train accidents in post-independent India, the Purushottam Express, hugging its way from Puri at a speed of over 100 kmph rammed into the Delhi-bound Malindi Express just outside the Firozabad station, 40 km from Agra. There was darkness and chaos all around, but as day broke on August 20, the bloody enormity of what had happened became clear under which were buried the mangled bodies.

Three rescue operations were in full swing to retrieve the dead bodies. The tragedy resulted in the death of 305 passengers; and 93 were injured, some seriously. The Railway Ministry set up an enquiry.

Though he did not succumb to the demand of some MPs to resign on moral grounds, Mr. Jaffer Sharief had to go from the ministry when he was made a minister without a

portfolio. He later resigned saying that he could not sit idle.

INSAT-2C Launched

Yet another success story was added to India's Space history with the successful launch of the third indigenous satellite, INSAT-2C, from the South American seaport of Kourou on December 7, put into space by the French rocket Ariane-4.



French Ariane 441 launch vehicle lifts off from its Kourou base in French Guyana, on December 7, 1995. The 81st Ariane placed into orbit INSAT-2C for India

INSAT-2C was seen as a very important satellite from Indian point of view as it would considerably enhance the country's telecommunication services. It would also extend television coverage of areas beyond India's boundaries and provide better weather coverage. The introduction of mobile telecom services in most of the Indian cities has become a distinct possibility with INSAT-2C.

The satellite has joined three other satellites by ISRO—INSAT-ID, INSAT-2A and INSAT-2B which have been providing telecommunication, television and weather services to India. The satellite with an overall structure of 2.3 metres by 2.5 metres by 2.7 metres is expected to last seven years.

Geslitand Mine Disaster

If the train accident was one of the worst in years so was a mishap at the Geslitand

Mines in Dhanbad. It left 64 miners dead. On September 24 at 11.30 in the morning the evacuation alarm went up as the water from Katri river rushed into the mine. The miners pulled the rope indicating they should be lifted out immediately as the waters were rising. But there was no response from the top for over two hours. That was because none of the two men supposed to be on guard duty were allegedly present.

The Dhanbad police registered a case against the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCL), which owns the Geslitand mine. Among the 14 officials named were Chief General Manager, Mr. R. Khanna, Additional General Manager, Mr. P.C. Sood, and Chief Mining Engineer, Mr. V. Kumar—all charged under Section 304 of the IPC (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and a criminal act committed by several persons with a common intention). According to investigation, safety norms were being flouted at the mines and basic precautionary measures were not being adhered to. After the Chasnala tragedy in 1973, when 375 people were drowned to death, this was the second worst tragedy in the last 22 years.

Dabwali Fire Tragedy

Over 400 people, bulk of them children perished when fire engulfed a *pandal* where the annual function of a school was being held at the Rajiv Marriage Palace in the market town of Mandi Dabwali in district Sirsa of Haryana on December 23. Over 350 children of the local D.A.V. School suffered serious burn injuries.

The site had been hired by the school authorities for the annual day function. Little did the school authorities, the students and the parents know that an occasion of joy would turn into a gruesome tragedy. Initial reports attributed the fire to a short circuit, and the Government instituted a CBI enquiry into the cause of the tragedy.

The State of Haryana observed three days of mourning over the loss of innocent lives as the nation went through a trauma over a catastrophe that could have been avoided.

Fires Rage in Krishna-Godavari

The start of the year saw a blow-out at the Pasarlapudi drilling site in the Krishna-Godavari basin of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and fires started raging. Coming within a couple of years of a fire at Komarada, also in East Godavari district, in March 1993, it once again exposed ONGC's lack of preparedness to combat such fires. Over Rs. 20 crore worth of equipment was damaged in the fire besides a daily loss of Rs. 17 lakh worth of gas which was going up in smoke. It took a team of Indian experts and an American company, Niel Adams Fire Fighters Inc., to put out the worst fire in the history of ONGC.

Stock Markets in Disarray

After the Harshad Mehta fiasco, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), was once again in rough weather in

1990. In April, it issued show-cause notice to Pavan Sachdeva of M.S. Shoes for misleading investors and rigging the markets. He was soon arrested thereafter. The charges against him included fraudulent misleading of investors on the pricing of his Rs. 428-crore public issue and of rigging the markets to hike up the price of his shares.

Later, Reliance Industry Limited too came in the eye of the storm due to the issuance of duplicate shares. The government relented to a strong opposition demand of asking the SEBI and the Department of Company Affairs to investigate the matter which, according to many experts, had partly resulted in the plummeting of the stock markets and of the small investors having lost their faith in the markets.

Iqbal Memon in Police Net

The Indian investigating agencies scored a major catch when the British police arrested Iqbal Mohammed Memon at his bungalow in Hornchurch in Essex and later extradited him to India. The Dubai-based narcotics kingpin is said to have controlled the mandrax smuggling from India to Africa. He was also alleged to have had ties with powerful Pakistani drug syndicates operating on the borders of Gujarat and Rajasthan. In fact, Memon is considered a bigger wanted man than even Dawood Ibrahim.

Memon alias Mirchi had been wanted in India by the Narcotics Cell of the Bombay Police for smuggling of around 7,000 kg of methaqualone in September 1993 and January 1994. He was also wanted in connection with the murder of Amar Bhaskar Suvama, who was the manager of Memon's Eden Fine Rice Mill in England. He is also alleged to have been an important link in the Bombay Blast Case.

Total Solar Eclipse

It was a sight for the Gods, as Dr. Yashpal, one of the country's foremost scientists, put it. Some considered it a bad omen while others said it was the manifestation of the powers that be. On October 24, a day after Diwali, India was treated to a rare sight of the sun being eclipsed by the moon.

The celestial manifestation appeared in all its glory at the Diamond Harbour in West Bengal for a full 77 seconds and across a 2,000-km band—through Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar.

Foreign Luxury Cars

India seemed to be the country of new opportunity for the hawk-eyed auto giants of the world. Foreign car makers began vying to beat their competitors and hastily set up shop in India. 1995 saw some strategic alliances of overseas car manufacturers with their Indian counterparts, either for assembling kits or joint-venture manufacturing and ensuring that the end product was suitably modified for Indian road conditions.

Apart from Suzuki, which has an unassailable lead over others, the new entrants include America's General Motors

which established a joint venture with Hindustan Motors, while Daimler-Benz has collaborated with Tata Engineering and Locomotive (TELCO) to assemble vehicles. Germany's Volkswagen has struck an alliance with Eicher Motors, a leader in the Indian tractor-making companies. The two companies are now conducting a high-powered survey to determine which of the Volkswagen model would be best suited to India. Similarly, Peugeot-Citroen teamed up with Premier Automobiles, while its French rival Renault chose Mahindra as its partner. The South Korean auto giant, Daewoo Motors, established a joint venture with Delhi Cloth Mills (DCM). The first Cielo rolled out of the company's newly set up Surajpur (near Delhi) plant on July 29.

However, the star of the Indian auto road show was still the Suzuki-Maruti. Such was its domination that it in the near future, it would be near-impossible for others to reach its level though they may cut into its demand, especially where the 1000cc-plus category of cars is concerned.

Sanjay Dutt Gets Bail

Sanjay Dutt, Prisoner No. 175 in Bombay's Arthur Road Jail, was finally freed on bail after 15 months and 14 days in prison. On October 17, innumerable fans stood outside the jail for a glimpse of Sanjay Dutt. Such was the tumultuous crowd that the iron gate of the jail collapsed under the weight of the humanity collected there.



Sanjay Dutt

Reversing the order of TADA Judge, Mr. Justice J.N. Patel, who had denied bail to Sanjay, the Supreme Court said that it was granting bail to him because a government review committee had recommended bail in "deserving cases" and, according to the CBI,

Sanjay qualified for that category.

The judgement was seen as bringing to an end the debate on TADA (Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act). Sanjay Dutt's arrest case had not just ignited passionate discussion among legal and political luminaries but helped focus attention on the alleged misuse of the Act by the law enforcement authorities.

Keeping in mind the hornet's nest which the alleged misuse of TADA had stirred, the Supreme Court on September 23, 1995 re-interpreted the law, which helped several detainees get bail under Section 5 of the Act for illegally possessing firearms in notified areas. Though the re-interpretation had come after Sanjay Dutt challenged the legality of Section 5, he himself could not be acquitted. But for him the happy day dawned on October 17 when he set foot outside the jail as a free man after the Supreme Court judgement.

Tendulkar Joins the Millionaire Club

In one of the biggest sports deals ever, the Indian cricket wonder, Sachin Tendulkar, signed a mega-million-dollar contract with

WorldTel. With the estimated \$ 7.5-million (Rs. 27 crore) deal with WorldTel, Tendulkar became the highest earner in cricket, ahead of Shane Warne of Australia and the We Indian sensation, Brian Lara.

Way back in 1989, when he first burst upon the Indian scene at the age of 17, Tendulkar became the youngest Indian to play Test cricket. And before his 18th birthday, he had become the youngest in India and the second youngest cricketer ever to score a century.



Sachin Tendulkar

Ever since then, cricket lovers have been watching his performance with awe and disbelief. He has been hounded by fans for autographs and photographs. But the cricketing wonderkid is continuing his unfazed, manifesting the potentialities of maestro in the making. From England, Sharjah to Australia and from Zimbabwe, New Zealand and South Africa, Sach Tendulkar's fire brand aggression has become a topic of hot debate, his feats on the turf an essential part of modern day cricket folklore.

Malleswari: Lifting Weight and Medals

India's weightlifting prodigy, Karnam Malleswari, brought laurels to the country the World Weightlifting Championship Guangzhou in China. Malleswari, India's top ranked weight lifter set a new record in the 54-kg category. In fact, before the start of the championship, she was ranked number one in the world by the authoritative *World Weightlifting* magazine, official organ of the world weightlifting federation.

For the first time in the history of Indian women weightlifting, has anyone topped the world rankings. Now Malleswari, with her incredible feat of bagging three golds as setting a new world record in jerk, has not just retained her world title but created new standard in women's weight lifting.

Indeed, Malleswari has been bringing laurels to India for some years now. Earlier at the Asian Weightlifting Championship Pusan in Korea, Malleswari annexed three golds in the 54-kg class and though her efforts were much below the Asian Games level she ensured that she had a comfortable 1 kg margin over her nearest rival, Yuanhong Su of China. What thrilled the crowd was her 90-kg heave in snatch and 107.5 kg clean and jerk.

The 20-year-old Malleswari, who hails from Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh, is an employee of the Food Corporation of India. She has maintained her brilliant performance ever since her initiation into the sport in 1989 when she was just 14. Her debut in Udaipur was sensational where she annexed six national marks and after that there has been no looking back.

In 1992, in the Asian Championship in Thailand, she picked up three silver medals and later in the Melbourne World

1995 At A Glance

Weightlifting Championship, she won three bronze medals. In the Hiroshima Asian Games, she finished second to a Chinese girl. In all the three events she participated in. And at the 1994 Istanbul World Championship she struck gold. Today, Lalawari is ranked number one in the world. With her total of 202.5 kg in Guangzhou she has equalled the world mark set by Chinese lifter, Zhang Zang.

It comes as no surprise that she has set her sights at the Olympics. She trains over 10 hours a day but to be fighting fit for the Olympics she is now both enhancing her levels of training. And it would surprise no one if she came back with a medal from Atlanta as she has promised she would.

Year of the Satellite Channels

The year witnessed the entry of large number of new players on the satellite television scene raising the number of channels on TV sets to over three dozen. There are now 15 channels of Doordarshan, eight of Star TV Network, a host of channels from South and latest entrants like Sony, ESPN, Discovery, NEPC, YES, India TV, TNT and ABNI. Obviously, with such a crowded scenario as the backdrop, it has been a year of satellite channels, offering multiple choices to the viewers.

Each channel vied with the other to devise programmes which involved the viewer. While shows were planned with live studio audiences, there appeared to be a sort of race among the rival channels to telecast same shows which offered prizes—the concept initially pioneered by Zee TV in *Tol Ke Bol*.

The new players, like Sony and ESPN, enjoyed the advantage of being on hot bird—PAS4 satellite. In fact, ESPN, the 24-hour sports channel bought exclusive cricket rights of India—New Zealand Test Series, Benson and Hedges triangular tournament in Australia and India's forthcoming England tour.

The year also witnessed the virtual comeback of MTV through DD Metro months after it went off the air in early 1994, replaced by Rupert Murdoch's 'V' Channel. Now it has started its test signals for an independent channel on PAS-4 heralding a MTV-V war. The year 1996 would also witness a dedicated business news channel with a focus on India. Called 'Asia Business News India' it is a joint venture between Dow Jones and Raghav Behl's TV18.

1995 was not just a year of new channels. But it also witnessed the established players like Zee TV and Star TV consolidating their positions in the wake of new threat from the sky. Star TV resorted to India specific programmes and an innovative pricing mechanism to push up its earnings to an estimated Rs. 56 crore from Rs. 37 crore last year.

But clearly the ultimate winner was Doordarshan which transformed itself into a market-savvy network. The year saw this sleeping giant fighting back aggressively. The new strategy formulated by the I & B Mandarins paid rich dividends in the form of the transformation of a dud public broadcasting network into a real commercial organisation in the broadcasting business dictated by market forces.

Bollywood Hits Back at TV

A new scene dawned on the Bombay film industry as it began to realise that audiences were rejecting vulgarity and violence and lapping up gentle love stories and musicals. Hum Aapke Hain Kaun was the harbinger of this change. The three-hour-long love story changed the course of Bollywood as

it raced to do business of over Rs. 125 crore to become the highest grosser ever in the history of Indian cinema. Cinema-goers, long fed on a diet of blood and gore, thronged to the halls to see films strong on musical scores with romance as the underlying theme.

Mani Ratnam's Bombay treated on the risky theme of a love story between a Muslim girl and a Hindu boy and came up trumps with a business of Rs. 15 crore. Ram Gopal Verma's Rangeela propped up the careers of Urmila Matondkar, Aamir Khan and Jackie Shroff with its stunning songs and visuals. And most recently, Ravi Chopra's Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge hit the jackpot thanks to its rivetting music, a credible love story and excellent performances. Trade pundits were already predicting that it would match the business of Hum Aapke Hain Kaun.

Indeed, it looked like the Bombay filmworld had finally found the elusive formula to pull out people from in front of their television sets and get them back in the movie halls. And it seemed to be eminently succeeding.

Hussain's Madhuri Fixation

He said he was Fida on Madhuri Dixit. He had seen *Hum Aapke Hain Kaun* 55 times just because of her. And to prove his love he painted her in different poses—Madhuri as Menaka with Vishwamitra, Madhuri with Meryl Streep and Clint Eastwood on Horseback below, Madhuri as Radha with Nand Lala. Madhuri playing tennis at Wimbledon.

The 80-year-old Maqbool Fida Hussain, the country's most celebrated artist finally got what he wanted—countrywide publicity for his labour of love. As he says, "Madhuri lit the fire of creation in me." That is a fixation which Hussain would find difficult to shed in years to come even as Madhuri rules the world of Bollywood like a queenbee.

The International Scene

Through much of 1995 the world looked ravaged and war-torn. Though a peace agreement was hammered at the intervention of Americans between the warring regions of Bosnia, violence spread its octopus-like tentacles in other parts of the world. It manifested itself in the killing of the Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, who was being seen as the new apostle of peace in the Middle East. In Nigeria, the repressive regime of Sani Abacha sentenced to death author and environmentalist, Ken Saro-Wiwa. Strikes marred peace in France and recession and unemployment continued to plague much of Europe. There was blood on the streets of Pakistan through most of the year as the ethnic violence escalated in Karachi.

The British royal family added another bitter chapter to its bickerings when Princess Diana gave a wide-ranging interview on the BBC. Boris Yeltsin, the steady political figure of Russia, came down with a serious heart problem and his chances of winning another term in office seems remote. American President Bill Clinton's decision to supply arms to Pakistan was condemned by India which began re-examining its nuclear option. In Sri Lanka, the government waged a determined war to rid the country of 'Tigers'.

However, in a world of strife, there were some bright spots as well. The good news of the year was the release of Myanmar's most famous prisoner, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi. The worldwide Internet became a reality in 1995 and spread cheer among computer users. Imran Khan, one of the most eligible bachelors of the world, got down to wedded bliss at last. And the surviving Beatles re-united to bring together a new anthology of their songs. Indeed, 1995 was a year of mixed blessings with the world hoping that 1996 would bring in more happy cheers....

Peace Forced on Bosnia

Peace was finally given a chance in the war-torn region of Bosnia. On November 28, a complex peace agreement was signed in Dayton, Ohio, in America, which finally came as some sort of a relief to the people of Bosnia who had led a life of hell for almost four years.

The peace treaty will not be implemented by either the Serbs, Croats or Bosnian Muslims, as none trusts the other. It would be enforced by 60,000 NATO troops—in the largest operation of its kind since World War II.

Political observers, however, felt that in the whole deal the main losers would be the Bosnian Muslims and the Serbs. The clear

gainer was Croatia which had lost territory though the leaders hoped that too would be handed back to them in the near future.

Though the Muslims pressed for a unified state for themselves, the Serbs and the Croats, the proposal was struck down as the Muslims wanted a dominant part in the unified state because they were the majority
(Continued on page 83)

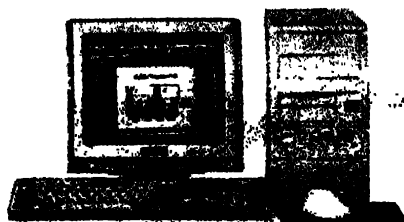


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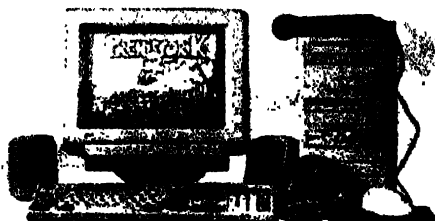
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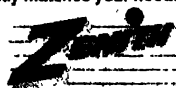
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SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Beauty Contests at the national and international levels have been all the rage for quite some time and the organisations and the moving spirits behind these contests have rendered a great service to society by "discovering" young women with stunning beauty and a sense of concern for the society around them; many of the "Miss India" or, for that matter "Miss World" or "Miss Universe" title holders have moved to fresh pastures like designing, acting, or social work to work for causes larger than life.

We, in *Competition Success Review*, have moved over to an untrodden field, to the best of our knowledge, not only in India, but even abroad, in a noble endeavour in search of talent: brains that could change the face of our country, in pursuance of the basic objectives, for the realisation of which *Competition Success Review* was launched 32 years ago.

The path-breaking venture announced by us in November 1995 regarding the launching of the prestigious CSR SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 to select the Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996 could be hailed as an integral part of our mission to serve the cause of millions of youth in our country striving for success in a vast range of fields.

The Contest has already stirred up an overwhelming response from all over India as is evident from the deluge of entries for the ALL INDIA ESSAY CONTEST, the Stage I of the Contest.

Competition Success Review is introducing from this issue onwards four essays on different topics every month contributed by the first and second prize winners in the women's category and men's category of the essay contest.

The first prize winner of the essay contest in the women's category is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH while the first prize winner of the essay contest in the men's category is declared MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.

We are sure that these topics—as many as four—contributed by those adjudged as the most brilliant at the national level and published *month after month* in *Competition Success Review* will be a PLUS FEATURE.

Our Surprise Package For Winners

- ★ Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers and Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his can look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons only) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Another surprise for the Intellectuals Of The Month: each will receive a cash award of Rs. 500 and a trophy.

The vouchers for the stay in Mahabaleshwar are transferable and will be valid for three months.

- ★ The second prize winners of the Essay Contest will each receive books worth Rs. 750 and a cash award of Rs. 750.
- ★ The 12 consolation prize winners in both women's and men's categories (24 in all) will each receive books worth Rs. 300 and a certificate.

ALL THE PRIZE WINNERS: Ms. Super Brain and Mr. Super Brain, the finalists, Ms. Intellectuals and Mr. Intellectuals, all the second prize winners and consolation prize winners will be awarded CERTIFICATES.

(For details see our announcement on CSR Super Brains of India Contest 1996 on page 104 in this issue)



CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Population Growth In India How To Check It?

Ms. S. Jayashree (b. 1972) is a science postgraduate, presently working for doctorate in the Department of Applied Geology, University of Madras, Madras. She has participated in a number of inter-collegiate State-level debates and elocution competitions and won meritorious awards and certificates. She qualified in GATE 94 with a percentile of 98.35 and secured all-India sixth rank.

In this essay, Ms. Jayashree observes that a uniform solution to the population problem in India is not possible on account of the different socio-



Ms. S. Jayashree
MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH
CONTEST 1 — TOPIC 1

cultural and economic differences existing in the Nation. She presents a multi-pronged approach, covering areas of education of adolescents, grassroots-level planning, involvement of NGOs, registration of marriages. Ms. Jayashree is the first winner in the women's category and is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to a diploma in the remaining stages of Super Brains Of India Contest 1996, as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue. Congratulations, Ms. Jayashree.

WITH A POPULATION OF 846.30 million as on the sunrise of March 1, 1991, India's share in the world population has increased to 16 per cent from 15.2 per cent in 1981. With this, every sixth person in the world is now an Indian. So large is India's share of world population and so significant is our contribution to world population growth, that it would not be too much of an exaggeration to say that a solution to India's population problem would, in a large measure, amount to a solution of the world's population problem.

An increasing population gives rise to basic problems of food, cloth and shelter. The growth of population is a hindrance in the path of progress, eating away the fruits of development. It creates unemployment and leads to wasteful expenditure. Population is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed. The decline in the death rate, and the evolution of the birth rate are two variables, the combination of which has had varied consequences, especially for the rhythm of growth of population.

Population growth is related to such issues as the determinants of growth of labour force, women as a factor in labour supply, aggregate savings, importance of births averted for the family and national economy, health care, educational planning to meet the needs of growing youth population, deforestation and damage to the environment and so on. The increasing population absorbs developmental gains and thereby frustrates efforts to improve levels of mental gains and levels of living. "Development" covers a far wider spectrum and aims at improving the quality of life so that "development" cannot always be measured in economic terms only. As Leon

Tabah says, "Ideally, I would like to see more demographers on planning commissions. The benefits would be great: we would have a better anticipation of what will occur in different development programmes." It is the population growth rate which determines the developmental need of the different sectors of the economy.

India was the first country in the world to have a state-sponsored population control programme; a provision of Rs. 6.5 million was made in the First Five-Year Plan itself. Since then, Government of India has been increasing the outlay on family planning in each Plan, raising it to Rs. 65,000 million in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97). Initially, during the 1950s, we started with the clinical approach, but, in a basically illiterate society, this approach did not make headway. The programme was expanded greatly and the strategy was changed to "community extension" approach, which implied working with the people for whom the programme was meant and involving in it Panchayat Samitis, Village Development Committees, Mahila Mandals, etc. The intra-uterine device (IUD) was introduced in 1965, which has not succeeded very much. In the 1970s, right from the beginning, we started laying greater emphasis on vasectomies and tubectomies, and the Government introduced the "camp approach" based on the initial success of the Ernakulam experiment. The family planning programme, particularly the sterilisation programme, was picking up steadily during the early 1970s, but it got a rude shock during the Emergency when, it is alleged, that lots of excesses and brutalities were committed in northern India by the bureaucratic machinery in the name of fulfilling targets in

sterilisation operations. The result was that the Congress Government lost the 15 elections and that the family planning programme too suffered a major setback during the 1977-80 period. It started picking up slowly from 1980-81 onward with 2 million acceptors of all types of methods during 1988-89. The Couple Protection Rate (CPR) reached 42 per cent in 1988-89, which 30 per cent was due to sterilisation alone. The CPR improved in all the nine States during 1981-90 and relatively high CPRs (above 50 per cent) were achieved in Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

It is estimated that as a result of achievements under family welfare programme, 44 million births were averted up to March 1981, and above 130 million to March 1991.

Demerits of the Existing Methods

Many demographers, researchers and executives in the field feel that the official programme of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has not made any significant dent; they emphasise the crying need evolving alternative strategies for population stabilisation. The following observations are worth notice:

Our family planning programme is conceptually unsound because it started the wrong end by sterilising women who were 35 plus and already had five or more children. Therefore, there was no basis to expect for a significant dent on the birthrate regardless of the seemingly impressive performance figures dished out by the

Department of Family Welfare. The Ministry is a simplistic statistical exercise in fixing targets for family planning just as targets for steel or cement are set by the Ministries concerned. In this process, the people are left at bay; no consideration is given to the religious susceptibilities of the people, the caste structure, the human settlement pattern, the level of education, the overall health situation, the level of fertility and mortality and, in particular, infant and child mortality, the gender bias reflected in favour of the son complex, the neglect of the girl child, the pattern of in-migration and out-migration, the physical and financial resources of the region, and so on.

Even a cursory examination of demographic trends in a country as vast and varied as India could indicate that the nature of the demographic problem varies immensely from one part of the country to another. In the decade 1971-81, population growth rates were as low as 1.5 per cent in Tamil Nadu and as high as 33 per cent in Rajasthan. The birthrate not only differs significantly between the States but also between rural areas and urban areas within States and between States. When it comes to such crucial parameters of population policy as fertility rate in different regions and groups, we find the variations even more dramatic. The implication is that there is little scope for a uniform all-India population programme, whether in regard to actions which operate on the birthrate or in regard to actions which operate on the death rate. But, to a very large extent, our family planning programmes are more or less uniform throughout the country. Virtually the same package is delivered to the high population growth areas as to the low population growth areas.

For the money we invest in family planning, we deserve a much better marginal rate of return in terms of an accelerated decline in birthrates. In fact, the rate of increase in financial outlays on family planning is not matched by a commensurate decline in birthrates.

The family planning programme in India is largely a sterilisation programme and most couples accept the method when the wife crosses 30 years of age and when couples have more than three living children. The mean age of the wife at husband's vasectomy remains 32 and that at her own tubectomy, at 31.

For long, family planning programme has been a game of chasing people in order to attain "targets" for sterilisation, IUD insertion, and so forth. Target setting was merely a routine item to streamline the programme. Unfortunately, over the years, the target has become an end in itself and the means to achieve a decline in the birthrate. At this point, it is necessary to mention the sinister political implications of a target setting and target fulfilling exercise. The tempo increases in the January-March quarter, as the financial year comes to an end. During 1975-77, an attempt was made to reduce some compulsion on the people though it was not a part of the policy as initiated by the then Prime Minister. The situation today is that there is no compulsion on the people to come for sterilisation. However, there is an element of growing

pressure on the revenue and medical staff to fulfil the targets. This has led to two malpractices:

(i) tendency to over-report the performance of figures; and

(ii) tendency to pressurise the people to come forward for sterilisation.

As a result of Government's propaganda on family planning for the last 30 years or so, the rural masses have become conscious of the need for a small family of, say, two or three children. They support the concept, but when it comes to the practice of family planning, they ensure that two children mean two sons. In short, the rural masses have their own minimum needs programme in terms of the number of sons and the cutoff point is two sons. Since one cannot order only two sons, family building continues till not only the two sons arrive but they also survive. All this means an average family size of five or six.

Remedies for Population Explosion

A completely new approach is to be called for which would focus on the younger generation, especially the unmarried young girls in the age group of 9-18 years, who should be given schooling, skills and capacity to earn and stand on their own. This would enable them to avoid early marriage and have access to knowledge on family planning immediately after marriage. The focus, therefore, should be on the "adolescent girls" rather than on the generation of "exhausted women".

There cannot be one uniform strategy for family welfare for the whole country, nor should family welfare message be the same for all. Detailed planning must be done at the district level. We need to divide the country into different zones where the relevant parameters are specific characteristics of these zones. We would need to go further and adopt programmes to the specific requirements of different socio-economic and ethnic groups. Through such a differential approach to the demographic diversity of India, we will perhaps succeed in effecting a closer connection between the achievement of programme targets and the realisation of policy objectives.

Despite all our efforts, the programme remains essentially an official one and not a people's programme. Family planning is such an intensely personal, private matter that Government agencies can, at best, contribute to raising awareness, creating an ethos and making available the required supplies, but the success of the programme depends upon the personal decision of individual human beings. What we need is a convergence of the national objective of population stabilisation and the couples' perception, especially the women's perception, of the desired family size. This perception is most influenced by the values and ethos of the local community or neighbourhood. How could this be determined monolithically by a central agency? It has to be devised and determined at the grass roots, in the villages, slums and settlements where the people live.

The law prescribing the minimum age of marriage for the girls and boys should be enforced through a system of marriage registration wherein parents or guardians are

required to declare the age of their wards at the time of marriage. Such a step is bound to promote mother's health as well as help in reducing infant mortality besides reducing birthrate.

NGOs directly concerned with family planning should be extended fullest support in terms of human resource, infrastructure and money so that they are able to reach more and more people.

There is also an urgent need of undertaking population education on the widest possible scale at the school and college levels.

It is essential that the family planning programme concentrates more on younger and future couples so that acceptance is largely by women of high fertility span. But spacing methods would require better motivation. Newly married couples may be motivated to postpone their first births to an age beyond 20 years. This motivation might help in the long run to change their attitude in favour of a small family and spacing of births.

Even now it is not too late to design a new family planning programme, a programme which is centered round marriage and family and not geared to the fulfilling of fancy targets and spurious achievements. Commercialisation of the programme should be ruled out. Linking up of the sterilisation programme with antipoverty programmes will ruin both the programmes. A leading fortnightly reported the tragic story of Harijan women aged over 50 who were tubectomised to fulfil the target in U.P. The women had agreed because they wanted houses under the *Indira Awas Yojana*. What has happened in U.P. can happen in other parts of India as well.

Instead of expanding the vast health and family planning infrastructure and creating new bureaucratic positions, the women's organisations should be given the fullest backing to start a social reform movement which will fight the evils of dowry, bride burning, early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, the son-preference complex and the general neglect of women. The Government should concentrate on providing health care to the rural masses not on paper but in reality and also on introducing an innovative social security system for our rural masses and the urban poor.

A two-pronged approach is necessary to make the family planning programme a success: a sustained effort to inculcate a sense of responsible parenthood in our rural masses and a good dose of social security.

Only economic measures can ensure a permanent solution to the problem. Most peasants in India have more children either because they have no stakes in the size of their families due to their poverty or they think that the benefit from an additional child is greater than the cost of his upbringing. In contrast, industrial workers are aware of the difficulties in getting employment and are interested in restricting the size of their family. Moreover, higher productivity in the industrial sector makes one conscious of one's standard of living. If efforts are taken to meet the basic needs of the poor, the poor will not only restrict the size of their families, but also take better care of their children. But will this be possible? Can't the state at least guarantee the right to work and a living wage to everyone?

Ms. Madhuchanda Bhattacharya is a Physics Graduate with additional qualifications in painting and book illustration. She regularly writes poems and articles for newspapers, magazines and radio.

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For more information, contact the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1100 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020-1095. Tel: 212/505-7000. Fax: 212/505-7001. E-mail: info@asme.org. Web: <http://www.asme.org>.

THE UNIVERSE WAS A GREAT canvas on which 'He' (God) sketched the human anatomy. Then, He painted it with 'Love', 'Intelligence', 'Fecundity' and 'Energy'—the four essences—it became 'Life'—The life of human being.

Men have tried to define life from different standpoints. Life is sometimes denoted by activity which is the result of actions and reactions between organisms and environment. All these actions and reactions are directed towards securing self-maintenance and the continuance of the race. Sages, ordinary men and women have wondered what life actually is and what is the real purpose of life and what god really wanted the human being to do? According to the spiritual leaders,

*"Life is real, life is earnest
and the grave is not its goal,
Dust thou and do dust returneth
was not spoken of the soul."*

seeking to realise even a part of these noble objectives, we shall be having a life of fulfilment.

All of us have been entrusted by God with a concrete assignment. And to this end, He has equipped us with unique sets of abilities. There is nobody in the world who remains worthless if he is really eager to do something commendable and when he realises the potentiality with which he is sent to this world. On the other hand, how much so ever talent a person may possess, if he is ambitionless, he gradually becomes a good-for-nothing. Each of us can contribute our bit to the good of the world by bringing out the best in us. According to Tames Mason Brown, "The joy of living comes from immersion in something that we know bigger, better, more enduring and worthier than what we are. We enjoy ourselves only in our work—in our doing, and our best doing is our best enjoyment of life. Labour is the divine law of our existence. We are to play our role on the world stage. Without activity, life would become purposeless and would lose its very basis.

Significance of life is not only survival, or duration but donation.

*"It is not growing like a tree,
In bulk, doth make Man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred
year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and
sere.*

*It was the plant and flower of light
In small proportions we just beauties set
and in short measures life may perfect
be.*

—B. Johnson

Fame makes life immortal—*Kirtir Yasya a Jivati*. We live in deeds not in years. That is why Jesus Christ (33), Swami Vivekanand (39), John Keats (26), Louis Braille (43), Alexander the Great (33), Rani Lakshmi Bai (23) and others have become immortal. They are alive in their works and deeds. They have left their everlasting footprints on the sands of time. We cannot forget them for the 'useful' life they led even though they were cut short in the prime. In the same way, works of the great scientists, who discovered the means to conquer the forces of nature, the philanthropists who worked ceaselessly for others in order to wipe tears from others' eyes, the poets, writers and artists who dedicated themselves to meet the psychological needs of the people, belong particularly to no era but to eternity as the contributions are immortal. They never perish. We remember Albert Einstein, Charles Newton, Archimedes, Galileo; we pay homage to Florence Nightingale. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Sister Nivedita and become rejuvenated by the creations of Rabindranath Tagore, William Shakespeare, Picasso and Mozart.

But, life is not a bed of roses. Success never comes easily the shortcut way. To attain success, one must possess dedication, burning ambition, and dogged determination. But, it is a pity that most of us do

own our heads before adversity. We totally forget that "failure is the pillar of success", and "the wind of adversity shuts one door and lows open another". Thus, being frustrated, we die every day before death.

Procrastination is man's enemy No. 1. He who continues to live in the state of hibernation is similar to an inanimate, inert material. Again, an idle brain is the devil's workshop. The man who has nothing to do generally spends his time in misdeeds. We may also notice in practice how unemployment spawns criminals like murderers, rapists, robbers, terrorists, etc. among the youth. There is no other kind of people to whom life is daydreaming and building castles in the air. They have no initiative. And a sleeping fox catches no poultry. Without concrete manifestations and fruitful synthesis of thought and action, nothing can be attained. An uncultivated land can never produce golden crops. That is why, at last, when their hairs turn grey, they discover that they have achieved nothing. But time, like tide, waits for none. So, they only grieve and lament for how they wasted their life. These worthless people die unsung, wept and uncared for.

All people cannot develop a personality with a halo. Great people in any field, be it religion, science, art or politics, are very rare. When, where lies the utility of people of common abilities like us? Are these lives useless? No, not at all. It requires no extra talent to be a man of morality, humanity and honesty. A sympathetic heart and an empathic feeling makes man a 'Man'. A person who thinks good of others is really enjoying his living and using his life.

If in his whole lifespan, a man provides selfless love or service to even one person, he utilises his life in that way. Because, everyone is a part of the society as a whole. Service to one means service to one part of the society; however, little it may be, without it the society is never complete. Charity begins at home. The work of service may start from one's kith and kin and then should gradually spread as far as it can go. It may be possible to become a lamp, if not the sun. No person has ever been honoured for what he received; honour has been the reward for what he gave. Dedication to the service of any kind makes man imperishable. In *Rig Veda*, it is written that "He is god who clothes the naked and heals the sick, who makes the blind see and the cripple walk." Lives of great men like Jesus Christ, Lord Gautama Buddha, Prophet Muhammad, Guru Nanak and Ramakrishna Paramahansa illustrate the real purpose of life.

Man had his second birth when he became conscious of the moral law, without which a society could come up or exist. Moral law is the greatest discovery of man. But, it is warring with that nowadays, a wind that is polluted with dishonesty and immorality, is blowing in all directions, creating a spiritual vacuum. Many people try to clothe the truth and adopt dishonest means for their living. They never hesitate to do harm to others. Any think it is better to be a dishonest success than become an honest failure.

Because "Honesty stands at the gate and knocks while bribery walks in." So, in practical life, honesty is of no use and ideologies are dead in today's society. However, a dishonest man is always afraid that his misdeeds may at any time be exposed before the world. His greed makes him a convict not only before the world but before his conscience also. He is like an imbecile lost in the desert and his thirst is never quenched. His life is like a dustbin, he loses his peace and happiness. The selfish giant within his own self always suffers from restlessness. Similar is the case of a mischievous or an envious person. Life is of a negative value in case of the cheaters, frauds and wretched persons who can acquire nothing but hatred. So, dominance of bad over good makes life misused and death is better than that.

The fast and crooked existence is making life materialistic. Man is losing social bonds, becoming isolated and feeble because materialism is wiping out spiritualism.

Mathew Arnold lamented—

"Ay, in the sea of life enisled,

Echoing strains between us thrown.

Doting on the watery wild,

We mortal millions live alone."

Mind is dying away, man is becoming inhuman. As if we are going back to Hobbes' state of nature where life is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short, though we call ourselves as civilised or developed. The moral fabric of the overwhelming majority has worn rather thin. Even the artificial veneer has now started wearing off. People have been so bombarded with evidence of degradation that they have become immune to corruption. The non-cooperative, self-centered people are more interested in taking from the society than in giving. The number of failures like criminals, drunkards, perverts, neurotic patients, etc. are increasing dangerously because people approach the problems of occupation, friendship or sex without the confidence that they can be solved by cooperation. They are becoming captives of unfulfilled desires and lust. These extinguished candles have no power to diffuse light and dispel darkness around them. Their lives are paralysed. This kind of existence cannot be called living. Moral degradation has shown its ugliest form in World Wars and devastating atomic explosions. The crisis of character is fatally injuring the social life all over the world. It is very difficult to find a real man amidst the ocean of inhuman people. If this situation lasts long, one day the earth will be filled with lifeless evil spirits.

Then, wherein lies the solution to this problem that is causing imminent danger to mankind? Actually, it is the recognition of the spiritual self, ever shining and deathless that gives a man a sense of security amidst all the uncertainties of life. It removes his fears, awakens his self, faith and makes him a master of himself. Know the (spiritual) self to be the master of the chariot called body. Know right understanding to be the charioteer and the mind the reins. The senses are horses and objects the roads. A man who

has the right understanding of his chariot and holds the reins of the mind firmly, reaches his destination safe and sound.

Different men live at different levels of life. But, God did not create man with a badge of superiority or inferiority. A man's life is moulded by none but himself. Is man basically a physical, psychological or spiritual being? On his answer depends his ideal and plan of living. That is why some people go to hell and some rise to the heaven. When mind turns to the higher values, it invariably becomes detached from the lower. Human desires and emotions are not wrong in themselves; otherwise they could not be sublimated. They have to be given higher and higher directions until they turn to supreme values of life. An individual's happiness or misery depends not so much on his material possessions as on the way his mind responds to life's challenges. It is very much necessary for him to understand the nature of mind, and mode and purpose of its functioning which is only possible by introspection. Human behaviour should not be instinctive as is animal behaviour. We may clamour for power or prosperity as the very goal of life. But if that becomes the end of life, then everything is meaningless. What should we live for: we should live for all others and that would be the living for ourselves automatically.

So let us do:

"All the good we can,

By all the means we can,

In all the ways we can,

At all the times we can,

To all the people we can,

As long as ever we can."

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Corruption

The Curse Of Indian Society

K. Nageshwar (b. 1963) is a lecturer in the Department of Journalism, Osmania University, Hyderabad. He is a freelance journalist and a winner of the UGC Career Award, 1993. He has contributed over 500 articles to leading periodicals/newspapers like Indian Express, The Independent, Deccan Chronicle, Frontline, Newstime, etc.

In this essay, Nageshwar points out that the evil of corruption does not have an instant solution. What is required is a societal intervention, a long struggle to cleanse the public life



K. Nageshwar

**MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH
CONTEST 1 — TOPIC 1**

and, of course, certain concrete legal and execution measures. No society can progress, prosper and achieve an enduring success without declaring war on corruption, says he.

Nageshwar is the first prize winner in the men's category and declared MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue. Congratulations Nageshwar.

TODAY, PERHAPS MORE EXPLOSIVE than a nuclear holocaust is the impact of corruption on a nation's life. A nuclear catastrophe annihilates the human race in a fraction of a second whereas corruption, which has already assumed monumental proportions, eats into the vitals of a system like cancer.

A former prime minister of our country once remarked that corruption is a global phenomenon. It is truly an international problem sparing not even the most advanced nations. Frequent changes of governments in Japan, Italy and many countries in the Third World, on grounds of corruption, only indicate that scientific and technological progress, economic development and prosperity have no decelerating effect on this social evil.

The Bofors scandal, security scam, the sugar muddle, public sector disinvestment, etc. have raised a hue and cry in our country.

Corruption has a deleterious effect on all streams of Indian life, including the defence sector which is vital for the nation's security. Seshan's crusade and Khairnar episode have once again brought this vexed issue on to the public agenda. The kind of response that came for both Seshan and Khairnar, especially from among the middle class sections, reveals the gravity of the problem and the people's disenchantment with the drift in society.

Historical evidences point out that corruption is not a feature confined to any particular period. It has formed part of social life for ages. The ancient political scientist Kautilya mentions in his *Arthashastra* about the corruption prevailing in political and public life during the Maurya rule. Corruption was rampant during both the

Tugluq and Mughal regimes. The East India Company and later the British India officials were openly indulging in corruption. Thus corruption existed in India in different forms from ancient days right up to the British rule. But, during this long period, it was confined only to elite officials.

Independence heralded a new phase in the history of India. The concepts of Welfare State and later the Socialist Pattern of Society took the governmental machinery to every part of public life. In a bid to create the basic infrastructure, the multipurpose massive projects and large-scale public sector undertakings came into being. The social development programmes too expanded to every block.

As a result of this, huge funds were released for people's welfare programmes. This created vast opportunities for corruption. The illiterate masses were unaware of the administration and laws. The colonial hangover of people looking at the administration and power with awe continued in the name of Official Secrets Act; everything wanted or unwanted was kept secret. Transparency was the first casualty in the administration.

During the early years of Independence, the national leadership imbibed the values of freedom struggle and politics was a moral quest. Therefore, corruption was not predominantly prevalent.

The malaise of corruption assumed gigantic proportions in the eighties as direct attack on poverty began with several anti-poverty and rural development programmes getting under way during this period. Many of these programmes were centralised in nature and enormous in magnitude. As a result, monitoring their implementation

became very difficult. The degeneration political values further compounded the problem.

Apart from these political and economic changes, even the changed social values also contributed to the rampant corruption. For instance, what was once a normality became abnormality. Integrity and honesty were once normal. But not any longer. In fact, there is a punishment for an offence. But no reward for goodness is perceived as normality. Not being corrupt was normal. But now what were once normalities have become extra qualifications. In this social transformation, corruption has become an obvious part of Indian daily life.

Martin Luther King said, "It is not the violent action of the bad people, but the appalling silence and the indifference of the good people which is more dangerous."

Even the political parties do not want to change the system, the reason why there is hardly any government run by a political party free from corruption.

The Santanam Committee, appointed by the Government of India to look into the ways of preventing corruption, felt that ministers, political parties, legislators, industrialists and businessmen are responsible for corruption. The corruption at high levels percolates to the grass roots.

This is evident from the security scam. The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JP) that probed the multicore security scam indicted several influential political leaders, bureaucrats and industrialists. This is sending a dangerous signal to the people that when Rs. 9000 crore can be misappropriated, what is wrong if someone takes a few hundreds or thousands of rupees bribes.

Yet another reason for the spread of corruption is the adulterated electoral process. The money power and muscle power have acquired enormous importance in shaping the electoral fortunes of contending aspirants. Elections have, of late, become a costly affair. Politicians garner huge financial resources from various quarters to finance elections. Elected at the behest of money power, they would like to reap suitable dividends for the investment they make. Even those individuals or vested interests or organisations who generously contribute to the election finances of a particular political party or politicians would automatically curry favours from the person once he is elected. Now there is a tendency of business enterprises and industrialists sponsoring particular politicians as their candidates in the elections. These powerful lobbies also generously contribute to the election funds of different political parties and, therefore, in effect, influence the policies of the government in their favour if that particular political party is voted to power. In the event of a political crisis, these lobbies play a much more crucial role in financing the process of 'trading' of legislators.

Thus, this politician-bureaucrat-businessman or industrialist nexus has become a powerful breeding ground for corruption. The degeneration of political values has also strengthened this phenomenon. The glorious values of the freedom struggle have become a pale shadow of a bygone era. Politics is no longer a mission, but a lucrative profession. This degeneration that has crept into the political leadership at the top, has a discernible impact down the ladder. This is more so in a country like India because personalities play a significant role in shaping the agenda of public life.

A person who refuses to adjust to the worldly ways of power often ends up in an awkward position in the system ravaged by corruption. Even honest people are often caught in the web of the corrupt system.

Despite changes in polity, the power structure remains. Thus the vast bureaucratic power structure maintains the continuity of corrupt practices. The classic case of how such power structures foment corruption was that of the ancient Chinese bureaucracy. The feudal lords in ancient China created a vast bureaucracy for collecting taxes from peasants. But, these lords could not provide proper wage scales for these officials and, therefore, allowed them to have a cut from the tax they collected. Thus the ancient Chinese state gave a sort of a sanction to corruption in order to maintain the vast army of bureaucracy. It did not reach a melting point as long as people got habituated to it. The Indian society seems to have reached this stage. Though corruption does not have any kind of legal sanction, the people have reconciled to it as they are left with Hobson's choice.

Whatever may be the reasons for the spread of corruption, its impact is grave. This menace is driving the society into an uncivilised and barbaric one, where the mighty invariably exploit the weak. It is badly shaking the moral edifice of the society. Materialist values have come to the forefront of any social endeavour.

Corruption and consumerism have become mutually contradictory. The television blitz is further increasing the consumerist tendencies in the society. Acquiring status has become the sole motto, especially among the middle class households. Insatiable appetite for affluent lifestyles and inadequate income to meet these snowballing ambitions drives man to search for alternative and rather unaccountable sources of income. Sometimes, people fall prey to corruption under genuine circumstances where they find it difficult to make both ends meet.

Even the Indian cultural milieu has changed and has indirectly contributed to the spread of corruption. Indians had high regard for those who sacrificed their wealthy life and embraced simple and ordinary living, closer to the man in the street. The Western market economic values have resulted in a cultural somersault. Today, ends determines means. Attainment of wealth and property by whatever means has become the most respectable thing in the society. During the security scam, it was commented that Harshad Mehta is perhaps more popular than Mahatma Gandhi in today's India.

Apart from this wide range of social, cultural, political and economic factors, the failure of the law-enforcing authorities and monitoring mechanism has also led to the spread of corruption.

The legal loopholes, constraints of monitoring mechanism and the corruption, sometimes evident in the very agencies meant for preventing it, are also some of the reasons.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) at the Central level and the Anti-corruption Bureau (ACB) at the State level are mainly responsible for curbing corruption. The major limitation of these agencies is that they are under governmental control and enjoy little autonomy. The impact of this limitation is evident from the fact that no Central Minister was convicted by CBI in the last 40 years. The law does not permit CBI or ACB to proceed against corrupt people's representatives. A proposal to bring them under the fold of a comprehensive act was mooted in 1988, but was rejected by the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee. It might be the opinion of the select committee that the weapon to punish people's representatives ultimately lies in the hands of the people and, therefore, no other agencies are entitled to have this power.

The CBI and ACB do not seem to have made any significant gains in bringing the corrupt people to book. According to some recent reports, the CBI files cases against 900 people every year, but only 200 of them are convicted or punished. In another 1100 instances, CBI investigation leads to administrative inquiries; 400 of them are punished and only 50 are dismissed from service. The main reason for this pathetic situation, when judged against the magnitude of corruption prevalent in public life, is the difficulties inherent in exposing and proving a corrupt deal. For instance, after so much of hue and cry and political ramifications, the investigations into Bofors scandal have achieved precious little.

Most often, corruption works out to mutual advantage as the victim is in a helpless situation. Both ways there will be no one to complain, making the work of the preventing agencies difficult. The menace of corruption has social, political, economic and moral consequences. It delegitimises government and its institutions in the eyes of people, seriously impairing the democratic framework of the society.

Corruption is contributing to the parallel, black money economy, which is the main reason for all the economic and political ills of the Indian society. This menace retards the productivity of the economy. It results in sickness in administration and robs it of any commitment or accountability to society. It erodes the social and moral fibre thereby landing the future Indian society in a deep crisis.

Corruption is a multifaceted problem and needs a multipronged strategy to tackle it. A comprehensive package of electoral reforms is a must to curb this menace. Enforcing a stricter adherence to the electoral code, especially in regard to reducing the election expenses, poll funding, perfect auditing of political parties' accounts and election expenses are suggested. The state funding of elections is of paramount importance. All politicians contesting elections and senior level bureaucrats should be made obligatory to regularly furnish details of the assets they and their family members possess. Surveillance is needed on preventing higher level corruption that would have a positive percolating effect. Establishing and strengthening institutions like Lokayukta and Lokpal would go a long way in this regard. Even the Prime Minister and the State Chief Ministers should be brought under the purview of these institutions. The legal provision should be strengthened and made comprehensive by plugging the loopholes. The agencies trying to control corruption should be given at least functional autonomy. Besides these, all-party action committees have to be set up to monitor the problem at different levels.

The Official Secrets Act has to be rationalised to bring in transparency in governmental functioning as in the Scandinavian countries. The politician-businessman-bureaucrat nexus should be broken. The economic liberalisation, especially decontrols, deregulation and debureaucratisation of the economy has helped immensely in achieving this. But the free market should not be allowed to create a free for all situation.

The unbridled consumerism promoted by the television boom should be subjected to reasonable restriction. The wages should reflect a person's talent, efficiency and productivity. A cultural renaissance and a people's movement against corruption, targeting the weaknesses in the system rather than individual lapses, is the need of the hour.

The menace of corruption does not have any instant solution. It cannot be removed by a miracle or a gimmick. It demands a societal intervention, a long struggle to cleanse the public life and, of course, some concrete legal and executive measures. No society can progress, prosper and achieve an enduring success without a war against corruption in public life. □



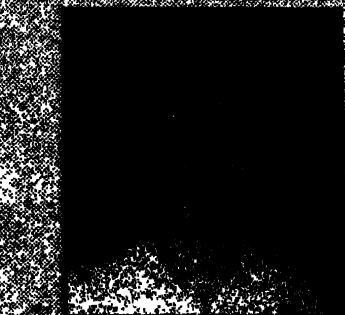
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Politics, Business And Bureaucracy

A Fatal Triangle

T. Madhan Rajaguru is a Science Graduate from Osmania University, Hyderabad, and is currently in the second year of M.Sc. (Political Science) at the Nagurnia University.

In this essay, Madhan says that politicians begin their corrupt career in elections and parliamentary institutions, violating all norms, spending huge amounts of the permitted limit and making wrong declarations. Those who spend for them ask for their pound of flesh, and in the process, rules are bent and public exchequer is used for non-public purposes. The new breed of crime syndicates brought



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in the country, have now become a major force in the country. A new breed of crime syndicates has emerged, which is now a major force in the country. A new breed of crime syndicates has emerged, which is now a major force in the country. A new breed of crime syndicates has emerged, which is now a major force in the country.

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IT IS AN OPEN SECRET HOW bureaucrats assisted the BSP leaders to topple Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav's government in Uttar Pradesh a few months ago. And the securities scam that rocked the entire nation four years back makes the politics-business-bureaucracy nexus complete; the Government took one year to submit its Action Taken Report (ATR) on the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) report (on the scam) and the ATR gave a clean chit to the prime accused, identified by the JPC! Even now, the details of the "transactions", which led to the siphoning away of more than Rs. 5000 crore, are yet to be revealed. It is likely that it will remain a secret, known only to the guilty.

Again, let us take the sugar crisis—Ministers and the Cabinet itself along with several senior bureaucrats were involved in a purely commercial transaction, i.e. the import of sugar.

Before dwelling deep into this most worrisome issue plaguing the psyche of our nation, it is pertinent to give an appraisal of the ideal conditions expected to prevail in a representative parliamentary democracy like ours. In the field of governance, it is the foremost duty of the Ministers (the elected representatives of the people) to ensure that the policies and programmes approved by the Parliament and the decisions taken by the Cabinet are implemented properly; and the bureaucracy is the agency through which this implementation is achieved.

A minister who fails to set an example for the civil servants, by displaying a total lack of credibility, integrity and rectitude for his

acts, stands responsible for initiating the rot in the system. It is in this context that our ministerial conglomerate has failed alarmingly, thereby giving a jolt to the smooth functioning of the entire system.

The role of the bureaucracy, on the other hand, is to exercise its freedom to advise, the freedom to offer strictly objective, unbiased advice based on merits to the ministers; the bureaucracy is very much entitled to this right. Here again, the bureaucracy has given its share of failures; some bureaucrats have openly breached the code of conduct and thereby the trust and faith reposed in them by openly colluding with the ministers without taking into account the pros and cons of the possible consequences of their acts. Bulk of them just simply succumbed to the culture of sycophancy, for fear of inviting the wrath of the ministers concerned. Whichever way it has been, the tragic outcome has been that a disastrous compromise has been made on the sum total of the ideals the bureaucracy is supposed to uphold.

It may be relevant in this context to quote the Mudholkar Commission: "The departmental and district officials must tender their advice without fear or favour, and it will, indeed, be a poor civil servant who does not do so for fear of displeasing or only for pleasing his political chief and instead tailors his advice to what he feels would be welcomed by his political chief... if the Government undermines the morale of its officials, the executive arm of the Government will itself be weakened and if this kind of thing goes on for any length of

time, the entire administration may become paralysed and thus wholly ineffective." If our bureaucracy has proved the above to be very much prophetic by indulging every kind of administrative lapse.

The official relationship between a servant and his political 'master' has undergone a sea change. In a democracy like ours, there are various subsystems and in the political subsystem that deteriorates is the fastest and the maximum, which acts as a source of near-fatal infection to other subsystems, viz., the bureaucracy (the judiciary). Herein lies a logical explanation for the failure of the bureaucracy—only a handful of self-seeking officers 'patronised' corrupt political masters are able to command coveted assignments, at the expense of the image of the bureaucracy in general. Officers with poor records are able to secure successive good postings, while the majority of the hard-working members of the service are made to shuttle around. Thus while decay definitely started in the political and bureaucracy did not take a long time to catch up with the political leadership. Hence, too, corruption is an all-pervading factor inflicting its heavy toll on the civil services as well. The administration nowadays is thus devoid of any sense of accountability, thanks to corrupt political culture.

Right from the beginning, our police, socialist orientation have mostly served interests which did not in any way work the betterment of the various underprivileged, impoverished social segments. Instead, they were feathering the nests of politicians, big business and an oblique

ocracy. For instance, any Delhi-based person will know well how even junior in the big business houses have much access to ministers and top bureaucrats than even the chief executives of public sector undertakings. The visit to various ministerial offices by businessmen, for public relation staff and other sundry errands is a common sight. Almost, in all government contracts, allegations of collusion and corruption persist, in the form of reports from Commissioners of enquiry, which have brought forth nothing more than such insinuations. Even the good work done by such stalwarts who constituted the Commissions of Enquiry as Justice Venkatrama Iyer and Justice Sarkaria (who worked as Supreme Court Judges) has faded into oblivion gradually.

At every election time, the corrupt nexus between business and politics triumphantly, which is attributed to the mounting expenditure in elections to various political bodies.

One of the direct consequences of this phenomenal growth of the nexus has been of the domestic industrial scenario being dominated by only a handful of companies. Over the years of our Government's commitment to the socialist philosophy, the country has become a witness to the growth of a breed of industrialists, who were anxious to it that both foreign and other Indian industrialists never entered the fray to compete with them, thereby ensuring the perpetuation of their exclusive presence and monopoly. And the politician-businessman-bureaucrat nexus has greatly supported these efforts for building an exclusive, colossal and accessible empire of their own; thus, the creation of monopoly of a few privileged class industrialists had become an integral part of our macroeconomic perspectives. This has resulted that a large number of upcoming industrial entrepreneurs were shut out of the country for prosperity, which in a democracy ours was and is supposed to provide a free and fair competitive atmosphere to one and all. The effective prevention of entry into their realm by other manufacturers is made possible as a result of the powers the ruling political leadership wielded to stop adding further possible entries into the industrial scene, if in its judgement, the already existing ones could fully meet the country's demand. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP Act) passed in the 1970s to preclude such a situation of unjust cornering of entrepreneurs; subsequently, the MRTP Act has succeeded in curtailing the growing malaise of industrial monopoly only to a marginal extent. The consequent scarcities brought about thus, by unutilised and underutilised capacities, resulted in the prices and the quality remaining higher than they should have been. The glaring loopholes of the highly discriminatory licensing system of the country resulted in large-scale restriction of production and the creation of a pathological impasse of scarcity. The far more negative aspect of this policy was the laying down of a regime run to their own advantage by a handful of politicians.

power and a carefree bureaucracy on the one hand, and predatory business interests on the other.

Thereafter comes the issue of the proliferation of the extraconstitutional power centres which inevitably dominate and cripple the constitutional arrangement; this is another direct product of this nexus. In many domestic affairs, these extraconstitutional power centres, in the form of middlemen, perform the role of a go-between among industrialists and bureaucrats, between bureaucrats and politicians and between politicians and politicians themselves. The recent exposure of the Chandraswami episode is a classic example of the ubiquity of this phenomenon. Such instances are symbolic of the creeping aberrations in the political and bureaucratic network.

Last but not the least, the cumulative, totalitarian consequence of this triangular nexus has been the meteoric rise in the incidence of criminalisation of this nexus. Politicians (with a few exceptions) begin their role in parliamentary institutions, with an open violation of electoral norms, spending many times the permissible amount on their campaigns and making wrong declarations. Those who provide these massive funds, extract the price from the obliged politicians; in the process, rules are bent and the public exchequer is used for non-public purposes. During the early post-Independence era, the politicians were obliged to a few business houses; but now, mafias and organised underworld gangs are also in the fray; the Vohra Committee report has given the alarming picture of how, in recent years, mafia organisations have acquired enormous money, muscle and political power. Thus, now, the criminal syndicates, running almost a parallel economy, have literally taken up the role of a new breed of "Businessmen", using their money power for building up contacts with bureaucrats and politicians.

One can only imagine the scenario likely to emerge in the rural sector; the bureaucrat-politician nexus is an age-old affair in most of the rural development programmes; the elected bodies at this level often turn out to be caste oriented; politicians of rival political parties and bureaucrats eat out of the hands of a new breed of farmhouse potentates, thereby making a parody of grass-roots democracy; the entry of mafiadom in the rural sector will only increase the rural inequities, thereby intensifying the already existing caste-based animosities, conflict and violence.

If one takes a look at other countries' record in this area, facts revealed are equally startling. Let us take the case of Japan, the post-World War II phoenix-like rise of the Japanese economy could be attributed to the control of the bureaucracy over the domestic market; and the Japanese bureaucracy throughout its post-World War II history, was able to isolate itself from the insidious claws of political pressures and economic opportunism and not become a victim of its own avarice or self-aggrandisement. But, in spite of such a fine record, the Japanese society is witnessing the gradual unfolding of a new era of unrestrained and unchecked

between the bureaucracy and big business that has cropped up of late; countrywide demands for large scale reforms of the bureaucracy are on the increase.

Again, in recent years, Britain was witness to media disclosures of the involvements of ministers and politicians in questionable deals; political morality has taken a hammering in Britain as a result of business houses and politicians getting together. It is made to appear that business interests are identical with the national interests. If this is so in Britain, long known for its record of cleanliness in public affairs, then what lies ahead for our country?

Whatever reforms are undertaken on the economic and social fronts, they shall bear fruits only if integrity is nurtured by our politicians and bureaucrats. A moral dilemma is presently confronting the entire Indian society; we live in an age in which the evil of uncontrolled consumerism is threatening to erode every known value our society has been proud of; in such a situation it is the societal conditions themselves which are to be blamed for the existing unscrupulousness. We can only hope that with more educated and committed people entering politics, a more mature, responsible relationship will prevail between politicians and bureaucrats; this is the desperate need of the hour to overcome the prevalent moral decay and work towards a meaningful future for India. □

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Test Of English Language

Management Trainees'/Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1995 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

Directions (Qs. 1-5): Pick out the word that is either most nearly the same in meaning or opposite of the word printed in bold type.

Q. 1. RECUPERATE

- (1) rectify (2) recover
- (3) cooperate (4) avenge
- (5) resolve

Q. 2. PARITY

- (1) equivocal (2) versatility
- (3) similarity (4) vicinity
- (5) Originality

Q. 3. VINDICTIVE

- (1) fearful (2) apologetic
- (3) unparadonable (4) uncompromising
- (5) revengeful

Q. 4. TACIT

- (1) spoken (2) neutral
- (3) lengthy (4) inconspicuous
- (5) trivial

Q. 5. PUNITIVE

- (1) punctual (2) escalating
- (3) cognisable (4) rewarding
- (5) inconsistent

Directions (Qs. 6-10): Each question consists of an incomplete sentence. Pick out the most appropriate choice from among those given below each incomplete sentence to complete it meaningfully.

Q. 6. To succeed in a difficult task,

- (1) one needs to be persistent
- (2) persistent is needed
- (3) you need a person of persistent
- (4) persistent is what one needs
- (5) one needs to be persistence

Q. 7. If they share burden alternately, they

- (1) will get tired soon
- (2) won't get tired
- (3) don't get tired
- (4) will feel fatigued
- (5) can't feel tiring

Q. 8. Every person must learn

- (1) to make wise use of his time
- (2) that his time needs a wise use
- (3) that how wisely his time can be used
- (4) to using his time in a wisely manner
- (5) wise ways in his time's use

Q. 9. The more we looked at the piece of modern art,

- (1) we liked it less
- (2) better we liked it
- (3) it looked better
- (4) the more we like it
- (5) the less we liked it

Q. 10. Many people have law degrees,

- (1) but some of them do not practise it
- (2) however it isn't practised by all
- (3) yet some are not undergoing practices
- (4) but not all of them practise law
- (5) and some of them do have practice also

Directions (Qs. 11-15): In each sentence below, a word/group of words has been printed in bold. From the five answer choices given below each sentence, pick out the one which can substitute the word/group of words correctly, without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Q. 11. Being worked for the whole day, you should have taken some rest and started the work tomorrow

- (1) Working for
- (2) After being worked for
- (3) Having worked for
- (4) After having work
- (5) No correction required

Q. 12. Have you not reached in time, we would have lost our lives

- (1) If you have not reached
- (2) If you would not have reached
- (3) Had you not reach
- (4) Had you not reached
- (5) No correction required

Q. 13. The various practices and norms for banks' transactions are laid down by the Reserve Bank of India.

- (1) are led down
- (2) have been lay down
- (3) are lead up
- (4) are laid up
- (5) No correction required

Q. 14. Your statement that you were thorough ignorant of the consequences cannot be trusted.

- (1) thoroughly ignorance
- (2) thoroughly ignorant
- (3) thorough of ignorance
- (4) thoroughly in ignorance
- (5) No correction required

Q. 15. He was extremely unhappy because of the inordinately delay.

- (1) the inordinate delay
- (2) an inordinate delay
- (3) the inordinately delaying
- (4) the inordinate delaying
- (5) No correction required

Directions (Qs. 16-20): In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Q. 16. He shifted to his late parents' house not because of the _____ it provided but for purely _____ reasons.

- (1) convenience, sentimental
- (2) value, monetary
- (3) comforts, personal

- (4) benefit, extraneous

- (5) grace, aesthetic

Q. 17. We must explore _____ source of energy as our supply of fossil fuel been _____.

- (1) sufficient, increased
- (2) alternate, depleted
- (3) guaranteed, over
- (4) innovative, augmented
- (5) natural, exhausted

Q. 18. Though he is reputed for technical _____, his books were so _____ of the work of others as he had originality

- (1) skill, independent
- (2) knowledge, ignorant
- (3) expertise, derivative
- (4) advice, unconscious
- (5) dependence, indicative

Q. 19. Children are more _____ adults, it is _____ their quickness learning a new language

- (1) conservative, seen in
- (2) intelligent, disproved by
- (3) resourceful, proportionate to
- (4) susceptible, demonstrated in
- (5) adaptable, reflected in

Q. 20. We must prevent endangered animal species from becoming _____ order that our future generation is _____ the great diversity of animal

- (1) outdated, know
- (2) universal, escape
- (3) powerful, protect
- (4) extinct, enjoy
- (5) volatile, notice

Directions (Qs. 21-25): In each question there are two sentences. These sentences are to be combined into a sentence which should convey the same meaning as conveyed by the two sentences. It is possible to combine the pairs of sentences in various different ways. Beginnings of three such sentences is given below each pair of sentences. You have to find out which one, two, three or none of them is the correct, appropriate and logical way to combine the pair of sentences to convey the same meaning as conveyed by the two sentences.

Example—He can walk fast. He is tall.

- (A) He is tall because ...
- (B) Because he is tall ...
- (C) Since he can ...

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
- (3) Only C (4) A & B only
- (5) None of these

The complete sentence of the above pair of sentences would be as follows:

- (A) He is tall because he can walk fast

...since he can he is tall.

It is obvious that the sentence at (B) only the most logical and appropriate continuation of the pair of sentences. A and C are illogical and ridiculous. Therefore, the correct answer is "only B" which is denoted by Serial No. (2).

21. The boy got his leg badly injured. He was playing hockey.

A) While the boy was

B) While playing

C) Since his leg was

1) Only A (2) Only B

3) Only C (4) A & B only

5) None of these

22. All his family members behave very cordially with one another. The home atmosphere is very conducive to all-round development.

A) Because the home atmosphere is very conducive

B) The cordial behaviour of all his family members

C) Although all his family members

1) Only A (2) Only B

3) Only C (4) A & B only

5) None of these

23. The shopkeepers closed the shops. They feared arson and looting.

A) With the apprehension of arson

B) Apprehending the closure of the

C) Fearing the arson and looting by the shopkeeper

1) Only A (2) Only B

3) Only C (4) A, B & C

5) None of these

24. The watchman waved his cane. In the nick of time the barking dog ran away.

A) As soon as the barking

B) Hardly was the watchman

C) No sooner does the watchman

1) Only A (2) Only B

3) Only C (4) A, B & C

5) None of these

25. You will not recover fast. Refrain from smoking.

A) Unless you recover

B) If you want to refrain from smoking

C) In spite of refraining from

1) Only A (2) Only B

3) Only C (4) A & B only

5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 26-28): Read the short paragraph and the statements that follow, decide which one/two or three (or none) statement(s) is/are true in the context of the paragraph.

Amar Steels, an existing profit-making company enters the capital market with a public issue of 80 lakh shares of Rs. 10/- each on 1st December. The company is engaged in ship breaking at ports in Visakhapatnam and Madras. It operates a steel-rolling mill in Visakhapatnam which utilises the scrap from ship-breaking. The company is expanding its ship-breaking capacity. Its entitlement to break foreign ships has just been extended to include Indian flagships.

26. Statements:

Amar Steels before 1st December.

(B) Amar Steels is expected to start making profits after the expansion programme is carried out.

(C) Amar Steels gets scrap iron from other companies for its steel-rolling mills.

(1) Only A is true (2) Only B is true

(3) Only C is true (4) A and B are true

(5) All are false

Q. 27. Statements:

(G) Amar Steels had so far not entered the capital market because of its profit-making status.

(H) Amar Steels had so far not entered the capital market because it had no expansion plans.

(I) Amar Steels expects to get Indian ships also for ship-breaking.

(1) Only G & H are true

(2) Only H & I are true

(3) Only G & I are true

(4) All the three are true

(5) All the three are false

Q. 28. Statements:

(D) Amar Steels so far could not break Indian flagships.

(E) The Visakhapatnam plant of the company will not be allowed to utilise scrap from foreign ships.

(F) The company needs money for its expansion activities.

(1) Only D is true

(2) Only E is true

(3) Only F is true

(4) Only D and E are true

(5) Only E and F are true

Directions (Qs. 29-30):

The newly introduced non-stop city buses are a good new service, though they are really useful only during the morning and evening rush hours. During most of the day these buses carry very few passengers. I request the State Transport Corporation to run these buses as limited-stop services during the non-rush periods of the day.

Q. 29.

(A) The non-stop buses are small ones that carry only a limited number of passengers.

(B) Non-stop buses are now available at all times.

(C) The competent authority to govern these buses is the State Transport Corporation.

(1) Only A is true

(2) Only B is true

(3) Only C is true

(4) Only A and B are true

(5) Only B and C are true

Q. 30.

(A) The writer says that when there is no rush, limited-stop buses will be more useful.

(B) The writer wants all the non-stop buses to be changed to limited stop buses.

(C) There are not many commuters except during the morning and the evening.

(2) Only A & C are true

(3) All the three are true

(4) None of them is true

(5) Only A is true

Directions (Qs. 31 to 40): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The remarkable thing about the ... (31)... of women in India is that it has been a smooth, gradual process, unmarked by violence or hatred. Their once-honoured status was impaired by 300 B.C. when they were disallowed to study the Vedas. The position of women continued to ... (32)... steadily and their rigorous ... (33)... became the rule, especially in medieval times. ... (34)... their freedom was lost and their social status lowered, women ... (35)... their influence in the home where they were still regarded with ... (36)... and veneration. The tide ... (37)... to turn in the mid-nineteenth century, when such practices as polygamy, child marriages, enforced widowhood and 'sati' were vigorously ... (38)... by ... (39)... And the twentieth century saw the birth of a strong women's movement which became a spearhead in the struggle against ... (40)... orthodoxy and discrimination.

Q. 31. (1) history (2) status

(3) discrimination

(4) emancipation

(5) exploitation

Q. 32. (1) elevate (2) tarnish

(3) deteriorate (4) contaminate

(5) vitiate

Q. 33. (1) seclusion (2) hatred

(3) worship (4) adherence

(5) jealousy

Q. 34. (1) Obviously (2) Despite

(3) Because (4) Accordingly

(5) Although

Q. 35. (1) lost (2) retained

(3) restrained (4) aggravated

(5) misused

Q. 36. (1) respect (2) humiliation

(3) reluctance (4) indifference

(5) preference

Q. 37. (1) failed (2) began

(3) refused (4) resolved

(5) succeeded

Q. 38. (1) discarded (2) supported

(3) attacked (4) followed

(5) advocated

Q. 39. (1) foreigners (2) others

(3) women (4) men

(5) reformers

Q. 40. (1) eternal (2) imposed

(3) legitimate (4) irrational

(5) acceptable

Directions (Qs. 41 to 50): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Hailed as a landmark legislation, the

Consumer Protection Bill is considered to be the first concrete step towards establishing consumers' sovereignty in the country. The bill has given such enormous powers to consumers and consumer organisations that if utilised effectively, it can become a very powerful tool in bringing unscrupulous, erring manufacturers and traders to book.

Replying to a debate on the bill in the Rajya Sabha, the Union Minister for Food and Civil Supplies emphasised that the bill was compensatory, and not penal in character. This very nature of the bill, it is hoped, would limit the time taken for settling consumer disputes, while at the same time, promoting a healthy respect, among manufacturers, for the rights of consumers.

One of the most important features of the bill is the provision for redressal of grievances against public utility services. Being monopolies, most of these services, like the telephone, transport, power supply, water supply, insurance, have grown totally insensitive to consumer complaints. With the result, an aggrieved consumer has had no alternative but to seek recourse to long and complicated legal battles—even for a small matter like obtaining compensation for the inconvenience caused due to the breakdown of a bus in the state-owned transport service, or to stop the telephone department from disconnecting the phone for non-payment of either an "imaginary" bill or a highly-inflated bill.

Q. 41. The Consumer Protection Bill is generally seen as _____

- (1) a landmark for consumers
- (2) the beginning of a process of giving real power to consumers
- (3) a concrete expression of sovereign constitutional ideal
- (4) a powerful tool to fight unscrupulous elements
- (5) a penal action against the erring manufacturers and traders

Q. 42. The value of the laws in the Bill will depend on _____

- (1) how enormous the powers given are
- (2) cooperation between consumers and consumer organisations
- (3) the effective use of the power given to the consumer
- (4) bringing erring manufacturers and traders to book
- (5) the number of cases disposed of during the limited time span

Q. 43. Which of the following is most opposite of the word ENORMOUS as used in the passage?

- (1) tiny
- (2) insignificant
- (3) minute
- (4) substantial
- (5) normative

Q. 44. The expression seek recourse to means _____

- (1) apply for compensation
- (2) avoid using
- (3) struggle without losing hope
- (4) depend on
- (5) find out a way

Q. 45. The word aggrieved means

- (1) one who has lost relatives and/or property
- (2) one who is covered by the bill
- (3) one who has a proper complaint
- (4) one who has no alternative for redressal
- (5) one who is in grief

Q. 46. One expected result of the proposed law is _____

- (1) the quicker settlement of consumer disputes
- (2) greater awareness of consumer's rights and responsibilities
- (3) the promotion of respect for the health of consumers
- (4) the proper balance between penal and compensatory practices
- (5) the prosecution of all the unscrupulous and antisocial elements

Q. 47. The Minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha indicates that

- (1) the right to reply against charges will be protected
- (2) the powers given by the bill are very marginal
- (3) punishment for wrongdoers is the Bill's central aim
- (4) the Bill by its very nature is a hopeful sign
- (5) compensation due to customers is the Bill's main concern

Q. 48. The inclusion of public utility services in the scope of the Bill is important because

- (1) it will permit the redressal of grievances
- (2) public monopolies are no longer efficient

- (3) the number of complaints has grown to an insensitive level
- (4) these monopolies do not respond to consumer's complaints
- (5) it enforces the erring manufacture to fight legal battles

Q. 49. The expression legal battle means

- (1) a court case
- (2) a very skilled lawyer
- (3) a justified attack on an opponent
- (4) difficulty in getting compensation
- (5) a complicated interpretation of law

Q. 50. A highly-inflated telephone bill is an outcome of

- (1) disconnecting the phone for non-payment of bills
- (2) the telephone authorities' sensitivity to consumers' complaints
- (3) stopping the telephone department from disconnecting the phone
- (4) consumer's indiscriminate use of telephones
- (5) none of these

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (3)	3. (5)	4. (1)
5. (4)	6. (1)	7. (2)	8. (1)
9. (5)	10. (4)	11. (3)	12. (4)
13. (5)	14. (2)	15. (1)	16. (1)
17. (5)	18. (3)	19. (5)	20. (4)
21. (4)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (5)
25. (5)	26. (4)	27. (3)	28. (1)
29. (5)	30. (2)	31. (1)	32. (5)
33. (1)	34. (5)	35. (2)	36. (1)
37. (2)	38. (3)	39. (5)	40. (4)
41. (5)	42. (3)	43. (3)	44. (5)
45. (3)	46. (1)	47. (5)	48. (1)
49. (1)	50. (5)		

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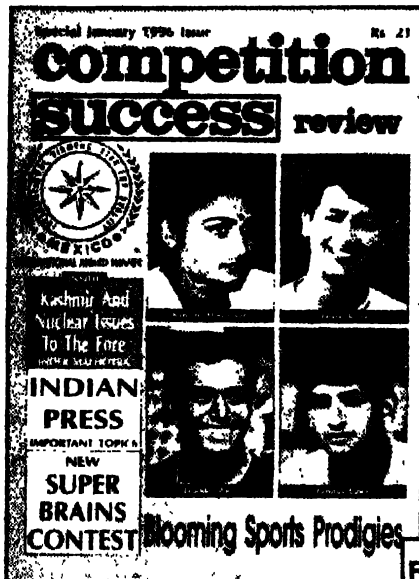
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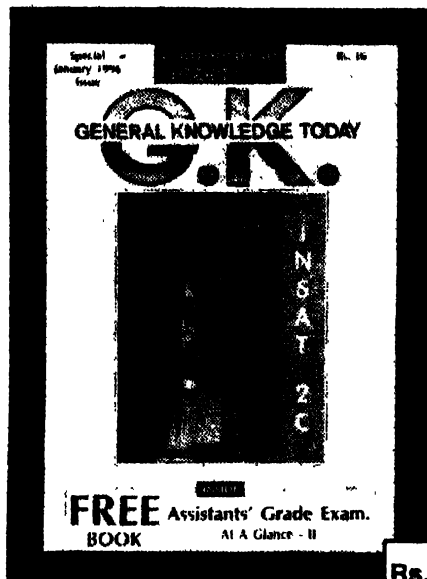
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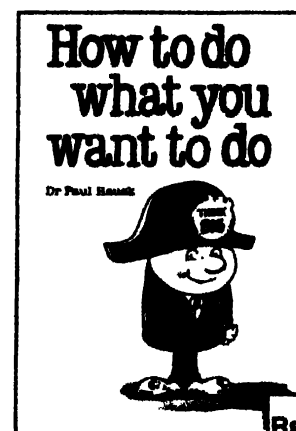
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Communal Politics

History is replete with cruel ironies. One of them concerns the great Mohammad Ali Jinnah who started his political career in the Indian National Congress and worked for more than a decade for Hindu-Muslim brotherhood, but ended up as the Governor-General of Pakistan, formed on the basis of the two-nation theory advocating that the Muslims were a separate nation as distinct from the Hindus. Whether he subscribed to this theory truly or not, he attempted to make use of this as a counterpoise to the Congress leaders, especially Gandhiji's popularity with the masses. When he left New Delhi to assume the august office of the Governor-General of the Dominion of Pakistan, he did not look as happy as he should have been. Throwing his last glance at Delhi before his plane finally took off, he murmured, "I suppose this is the last time I'll be looking at Delhi." These words proved prophetic as he died a year later on September 11, 1948.

During his flight to Karachi, his

companions did not see any flush of brightness or emotion on his face. He had been as cold and blunt as he had been for about last two decades after the death of his beloved wife, Rutie, in February 1929. The cries of *Pakistan Zindabad* and *Quaide-e-Azam Zindabad* by the great mass of humanity, who had gathered at the airport to greet him, did not lift up his drooping spirits. He rode through the streets of Karachi with extraordinary impassivity. Only as he walked slowly up the steps of the Government House, his future official residence, his face seemed to glow for just an instant. Pausing to catch his breath at the top of the stairs, he whispered to his ADC, Syed Ahsan, "I never expected to see Pakistan in my lifetime." Perhaps, he never wanted it seriously and when it suddenly came, it was a great shock. Then who created Pakistan? It was most probably the British bureaucracy which embarked upon the policy of 'Divide and Rule' and fostered the Muslim

communalism to stand as a counterpoise to the national struggle for independence of the country. Unfortunately, it culminated in the Partition and gave birth to Pakistan.

Let us not forget that both the Hindus and Muslims had lived together for centuries in harmony prior to the advent of the British rule in India and had learnt the spirit of toleration and cooperation. They fought together against an alien rule during the great revolt of 1857. Their unity could again pose a serious threat to the existence of the imperial rule, but if they were divided and fought against each other, it could provide a safety device to the imperialism. The British bureaucrats, therefore, attempted to create a cleavage between the two communities by adopting a policy of 'Divide and Rule'. It was not at all surprising that Sir John Lawrence, who had played a very prominent part in suppressing the revolt of 1857, thought that the most depressing feature of the 19th century Mutiny army was the brotherhood and the

The slow and steady rise of communalism, running as a close parallel to the gathering momentum of nationalism, must be traced to the close of the nineteenth century. This destructive force was bound to pose a big threat to not only the national movement, but the very unity of India, a concept which brought leaders of stature together and which they wanted to achieve through the trials and sacrifices of the freedom struggle. Thus the concept of Pakistan was not a new-fangled one, but was being nurtured in the subconsciousness of leaders of the Muslim League and of those of the ilk who subscribed to the theory of a theocratic nation—a nation built on the basis of religion. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the first Governor-General of Pakistan, was, in fact, presiding over a dream come true, nurtured assiduously in the minds, words and deeds of Muslims who felt they would be better off if they could carve out of the subcontinent a state where Muslim subjects would be ruled by Muslims rulers.

At the root of communal politics was the growing intolerance that stoked fires of a fear,

mutual mistrust and hatred, triggering off frequent Hindu-Muslim riots. Destructive emotions were whipped up that the two communities cannot live together. In fact, communalism was a totally modern phenomenon with roots in the modern colonial, socio-economic and political structure.

It is an irony that Hindus and Muslims had fought, shoulder to shoulder, during the revolt of 1857. After the suppression of the Revolt, the British took on the Muslims, persecuting and killing them, regarding them as the enemies of the Empire. But their attitude suddenly changed two decades later when they found that the growing nationalism, with Hindus and Muslims fighting for a common cause, would wreck the base of the Empire sooner than later. So the crafty rulers sought to divide the people along religious lines, encouraging communal and separatist tendencies. Through this "Divide



Mohammad Ali Jinnah

and Rule", they sought to masquerade as the "champions" of the Muslims, winning over the upper strata among them. The relative backwardness of the Muslims in education and trade and industry also played no small part in fostering communalism. The small

number of Muslim intellectuals, reactionary big landlords and zamindars wielded an unhealthy influence over the majority of Muslims swaying them the way they liked.

In course of time, Hindu communalism also tried to vie with Muslims communalism, each championing Hindu nationalism and Muslim nationalism. Little did people realise that the future of Hindus and Muslims hinged on their working together for the common objective of solving their political, social and economic problems.

As the divide between the two communities became wider, it was only a matter of time before

they could part their ways for good. There were several steps to the finale of a tragedy spawned by communal virus—separate electorates in 1906 and the formation of the Muslim League in 1906 in Dacca on December 30, 1906. When nationalist Muslims like Maulana Azad, M.A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and others appealed for unity, Jinnah emerged as the undisputed leader of communalist Muslims. Jinnah vented his ill feelings against the Hindus leaders at the Calcutta conference in December 1928 when he asked for separate electorates, reservations and other safeguards for his community. He went on dinning into the ears of all that the Muslim minority was in danger of being engulfed by the Hindu majority. Hindu communal organisations, like the Hindu Mahasabha, also played no small part in driving a wedge between the Hindus and Muslims.

The emergence of Pakistan and the subsequent carnage after Partition was the logical culmination of the swelling tide of communal wave sweeping across the subcontinent over more than half a century.

Gandhian Thought — Civilisation

According to Gandhi, civilisation has made the lot of man so wretched that we should not attempt to follow the civilisation of the West. Indeed, he felt a sense of pride that despite so many untimely deaths, civilisation has remained intact. He declared, "This is the beauty of the civilisation of our people."

Gandhi felt that modern civilisation seeks to reduce only bodily comforts. It attempts to perfect the industrialisation in civilisation under which the best houses, motor cars and telephones, still machines, covered clothes and costly cosmetics seem to constitute progress.

Man will not need the use of their hands and feet. They will press a button and they will have their clothing by their side. They will press another button and they will have newspapers. Gandhi did not consider this progress as civilisation and believed that such civilisation is only irreligious. It shows not real physical strength or courage and compels us to keep up our energy only through drugs or stimulation. There cannot be any happiness under these conditions. He added, therefore, call it the Black Age.



According to him, civilisation is that mode of conduct which points out to man the path of duty and by that criterion, our civilisation is second to none. He elaborates that "man's mind is a restless world; the more it gets the more it wants, and still remains unsatisfied. The more we indulge in our passions, the more unbridled they become. Our ancestors, therefore, set a limit to our indulgence. They saw that our real happiness and health consisted in a proper use of our hands and feet." Thus in the heydays of our civilisation, common people were happy. There were small villages along with towns. There were lawyers, courts and doctors but many people did not go

to them. Justice was tolerably fair. Common people followed their professions without obstruction or hindrance from the state or their neighbours. They knew well how to keep fit. They lived an independent life akin to true home rule. All this was, of course, not perfect. But as Gandhi states, "The tendency of the Indian civilisation is to elevate the moral being, that of the Western civilisation is to propagate immorality. The latter is god-less, the former is based on belief in God."

homogeneity of the Bengal army and suggested for the purpose of remedy, the interpoise of firstly the Europeans and condly of the native races. The Government India, therefore, adopted a distinct policy encouraging the tribal and sectarian distinctions for preventing the development national solidarity. The result was organisation of the armed forces by setting separate regiments for various communities like the Sikh regiments, the Orkha regiments, the Jat regiments and the Mogra regiments.

After the failure of the 1857 revolt, the Muslims were very hostile to the British raj for different reasons. They believed that they were the ruling race prior to the establishment of the English rule and had been dispossessed of their distinctive status society by the Britishers. The introduction of English as the official language deprived the Muslims, i.e., men of learning, not only of their pre-eminent position but also of their livelihood. The industrial and economic policies of the Government had impoverished the artisans because the hand-made articles could not compete with the factory-produced goods. The Muslims had also the grievance that they did not get their share in services as there were only 92 Muslims against 711 Hindus holding gazetted posts.

The deportation of Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal Emperor, to Rangoon as a prisoner and the decline of the power of the Muslim States all over the world, Europe, Asia and Africa also hurt the Muslims notionally. It was this mental make-up in which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-98), the great leader of the Muslim community, found his co-religionists broken by the turmoils of the mutiny. He was keen to boost their sagging morale and decided to devote himself to the education, awakening and unification of the Muslims. He was perhaps the most suitable person for accomplishing

this task as he had been an anti-mutineer during the revolt of 1857 and helped the Britishers during that holocaust to the best of his abilities. In 1858, he published a book in Urdu entitled *Asbab-e-Bagawat* (The Causes of the Indian Revolt) in which he argued that the Government was out of touch with the public sentiments as well as unmindful of it, which led the people to express their resentment through rebellion. In another book, *The Loyal Muhammadans of India*, published in 1860, Sir Syed Ahmad pleaded that the Muslims were basically loyal and the British Government should shun their attitude of suspicion towards them, exhorting his co-religionists to imbibe the progressive new culture of the British rule.

In his early days, Sir Syed Ahmad was a staunch nationalist and radical. In the Viceroy's Legislative Council, he stated, "In the word Nation, I include both Hindus and the Muhammadans because that is the only meaning I can attach to it." In his poetical moods, he likened the Hindus and the Muslims to the eyes of a beautiful bride that was India. But a great change came over this great man after the failure of the great revolt of 1857. He came to believe that the Muslims were in danger of being overwhelmed by the Hindus until they expressed their loyalty to the Britishers and won their support. He, therefore, asked his community to adopt the progressive culture of the Britishers and learn the English language. Accordingly, he laid the foundations of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh which later became a university, with the objective of providing a centre of Western learning for the Muslims of the rich classes, and promoting the spirit of loyalty among the Muslims towards the British raj. He also developed an extraordinary affection and fancy for his British mentors, especially Auckland Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and Theodore Beck, to whom

he surrendered his own judgement. Under the spell of their influence and guidance, he took up the responsibility of opposing the Indian National Congress and advised the Muslims to shun the Congress as it was the Hindu organisation to be avoided at every cost.

After the death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1898, the mantle of Aligarh movement fell upon Nawab Muhsinul Mulk. The Indian Council Act of 1892, although an extremely feeble response to the aspirations of the Indian National Congress founded in 1885, made the Muslim leaders ponder over that the ideal of loyalty to the raj propounded by Sir Syed Ahmad was not adequate enough to obtain any considerable concessions for the Muslims from the British Government and that they must organise themselves politically for fulfilment of their ideals. The permission for use of Hindi as the official language in the courts in U.P. by the Government in 1900 angered the protagonists of Urdu and provided the Muslim leaders an opportunity to organise themselves. They formed an association called *Anjuman-e-Urdu* at Lucknow with Muhsinul Mulk as the President. The Lieutenant-Governor, A. McDonnell, viewed the agitation with misgivings and advised Nawab Muhsinul Mulk to abandon the Urdu agitation or resign from the secretaryship of the MAO College, Aligarh. The Urdu agitation thus ended abruptly.

The partition of Bengal on the communal basis by Lord Curzon in 1905 cheered up the protagonists of the Muslim communalism as they thought that the English Government had not accepted their separate identity and that the Muslims would be in majority in the new province. The Viceroy advertised the new province as a Muslim province in a special meeting convened for the purpose at Dacca. The meeting fulfilled its purpose to an extent that the Government was able to

to their side. The best opportunity for causing irreparable cleavage between the two communities, however, came to the Government when a Muslim deputation headed by H.H. the Aga Khan waited upon the Viceroy in Simla in 1906, as a result of which separate electorates for the Muslims came to be introduced.

The seeds of the communal representation in the elected bodies were thus sown by the Government causing permanent cleavage between the two communities, the Muslims and the Hindus. It was a great day for the British imperialists. The Viceroy was 'very happy. He had pulled back 62 million Muslims from joining the ranks of the seditious opposition. A delegate who met Lady Minto assured her, "His Excellency has kindled love in our hearts. We have always been loyal, but now we feel that the Viceroy is our friend." The Indian Council Act of 1909, also known as Minto-Morley Reforms gave concrete shape to the assurances extended by the Viceroy to the Muslim delegation. This affixed the seal of Government approval on the theory of two nations for two separate communities, with distinct interests and outlook, which formed the basis of Aligarh Movement.

The grand success of the Simla deputation to Lord Minto emboldened the Muslim leaders to start a separate political organisation. Accordingly, Nawab Salimullah Khan sent invitations for a conference to be held at Dacca in December 1906. It met under the chairmanship of Viqarul Mulk who spoke in Urdu justifying the necessity for the establishment of a separate organisation, because unless the Muslims were united and were loyal to the British Government, they were in danger of being submerged by the enormous Hindu flood. The All-India Muslim League thus came into being on December 30, 1906 for the promotion of feelings of loyalty to the British Government among the Muslims and protection and advancement of their political rights.

In its formative years, the Muslim League was not able to win popular support among the Muslims. Many prominent leaders of the community, like Maulana Shibli Maumani, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mohammad Ali Jinnah were opposed to it. In an article published in the *Muslim Gazette* of Lucknow, Maulana Shibli Naumani criticised the Muslim League vehemently, stating that the League, to keep up appearances, passed some resolutions of national interest, but everyone knew that it was a fake.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad published his paper, *Al Hilal*, from Calcutta. It attempted to allay fears and imbibe a new spirit of hope and courage. The transfer of the headquarters of the Muslim League from Aligarh to Lucknow and the annulment of partition of Bengal in December 1911 helped the Muslim League leaders to free themselves from the domination of the British bureaucrats and paved the way for their entry into the

domination of the national life. The result was the coming-together of the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress. The two parties held their sessions in 1915, 1916 and 1917 at Bombay, Lucknow and Calcutta, respectively. The Presidents of the two parties had an exchange of views on national issues and many Congress leaders attended the sessions of the Muslim League. These gestures of goodwill brought about the Lucknow Pact in 1916. The Congress conceded the demand of the Muslim League for separate electorates and the two parties agreed upon the number of seats to be reserved for the Muslims in various provinces. They also decided on the pattern of demands to be made to the British Government for achievement of self-governing institutions and repeal of anti-people laws like the Arms Act, the Press Act and the Defence of India Act.

This era of cooperation and fraternity between the Congress and the League continued to grow unabated for many years. Presiding over the annual session of the Muslim League in 1918 at Delhi, Fazlul Haq stated, "To me, the future of Islam in India seems to be wrapped in gloom and anxiety. Every instance of a collapse of Muslim power in the world is bound to have an adverse influence on the political importance of our community in India." In 1919, the ulemas formed an association called the *Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind*. It extended its full support to the demands of the Khilafat Conference and exhorted the Muslims to join the non-cooperation movement. The Congress, the League, the Khilafat and the *Jamiat-ul-Ulema* thus acted in unison and fought jointly against the Government. This was bound to create a great stir and unity in the country. For Mahatma Gandhi, it was a godsend to cultivate the Hindu-Muslim unity. He said, "If the Hindus wish to cultivate eternal friendship with the Mussalmans, they must perish with them in the attempt to vindicate the honour of Islam."

The Muslims and Hindus, therefore, vied with one another in defying the Government. Thousands cheerfully went to jail. They bore the rigours of the lathi charges with utmost calm. Lawyers abandoned practice, teachers resigned service and students withdrew from schools and colleges. After the Chauri Chaura incident, Gandhiji called off the non-cooperation movement. The Khilafat Movement also lost its relevance after the Khilafat was abolished in 1924. But these movements had certainly given a severe blow to the forces of communalism. The Muslim League lost much of its public appeal. But, unfortunately, there were communal riots after 1923 in the country and a communal Hindu body, the Hindu Mahasabha, emerged to work as a counterpoise to the Muslim League. It advocated *shuddhi* and *sangathan*, bound to cause anguish in the minds of other communities. The Hindu-Muslim unity achieved during the Khilafat and non-cooperation movements thus proved to be too shortlived because the roots of communal antagonism were very

deep, and it overwhelmingly demonstrated that the British imperialism would not pack up if the two communities—Muslims and the Hindus—were united fought together against the foreign rule.

The Muslim League was split up in 1919 into two factions, one led by Sir Mohama Shafee and the other by Mohammad Jinnah. Both were unable to muster support and were functioning as the draw room parties. In 1929, the National Muslims left the Muslim League to form a new party, the Nationalist Muslim Party. They met at Lucknow in 1931 under chairmanship of Sir Ali Imam who declared "If I were asked why I have such absolute faith in Indian nationalism, my answer is that without that India's freedom is impossibility. Separate electorate connotes negation of nationalism." It was evident that the Muslim League was relapsing into oblivion in the national politics of the country although Jinnah had attempted to give a new lease of life to the League by enunciating famous Fourteen-Point Programme to counter the Nehru Committee Report. Jinnah also worked hard to reorganise and consolidate the League. At the Bombay session of the League held in April 1936 Syed Wazir Hasan stated in his presidential address, "In the higher interests of the country, I appeal for unity not only between Hindus and Muslims as such but between the various classes and different political organisations." He also enunciated a four-fold programme on whose basis nationwide movement could be organised and various communities brought together through mutual confidence.

All this changed for the worse with the formation of provincial ministries by the Congress in July 1937. The cloud of communalism began to gather fast and get thicker on the skies. The Muslim League castigated the Congress ministries alienating the Muslims of India more and more by pursuing pro-Hindu policies making them feel that they could not expect any justice or fair play at their hands. The League also whipped up its propaganda against the Congress and pinpointed the latter's refusal to form the coalition ministries as the proof of its resolve to crush the Muslims.

The reports of the two League committees—the Pirpur Report in U.P. and the Sharif Report in Bihar—listed various grievances and atrocities inflicted by Congress ministries on the Muslims driving a wedge between the Hindus and Muslims and strengthening the Muslim League. Thus when in September 1939 Congress ministries resigned in protest against their country being dragged into the Second World War without consultation and refusal of the British Government to declare the Indian independence, the Muslim League observed a "Deliverance Day" to celebrate the exit of the Congress ministries.

Events followed in quick succession. The Muslim League met at Lahore in March

(Continued on page 10)

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

Which is the largest dam in India?

—Ashok Tiwari, Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)

The 24.4-km-long Hirakud dam on the river Mahanadi in Orissa with its earthen dikes is the largest dam in India.

What is 'mesosphere'?

—Aloke Sengupta, Behrampur (West Bengal)

It is the layer in the Earth's atmosphere above the stratosphere and below the thermosphere. It lies between about 50 km and 80 km above the surface of the Earth.

What are the causes of and cures for acne?

—Ms V. Bhuvaneshwari, Kottayam (Kerala)

Acne is a term often applied to a condition in which there are blackheads, whiteheads, pimples and pustules on the face and often on neck and shoulders too. It is usually associated with the teenage years in conjunction with hormonal imbalances that occur at this age. It has always been associated with an oily skin because 80 per cent of teenagers suffer from this problem but there are other forms of acne

which appear in spite of the person having a normal to dry skin. As a cure, the skin should be kept scrupulously clean by the person. The regular use of an astringent and a sulphur-based ointment should help. If the condition is very bad, the doctor may prescribe low doses of oxytetracycline. Retinol acid also works wonders because it loosens and softens the hardened keratin which clogs the pores. Keeping the pores open and clean goes a long way in controlling acne.

Which is the first foreign bank to establish office in India?

—Ms. Vinita Jain,

Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh) Chartered Bank, established in 1833 in Madras, is the oldest foreign bank in India.

What is artificial insemination?

—Mihir Goswami, Mangaon (Maharashtra)

It is mating achieved by mechanically injecting previously collected semen into the uterus without genital contact. It is commonly used with cattle because it allows farmers to select the type and quality of bull required for a herd and to control the timing and organisation of a breeding programme.

Where is the birthplace of Lord Rama, located?

What do you know about India's missile programme?

—Sunil Mohan, New Delhi

India's missile programme started off with a bang with the successful launching of Satellite Launch Vehicle-3 (SLV-3) in 1982. This boosted the confidence of Indian scientists in their capability; to make the nation self-reliant in missile technology the work of Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) was entrusted to the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

India's present missile capability includes Prithvi-1 surface to surface missile (SSM) with a range of 150 km and capable of carrying a payload of 1,000 kg. Its successor Prithvi-2 has a higher range of 250 km and is capable of carrying 500 kg of explosives. Prithvi is an 8.5-metre vertical short-range missile which can hit targets more than 300 km away, say American experts.

Other missiles under development include Prithvi-3 (with a range of 350 km and a payload of 500 kg), Agni (an Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile), Surya (An Intercontinental Ballistic Missile), Akash, Trishul, Nag, ASLV (Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle), PSLV Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle and GSLV.

Agni is a two-stage missile with a length of 18.4 m and a circumference of 1.3 m which uses solid fuel. Indian scientists have mastered three state-of-the-art technologies for Agni—re-entry, inertial navigation system and command guidance during its flight. The success of Agni shows that India can now build long-range missiles with a range of 1,000 to 2,500 km.

—R. L. Karmalkar, Bhubaneswar

Sita, daughter of King Janak, was born in Janakpur which was the capital of Mithila but now it is a part of Nepal. It is surrounded by various religious places. On the northern side is the Kishisheshwar, on the southern side is Jaleshwar, on the northern Mithileshwar and on the south-western Kupeshwar. Janakpur was once the learning centre for the whole of Asia. Both the Sita and King Janak of the Hindu epic, Ramayana, were born there. Their "legends", though oft-repeated, are still sung by the local people. Janakpur attracts countless tourists and historians from all over the world.

How are stars formed?

—Koushik Dami, Nalbari (Assam)

Stars begin their lives as very thin clouds of hydrogen gas. As each

cloud shrinks, the centre grows very hot due to the atoms of gas being squeezed together. Eventually, the clouds become so hot that they begin to shine as stars.

Stars are usually formed in clusters, like the famous Pleiades, which were born about 100 million years ago inside a cloud or nebula several light years across. The Sun was probably born in a cluster, but its companion stars have drifted away and cannot be identified.

Star-formation is still going on in our galaxy since there are plenty of nebulae.

Who built the Jantar Mantar at Delhi?

—Tapan K. Talukdar, Patna (Bihar)

Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur, who died in 1743, built the Jantar Mantar at Delhi. He was a great astronomer and it was he who built this observatory, the first of its kind, in the reign of Mohammad Shah, also known as Rangila Piya, because of his colourful disposition. Jai Singh went on to build observatories at Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi and Mathura. He was interested in both the Eastern and Western

systems of astronomy and was assisted in his studies by many Europeans who came to the Moghul court in those days.

Jantar Mantar is a place where heaven and earth meet. It is a lime-plastered monument, has as its main attraction the Samrat Yantra (chief instrument), an equinoctial dial with its hypotenuse parallel to the earth's axis and a quadrant parallel to the equator. On its southern side, the instrument Jaya Prakash is meant to ascertain the position of the sun and other celestial bodies.

What is 'dermatology'?

—Ms. Suneta Bedi, Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)

It is the science of the skin, its nature and diseases. It is a rapidly expanding field owing to the proliferation of industrial chemicals affecting workers and the universal use of household cleaners, cosmetics and sun screens.

How does the heat of the Sun reach us?

—Aftab Ahmed, Sopore (Jammu and Kashmir)

Heat from the Sun comes to us by means of radiation through millions of kilometres of empty space. Radiant energy (heat) is transmitted in short waves which are not absorbed by the atmosphere. Hence it passes on to the Earth, without heating the atmosphere.

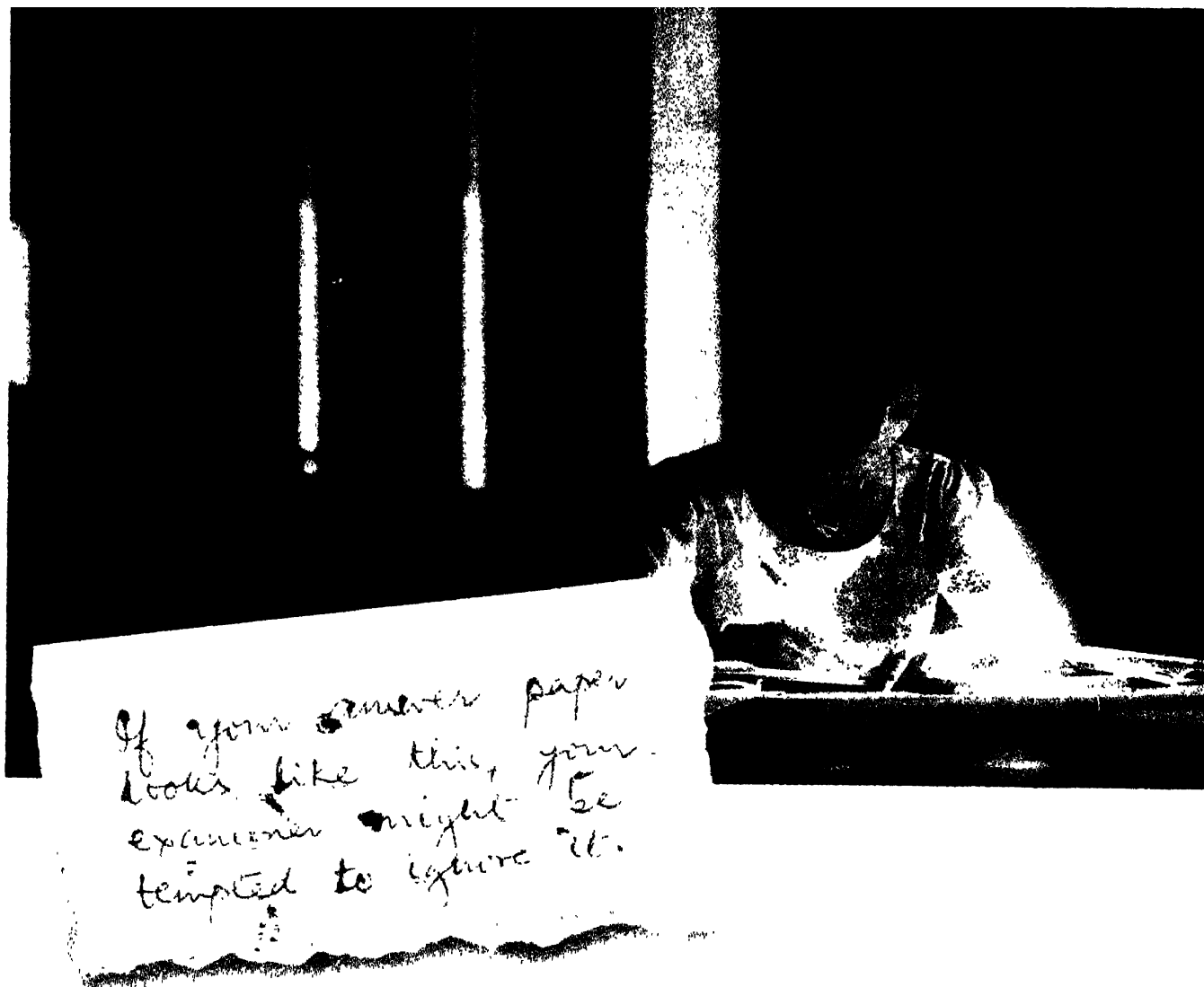
But when these waves strike against the Earth, they are absorbed by the Earth which thus becomes warm. The Earth, in turn, radiates longer waves which are absorbed by the lower layers of the atmosphere. The lower atmosphere thus becomes warm during the bright sunshine while at the higher altitudes it remains cool as the radiant waves from the earth lose much of their heat before passing on to the upper layers of the atmosphere.

Which is the language most commonly spoken?

—V. Sreedhar, Hassan (Karnataka)

The most common first language is Chinese, spoken by more than 1,000 million people. The so-called 'common speech' (pustonghua) is the standard form of Chinese. The most widespread and the second most commonly spoken language is English, with a conservative estimate of 800 million speakers, rising to a liberal 1,500 million. □

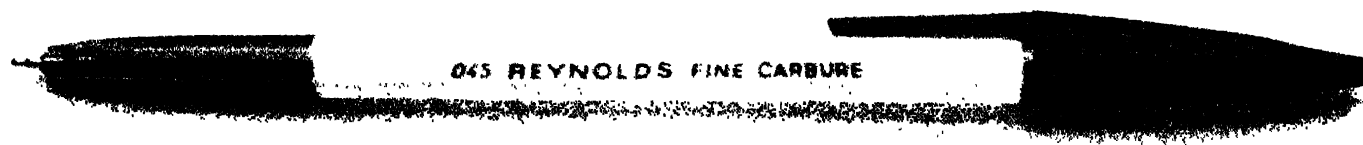




If your cursive paper
looks like this, your
examiner might be
tempted to ignore it.

A good handwriting is one of the best ways to make a good impression. And if your writing is sprinkled with blots and smudges, you might be painting a pretty damaging picture of yourself.

The right answer begins with using the right pen. Reynolds 045. The fine-tipped, free-flowing pen that races with your thoughts. Yet does fine things to your handwriting.



FINE WRITING BY REYNOLDS 045

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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

G7 or Group of Seven

The Group of Seven or the more popularly known G7 consists of the seven wealthiest nations of the world i.e. USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan. Even since 1975 the Heads of Government of these seven countries have been meeting every year to discuss both political and economic issues. As a special invitee, Russia has been attending the G7 Summit for the last three years.

The last summit of G7 was held in Halifax, Canada in June 1995 when the wealthiest nations of the world agreed to set up an emergency bailout fund in a bid to head off future Mexican style financial crises. The fund was part of a package of reforms adopted to modernise the IMF and improve its ability to respond quickly to acute financial crises such as the one that engulfed Mexico late in 1994 following the devaluation of the peso. G7 also agreed to double to \$58 billion an IMF credit fund that would be used to help countries on the verge of bankruptcy and to require the IMF to beef up its surveillance of all big economies.

The G7 countries account for 50 per cent of the world economy and richer half the total value of production of goods and services. In a world of political and economic world situation seems a divided house on several sensitive issues such as the French nuclear test, Bosnia, U.S.A. air war with Japan with U.S.A. threatening last year to impose 100 per cent import duty on more than a dozen models of luxury cars.

Oil Exploration in India

Indian crude production was a mere 2.5 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 and rose to 27.02 million tonnes in 1993-94. Research and Development activities in oil exploration are carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Oil India Limited. ONGC has its own institutes located in different parts of the country for exploration, drilling, technology and gas production technology, geophysical data processing and interpretation, petroleum technology and environmental management and biotechnology and geotectonics. These institutes provide back up services to the exploration effort of the ONGC. They also help in the application of enhanced oil recovery methods, the development of techniques for drilling difficult wells in high pressure/high temperature regions as well as super deep wells in technically complex areas. An ONGC institute in Bombay carries on the research work for all offshore platforms while that in Goa creates safety awareness and seeks to minimise pollution accidents and loss of life caused by ONGC operations.

Faced with a mounting oil import bill eating into our budget, the government has recently decided to pump in an additional Rs. 6500 crore towards oil and gas explorations for the remaining two years of the Eighth Plan over and above the Rs. 19000 crore allo-

cated to ONGC and Oil India Limited for the Plan period to probe for oil and gas. The demand for petroleum products has been increasing enormously and by the end of the Eighth Plan in 1996-97 the expected requirements of petroleum products would be about 79 million tonnes.

UN Convention Against Torture

The Convention against Torture adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1984 became effective on June 26, 1988. There are 80 state parties to the Convention which obliges the states to make torture a crime and prosecute and punish those guilty of it. The Convention makes it clear beyond doubt that neither higher orders nor exceptional circumstances can justify torture.



A Tibetan monk displays some of the torture instruments used in a Tibetan prison

India has not so far ratified the UN Convention against Torture. Besides the 80 countries who have acceded to it, there are 15 that have signed but not ratified it. The only country in South Asia to ratify the Convention is Nepal. The National Human Rights Commission has been pressing the government to adopt the Convention in the interests of Human Rights. At the Chief Ministers Conference held in May 1995 to review TADA, no final decision was taken on India's ratifying the Convention.

An eminent human rights activist and a former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court has condemned in no uncertain terms the growing custodial deaths in the country. He says that third degree methods used by the police do not have any purpose as any information or confession extracted by this method is just out of fear and not a reality. The police, he says, have no right to decide whether the accused is criminal or not, and the matter has to be decided by the court.

Science & Technology

Biopolymers to Prevent Corrosion

Organic coatings can protect metallic surfaces against corrosion, but the cost of applying and maintaining them is often prohibitive. Scientists at the University of California at Irvine, US, have proposed a novel, inexpensive approach to corrosion prevention: let bacteria create the protective coating, according to the *EPRI Journal*.

The irony in this suggestion is that scientists are just beginning to understand the complex processes by which some bacteria accelerate the corrosion process. Such microbially influenced corrosion (MIC) affects a variety of steel and copper alloys used in many important commercial applications, such as underground pipes and nuclear power plant tubings. Anaerobic sulfate-reducing bacteria (SRB) are often associated with MIC. This corrosion is particularly difficult to prevent.

According to the new approach, the surface of metal is to be colonised with bacteria that secrete a protective polymer in which SRB cannot grow. Bacterial colonisation is an especially attractive approach because it is inherently inexpensive and is automatically regenerative: if the polymer film is scratched, further bacterial growth rapidly coats it again.

Universe is Younger Than Stars

New measurements of galactic distances have confirmed paradoxical findings that the universe appears to be younger than some of the stars in it. And this has made astronomers worry more than ever that there may be something wrong with the elements of their standard theory of cosmic evolution.

Using observations made by the Hubble Space Telescope, astronomers in England and the United States made calculations showing the age of the universe to be 9.5 billion years, give or take 1.1 billion. This estimate, reported in the journal *Nature*, is somewhat older than the minimum of eight billion years calculated in 1994 by other astronomers making distance measurements with Hubble telescope data.

But it is insufficient to resolve the cosmic-age crisis, for scientists express confidence that the oldest stars are at least 12 billion to 16 billion years old and could not have preceded the universe itself. The new study was directed by Dr Nial R. Tanvir, an astronomer at Cambridge University in England, and colleagues at Durham University in England and the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore. The previous estimates, which first brought attention to the age problem, were derived from research by a team of astronomers led by Dr Wendy L. Freedman of the Carnegie Observatories in Pasadena, California.

In both cases, astronomers used the orbiting Hubble telescope to record the period fluctuations in brightness of stars known as Cepheid variables. The period of these fluctuations varies inversely with luminosity or absolute brightness. Thus the distance to the star can be measured by comparing this value with the brightness as it appears to the observer in the same way that apparent brightness of a distant light bulb of known power can be used to judge how far away it is.

Future Newspaper

The newspaper of the future will be just a piece of grey plastic. The Tablet, as this future newspaper is called, weighs a kilogram and is two inches thick. It looks like a bookcap page. And when you touch the Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) just once, the front page appears before you. Subsequent touches produce video clips, graphics, analyses and the rest of the newspaper.

The portability of the Tablet is our great success, claims its inventor, 52-year-old Roger Fidler. Using the Tablet, one can read an up-to-date newspaper virtually at any place or time. Another of its features is advertising, which makes a major part of its revenue. One touch of the screen converts a static advertisement into a moving video picture, providing additional information. More touches allow the user to order goods and make reservations in a hotel.

Touching certain parts gives a profile of the user, enabling the editorial room to supply news to the individual. Readers who look into travel pages would find increasingly more advertisements for airlines in the Tablet.

Putting Patients to Sleep by Computer

Computer programmes that perform the complex task of delivering general anaesthetics have been perfected by medical researchers at the University of Adelaide. It has taken three years to modelling drug flows to the brain to produce the programmes, which are seen as sharply reducing risks in surgery.

Anaesthetist Dr Guy Ludbrook told *Adelaidean* that all sleep-inducing drugs potentially were dangerous. 'Most people think it is a little injection, you go to sleep and wake up at the end. But it is not as easy as that,' Dr Ludbrook said.

The focus of this study was to improve the safety of the induction stage at which time many changes occur quickly. Usually the anaesthetist brought on this phase by using a 'trained thumb' to press down a syringe plunger at the right speed. Giving this task to a computer improved drug delivery and allowed the anaesthetist to concentrate on the patient.

Sun-protection Mechanism

Scientists working at Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science are trying to look into the sun-protection mechanism of plants with a view to being able to cultivate agricultural crops resistant to strong sunlight. It is expected that their findings will enable cultivation of the hottest and most drought-ridden parts of the world which abound the earth.

Giving field-trial to their findings in the laboratory, scientists have successfully cultivated a particularly sturdy salt water alga, *Dunaliella Bardawil*, in scorching sunlight. In the near future, it may be possible to manipulate a similar mechanism existing in higher plants, including crops, in order to enhance their resistance to the sun.

Professor Ada Zaban of the Institute's Department of Biochemistry has deciphered the mechanism of this alga, known for its legendary resistance to the salt and sun, which allows it to thrive in the brackish marshes of the Sinai desert and even in the Dead Sea. It was reported to be first isolated from the Bardawil marsh in Sinai. The alga has fascinated scientists because it is a remarkable survivor and functionally very similar to higher plants. These two properties make it an excellent model for studying survival strategies that may be relevant for growing useful crops under harsh conditions.

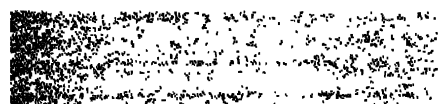
Liver Enzyme Clears Cholesterol

There are three locations at which the body regulates the level of cholesterol in the blood: the liver, adrenal glands and ovaries. The liver uses cholesterol to make bile, while the other organs turn it into hormones. These processes lower the cholesterol level in the blood and so reduce the risk of atherosclerosis. Researchers have demonstrated that the enzyme lipase is produced exclusively in the liver. The study shows that the liver sends liver lipase via blood to the adrenal glands for the production of stress hormones, and to the ovaries for the production of pregnancy hormones. The adrenal glands produce a truncated form of the lipase.

The research team used a sensitive method to determine the location at which lipase is produced. The sporadic copies for liver lipase among the 50,000 different messenger RNA in liver cell were first converted back into DNA. The latter was then copied thousands of times. It turned out that the gene for liver lipase makes two different messenger RNA molecules. The messenger with the code for this specific enzyme occurs only in the liver, while in the adrenal glands and the ovaries the presence of a different messenger RNA was demonstrated.

LIMCA BOOK OF RECORDS

If you are an Indian, or someone who wants to know a little more about India, the LIMCA BOOK OF RECORDS is one book that you must read. It is India's first and only book of its kind. To provide our readers with information, inspiration, stimulation, entertainment, and to enable them to know Indian records, we are serialising excerpts from this invaluable book in the Competition Success Review. We hope you will find this treasurehouse of information extremely useful for various competitive examinations, interviews and quizzes.



The rubble masonry and mud bricks discovered at Kalibangan, Rajasthan (3000-500 BC) indicate that it was a fortified city consisting of a citadel surrounded by other buildings. The citadel was built of stone and the entire city was surrounded by a massive rampart made of mud bricks.

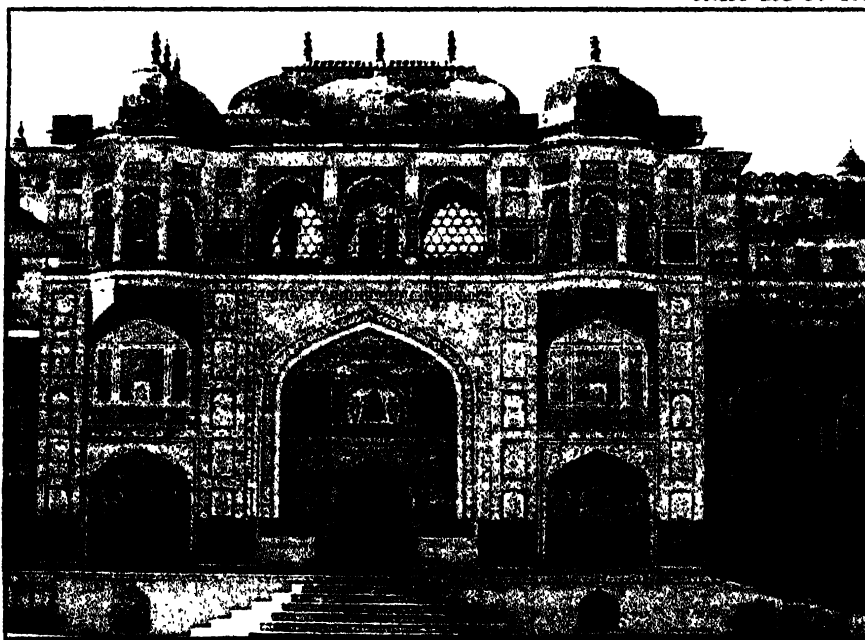
The pre-historic Harappan culture ruins include the oldest dockyard at Lothal near the Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat. Built in 2300 BC, it was a fairly large settlement—about 6 km from its nearest seaport—and 80 km from the present city of Ahmedabad. A broad mud brick embankment almost 20 m (66 ft) wide, completely surrounds the settlement that occupied a zone of approximately 230 m × 170 m (750 ft × 557 ft) with an entrance to the south. The lock measures 218 m × 37 m (715 ft × 121 ft) (This is a world record.)

The tallest medieval minaret is the Qutub Minar in Delhi. Although it was Qutub-ud-din-Aibak who started the work on the 73-m (239 ft) tall minaret in 1199, it was completed in 1239 by his successors. It is also the oldest tower in India. (This is a world record.)

The Bada Imambara at Lucknow is Asia's largest hall which is without any external support of wood, iron or stone beams. The hall has an interior length of 49.4 m (152.3 ft) and a width of 16.2 m (53.14 ft). The ceiling is over 15 m (49.2 ft) high. What is

really remarkable is the roof, which is about 4.88 m (16 ft) thick with an estimated weight of nearly 20,000 tonnes.

The Golden Temple at Amritsar was built in 1577 by Guru Ram Das, the fourth Guru, and completed by Guru Arjun Dev, his successor.



The Amber Fort in Jaipur houses Jaivana, the gigantic cannon of Jaigarh which is the largest in the world

Largest rock cut shrine

The 32.8 m (107.6 ft) high Kailash temple at Ellora measures 84 m × 47 m (227.5 ft × 154.2 ft). It was carved out from the top of a hillock and over 2,00,000 tonnes of rock were removed. A central mass, 30 m (98 ft) high, was carved within a rectangle 60 m × 30 m (196 ft × 98 ft). Accuracy was essential because once the rock was cut, it could not be replaced. It was built during the reign of the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I who reigned during 760 AD.

Largest Jain temple

Located on the outskirts of Bhopal, the Bhojpur temple, built by Raja Bhoj (1010-

1053) houses the largest shivalingam, 2.3 m (7.5 ft) high and 5.3 m (17.4 ft) in circumference.

Yuba Bharati (Salt Lake) Stadium in Calcutta can accommodate 1,20,000 people in three tiers—48,000 in the lower, 52,000 in the middle and 20,000 in the upper tier. There are 30 ordinary ramps, 2 cardinal ramps and 2 plazas supported by 36 stairs. The stadium is spread over an area of 30.75 hectares (76 acres). (This is a world record.)

The bowl-like Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, with a 150 m (492 ft) diameter, was built on the western bank of the Yamuna river in Delhi for the Asiad 1982. It has a seating capacity of 25,000.

The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports in Patiala, established in 1961, is laid out on more than 350 acres of land and has

extensive facilities for 17 sports disciplines. It has a stadium with a synthetic track and an astro-turf hockey field and the most modern sports facilities and equipment.

Highest dam

The Bhakra dam on the Sutlej river in Punjab is 226 m (738 ft) high and 518 m (1,699 ft) long. The capacity of the reservoir is 10 cubic km. This reservoir is the key to irrigation prosperity of the regions. □

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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Beginning with December 1995 issue, we have introduced a new feature in Body Language by Allan Pease. A world renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills, Allan Pease has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychology, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Personal and practical will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowman and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people—and therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex matter—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

Territories And Zones

Thousands of books and articles have been written about the staking out and guarding of territories by animals, birds, fish and primates, but only in recent years has it been discovered that man also has territories. When this is learned and the implications understood, not only can enormous insights into one's own behaviour and that of others be gained but the face-to-face reactions of others can be predicted. American anthropologist Edward T. Hall was one of the pioneers in the study of man's spatial needs and in the early 1960s, he coined the word 'proxemics' (from 'proximity' or nearness). His research into this field has led to a new understanding about our relationships with our fellow humans.

Every country is a territory staked out by clearly defined boundaries and sometimes protected by armed guards. Within each country are usually smaller territories in the form of states and countries. Within these are even smaller territories called cities, within which are suburbs, containing many streets that, in themselves, represent a closed territory to those who live there. The inhabitants of each territory share an intangible allegiance to it and have been known to turn to savagery and killing in order to protect it.

A territory is also an area or space that a person claims as his own, as if it were an extension of his body. Each person has his own personal territory which includes the area that exists around his possessions, such as his home which is bounded by fences, the inside of his motor vehicle, his own bedroom or personal chair and, as Dr. Hall discovered, a defined air space around his body.

Now we shall deal mainly with the implications of this air space and how people react when it is invaded.



In the first two parts of this feature, published in the December 1995 and January 1996 issues, we ushered you into the mystery of body language—its telling gestures and non-verbal messages. Allan Pease, in the course of his voluminous research, explained to you how the body reacts when a person is lying. Which explains how the body and mind are closely connected. The moment a person begins to lie, the body sends out contradictory signals that convey that the person is not telling the truth. An awkward situation arises when gestures contradict what a person says.



Personal Space

Most animals have a certain air space around their bodies that they claim as their personal space. How far the space extends is mainly dependent on how crowded were the conditions in which the animal was raised. A lion raised in the remote regions of Africa may have a territorial air space with radius of fifty kilometres or more, depending on the density of the lion population in the area, and it marks its territorial boundaries by urinating or defecating around them. On the other hand, a lion raised in captivity with other lions may have a personal space of only several metres, the direct result of crowded conditions.

Like the other animals, man has his own personal portable 'air bubble' that he carries around with him and its size is dependent on the density of the population in the place where he grew up. This personal zone distance is, therefore, culturally determined. Where some cultures, such as the Japanese are accustomed to crowding, others prefer the 'wide open spaces' and like to keep the distance. However, we are mainly concerned with the territorial behaviour of people raised in Western cultures.

Status can also have an effect on the distance at which a person stands in relation to others and this will be discussed later on.

Zone Distances

The radius of the air bubble around suburban middle class white people living in Australia, New Zealand, England, North America and Canada is generally the same. It can be broken down into four distinct zone distances.

1. Intimate Zone (between 15 and 4 centimetres or 6 to 18 inches)

Of all the zone distances, this is by far the most important as it is this zone that a person

person are permitted to enter it. This includes lovers, parents, spouse, children, close friends and relatives. There is a subzone that extends up to 15 centimetres (6 inches) from the body that can be entered only during physical contact. This is the close intimate zone.

2. **Personal Zone** (between 46 centimetres and 1.22 metres or 18 to 48 inches)

This is the distance that we stand from others at cocktail parties, office parties, social functions and friendly gatherings.

3. **Social Zone** (between 1.22 and 3.6 metres or 4 to 12 feet)

We stand at this distance from strangers, the plumber or carpenter doing repairs around our home, the postman, the local shopkeeper, the new employee at work and people whom we do not know very well.

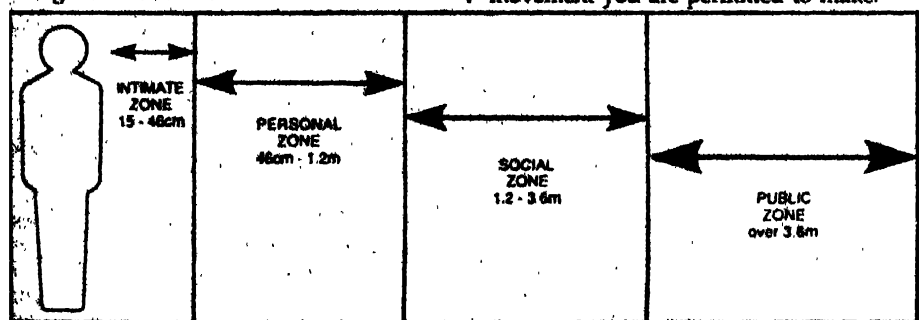
4. **Public Zone** (over 3.6 metres or 12 feet)

Whenever we address a large group of people, this is the comfortable distance at which we choose to stand.

Practical Applications of Zone Distances

Our intimate zone is normally entered by another person for one of two reasons. First, the intruder is a close relative or friend, or he or she may be making sexual advances. Second, the intruder is hostile and may be about to attack. While we will tolerate strangers moving within our personal and social zones, the intrusion of a stranger into our intimate zone causes physiological changes to take place within our bodies. The heart pumps faster, adrenaline pours into the bloodstream and blood is pumped to the brain and the muscles as physical preparations for a possible fight or flight situation are made.

Figure 9: Zone distances



This means that putting your arm in a friendly way on or around someone you have just met may result in that person's feeling negative towards you, even though he or she may smile and appear to enjoy it so as to not offend you. If you want people to feel comfortable in your company, the golden rule is 'keep your distance'. The more intimate our relationship is with other people, the closer we are permitted to move within their zones. For example, a new employee may initially feel that the other staff members are cold towards him, but they are only keeping him at the social zone distance until they know him better. As he becomes better known to the other employees, the territorial distance between him and them decreases

The distance that two people who are kissing keep their hips apart can tell you something about the relationship that exists between them. Lovers press their torsos hard against each other and move within each other's close intimate zones. This differs from the kiss received from a stranger on New Year's Eve or from your best friend's spouse, both of whom keep their pelvic area at least 15 centimetres away from yours.

One of the exceptions to the distance/intimacy rule occurs where the spatial distance is based on the person's social standing. For example, the managing director of a company may be a weekend fishing buddy of one of his subordinates and when they go fishing each may move within the other's personal or intimate zone. At the office, however, the managing director keeps his fishing buddy at the social distance to maintain the unwritten social strata rules.

Crowding at concerts, cinemas, in elevators, trains or buses results in unavoidable intrusion into other people's intimate zones, and reactions to this invasion are interesting to observe. There is a list of unwritten rules that people in Western cultures follow rigidly when faced with a crowded situation such as a packed lift or public transport. These rules include:

1. You are not permitted to speak to anyone, including a person you know.
2. You must avoid eye contact with others at all times.
3. You are to maintain a 'poker face'—no emotion is permitted to be displayed.
4. If you have a book or newspaper, you must appear to be deeply engrossed in it.
5. The bigger the crowd, the less the body movement you are permitted to make.

6. In elevators, you are compelled to watch the floor numbers above your head.

We often hear words like 'miserable', 'unhappy' and 'despondent' used to describe people who travel to work in the rush hour on public transport. These labels are used because of the blank, expressionless look on the faces of the travellers; but they are misjudgements on the part of the observer. What the observer sees, in fact, is a group of people adhering to the rules that apply to the unavoidable invasion of their intimate zones in a crowded public place.

If you doubt this, notice how you behave next time you go alone to a crowded cinema. As the usher directs you to your seat which is surrounded by a sea of unknown faces,

behaviour in crowded public places. As you begin to compete for territorial rights to the armrest with the unknown person beside you, you will begin to realise why those who go to a crowded cinema alone often do not take their seats until the cinema lights are extinguished and the movie actually begins. Whether we are in a crowded elevator, cinema or bus, people around us become non-persons—that is, they do not exist, as far as we are concerned and so we do not respond as if we were being attacked should someone inadvertently encroach upon our intimate territory.

An angry mob or group of protesters fighting for mutual purposes does not react in the same way as do individuals when their territory is invaded; in fact, something quite different occurs. As the density of the crowd increases, each individual has less personal space and takes a hostile stand, which is why, as the size of the mob increases, it becomes angrier and uglier and fighting may begin to take place. This information is used by the police, who will try to break up the crowd so that each person can regain his own personal space and so become calmer.

Only in recent years have governments and town planners given any credence to the effect that high-density housing projects have in depriving individuals of their personal territory. The consequences of high-density living and overcrowding were seen in a study of the deer population on James Island, an island about two kilometres off the coast of Maryland in Chesapeake Bay in the United States. Many of the deer were dying in large numbers, despite the fact that at the time there was plenty of food, predators were not in evidence and infection was not present. Similar studies in earlier years with rats and rabbits revealed the same trend and further investigation showed that the deer had died as a result of overactive adrenal glands, resulting from the stress caused by the deprivation of each deer's personal territory as the population increased. The adrenal glands play an important part in the regulation of growth, reproduction and the level of the body's defences. Thus overpopulation caused a physiological reaction to the stress; not other factors such as starvation, infection or aggression from others.

In view of this, it is easy to see why areas that have the highest density of human population also have the highest crime and violence rates.

Police interrogators use territorial invasion techniques to break down the resistance of criminals being questioned. They seat the criminal on an armless, fixed chair in an open area of the room and encroach into his intimate and close intimate zones when asking questions, remaining there until he answers. It often takes only a short while for this territorial harassment to break down the criminal's resistance.

Management people can use this same approach to extract information from subordinates who may be withholding it, but a sales person would be foolish to use this type of approach when dealing with customers.

(To be continued)

Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



The Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal, has the honour to announce the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring their own success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs, events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Constitution Of India, Including Constitutional History". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.

(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor

- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "India—From Stagnation and Poverty to Growth and Prosperity—Facts, Efforts and Achievements" will be drawn.

Constitution Of India, Including Constitutional History

1. The reference of Hindus in Article 25 of the Constitution does not include

- (a) Parsees (b) Sikhs
- (c) Jains (d) Buddhists

2. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- (a) nominated by the President
- (b) elected by two houses of Parliament
- (c) elected by Parliament and the legislatures of the States jointly
- (d) elected by the members of Rajya Sabha

3. In India, a tax on agricultural incomes can be levied by

- (a) both the Central and State Governments
- (b) neither the Central nor the State Governments
- (c) only the State Governments
- (d) only the Central Government

4. By which amendment, the fundamental duties of Indian citizens were added to the Constitution?

- (a) Forty-fourth Amendment
- (b) Forty-third Amendment
- (c) Forty-second Amendment
- (d) Forty-first Amendment

5. Financial allocation for education was made for the first time by the Charter Act of

- (a) 1833 (b) 1813 (c) 1793 (d) 1773

6. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of

- (a) the Chief Justice of the High Court
- (b) the Chief Justice of India
- (c) the Governor
- (d) the Vice-President

7. In the event of non-enforcement of Directive Principles of the State by the Government, a citizen of India can move the

- (a) District Court (b) High Court
- (c) Supreme Court (d) None of these

8. The member of a State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehaviour only after an enquiry has been conducted by the

- (a) Supreme Court of India
- (b) High Court of the State
- (c) committee appointed by the President
- (d) committee appointed by the Governor of the State

9. Who can recommend abolition or creation of the Legislative Council in a State?

- (a) Governor of the State
- (b) Advocate-General of the State
- (c) Legislative Assembly of the State
- (d) The State Council of Ministers

10. The purpose of the Ilbert Bill was

- (a) to take away the right of the native magistrates to try the Europeans and the Englishmen

- (b) to take away the right of the European magistrates to try the Indians

- (c) to remove an anomaly in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1873, according to which no magistrate or sessions judge could try a European British subject unless he was himself of European birth

- (d) None of the above

11. The Constitution of India borrowed the concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of

- (a) Ireland (b) U.S.A. (c) U.K. (d) Canada

12. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) There is no provision of referendum in the Indian Constitution
- (b) The State Legislatures do not possess

the right to initiate the amendment of the Constitution

- (c) The proposal for amending the Constitution can only be initiated in the Lok Sabha

- (d) The Indian Constitution is partly flexible and partly rigid

13. Which one of the following Articles has declared untouchability in any form as unconstitutional?

- (a) Article 14 (b) Article 17
- (c) Article 44 (d) Article 45

14. Which one of the following is not among the sources of revenue for the Union?

- (a) Land revenue
- (b) Custom duties including export duties
- (c) Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India, except alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs
- (d) Taxes on income other than agricultural income

15. Under which one of the following Articles, the Supreme Court has been given the powers to review any judgement pronounced or order made by it previously?

- (a) Article 130 (b) Article 137
- (c) Article 138 (d) Article 139

16. A member elected to the Lok Sabha as a candidate of a party crosses the floor of the House. In such a case

- (a) his continued membership of the House is not affected in any way
- (b) he ceases to be a member of the House whether or not he resigns his membership
- (c) he can continue to be a member of the House if the party on whose symbol he was elected has no objection

the House if the Speaker permits
17. The 'Right to Property' was excluded from the Fundamental Rights during the tenure of the government headed by

- (a) Chaudhuri Charan Singh
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Smt. Indira Gandhi
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi

18. Which of the following statements in regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy is correct?

- (a) Fundamental Rights constitute limitations upon State action, while Directives are in the nature of instruction to government to achieve certain ends
- (b) They are justiciable in certain respects
- (c) They enjoin on the State to secure a living wage to all workers within a specified period
- (d) The courts can compel the State to implement some of the important directives

19. The First Official Language Commission, as required under Article 344 of the Constitution, was constituted by the President in

- (a) 1950 with Shri K.M. Munshi as its chairman
- (b) 1955 with Shri B.G. Kher as its chairman
- (c) 1960 with Shri M.C. Chhagla as its chairman
- (d) 1965 with Shri Humayun Kabir as its chairman

20. Which authority should an Indian citizen approach for securing his fundamental right of personal freedom guaranteed by the Constitution?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Governor of a State
- (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) The Supreme Court or a High Court

21. The system of Proportional Representation is used in the election of

- (a) President of India
- (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (c) Members of the Lok Sabha
- (d) None of the above

22. A Bill is deemed to be a 'Money Bill' if it contains only provisions dealing with any of the following matters, except

- (a) imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
- (b) imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties
- (c) appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India
- (d) the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State

23. The constituents of Indian Parliament as mentioned in the Constitution are

- (a) President, the Lok Sabha and Council of Ministers
- (b) Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
- (c) President, Vice-President and the two Houses of Parliament
- (d) President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

24. Comprehensive changes in the Constitution were effected in 1976, overturning some of its bedrocks. All of the following were the major areas of impact of these changes, except

25. The scope of judicial review of ordinary laws

- (b) the changes unsettled the original balance between the different organs of the state, viz., Legislature and Judiciary
- (c) the changes excluded the 'Right to Property' from the list of Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution
- (d) there was devaluation of Fundamental Rights vis-a-vis the Directive Principles of State Policy

25. In 1921, a session of the Indian National Congress was held, when its President was in prison and with some other leader acting as its President. Who was the Congress President in prison?

- (a) Mohammad Ali
- (b) C.R. Das
- (c) Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

26. The objective of the Morley-Minto Reforms was

- (a) extension of Provincial Assemblies
- (b) to give more powers to local government
- (c) to abolish the post of Secretary of State for India
- (d) to establish dyarchy in provinces

27. Which of the following states was not annexed by Lord Dalhousie by using the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Nagpur
- (b) Udaipur
- (c) Mysore
- (d) Satara

28. The Indian National Union was formed in 1854 by

- (a) A.O. Hume
- (b) Henry Cotton
- (c) Dadabhai Nauroji
- (d) Badruddin Tyabji

29. Following the famous 'Quit India resolve', the top Congress leaders were arrested on

- (a) August 8, 1942
- (b) August 9, 1942
- (c) August 11, 1942
- (d) August 12, 1942

30. The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by

- (a) A.V. Alexander
- (b) Hugh Gaitskell
- (c) Stafford Cripps
- (d) Lord Pethick Lawrence

31. Since the commencement of the Indian Constitution on 26 January, 1950, how many persons have occupied the august office of the President of India?

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

32. Which of the following articles empowers the High Court to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Article 225
- (b) Article 226
- (c) Article 227
- (d) Article 228

33. The Government of India Act, 1935, envisaged the introduction of

- (a) dyarchical form of government
- (b) federal form of government
- (c) republican form of government
- (d) unitary form of government

34. Which of the following are Financial Committees of Parliament in India?

- 1. Public Accounts Committee
- 2. Estimates Committee
- 3. Committee on Public Undertakings
- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

35. Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected

on the ground of defection?

- 1. If he voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party.
- 2. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party without prior permission of the political party.
- 3. If he speaks against the political party.
- 4. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he contested and got elected.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

36. The Union Territory of Mizoram was formed out of the north-eastern territories of Assam in 1962. Full status of 'State' was conferred upon it in

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1982
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1987

37. The name of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was changed to Lakshadweep by an Act of Parliament in

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1973

38. The full status of 'State' was conferred upon the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura in

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1973

39. At the end of 1995, the Union of India composed of

- (a) 25 States and 8 Union Territories
- (b) 25 States and 7 Union Territories
- (c) 26 States and 7 Union Territories
- (d) 26 States and 8 Union Territories

40. Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India?

- (a) Elected members of the Legislative Council
- (b) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state
- (c) Elected members of the Lok Sabha
- (d) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha

41. The proclamation of Emergency by the President on the ground of internal disturbance was made for the first time in

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1975
- (d) 1976

42. A proclamation of Emergency, unless it is approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, will cease to be in operation within

- (a) one month from the date of its proclamation
- (b) two months from the date of its proclamation
- (c) three months from the date of its proclamation
- (d) six months from the date of its proclamation

43. The proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 was made by the President for the first time in

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1965
- (d) 1971

44. Which of the following writs can be issued by a High Court to direct a public official or the government not to enforce a law which is unconstitutional?

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Prohibition
- (c) Quo Warranto
- (d) Mandamus

45. Which of the following writs can be issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to an inferior court forbidding the latter to continue proceedings therein in excess of its jurisdiction?

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Prohibition
- (d) Quo Warranto

National Congress form governments after the elections to the Assemblies held under the Government of India Act of 1935?

- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 10

47. The 'Residuary Powers' (i.e., those relating to subjects not mentioned in any of the three lists included in the VII Schedule) are, according to our Constitution, vested in the

- (a) President of India
(b) Union Parliament
(c) State Legislatures
(d) Supreme Court

48. The words '*Satyameva Jayate*' inscribed in Devanagari script below the abacus of the State Emblem of India were taken from

- (a) Mundaka Upanishad
(b) Katha Upanishad
(c) Sama Veda (d) Yajur Veda

49. The design of the National Flag of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on

- (a) 9th December, 1946, at its first meeting
(b) 22nd January, 1947, when it adopted the famous 'Objectives Resolution'
(c) 22nd July, 1947
(d) 14th August, 1947

50. The state of Bombay, a Part A state in the original constitution, was split into two states, Gujarat and Maharashtra, in

- (a) 1956 (b) 1958 (c) 1960 (d) 1962

51. Article 19 of our Constitution forms the core of the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. The number of categories of freedoms that an Indian citizen shall have is

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9

52. Konkani was included in the list of official languages in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution in

- (a) 1961 (b) 1967 (c) 1988 (d) 1992

53. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with

- (a) languages of the Union
(b) lists of legislative business
(c) anti-defection law
(d) special status of Jammu and Kashmir

54. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?

- (a) A member chosen by the Council of Ministers
(b) The senior-most member of the Lok Sabha
(c) A member nominated by the President
(d) A member of the Panel of Chairmen announced by the Speaker

55. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, who is the Chief of its Secretariat, is

- (a) appointed by the Speaker
(b) appointed by the President
(c) elected by the Lok Sabha
(d) elected by both Houses of Parliament

56. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees equal opportunities in public employment to persons belonging to SC/ST and other minority communities?

- (a) Article 15 (b) Article 16
(c) Article 22 (d) Article 27

57. All of the following statements in regard to the office of the Vice-President of India are correct, except

- (a) A person seeking election to this office must be at least 35 years of age

this office consists of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the person so elected holds office for a term of six years

(c) In the event of death of the President, he can hold that office for a period not exceeding six months

(d) The incumbent of this office is ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

58. The Preamble says that the State, in India, will assure the dignity of the individual. The Constitution seeks to achieve this object by guaranteeing

- (a) equal fundamental rights to each citizen
(b) the right to adequate means of livelihood to each individual
(c) just and humane conditions of work to each individual
(d) equal wages for equal work to each individual irrespective of sex

59. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission?

- (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. C.D. Deshmukh
(d) Dr. K.C. Noogy

60. Which of the following is not a statutory body?

- (a) The Election Commission
(b) The Finance Commission
(c) The Planning Commission
(d) The Union Public Service Commission

61. 'No action lies against the Government for injury done to an individual in the course of exercise of its sovereign functions'. All of the following actions are covered by the above provision, except

- (a) improper arrest, negligence or trespass by police officers
(b) loss of movables from government custody owing to negligence of its officers
(c) injury due to the negligence of servants of the government employed in a railway or a dockyard
(d) administration of justice

62. To secure the enrichment of Hindi, the Constitution, among other things, directs the state to give primary importance to one of the languages included in the VIII Schedule for the purpose of drawing upon it. This language is

- (a) Bengali (b) Marathi
(c) Sanskrit (d) Urdu

63. Disagreement between the two houses of Indian Parliament is finally resolved through

- (a) a joint session of the two Houses
(b) mediatory efforts by the presiding officers of the two Houses
(c) a joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose
(d) mediation by the President

64. Which of the following Articles of Constitution cannot be amended by a simple majority in both Houses of Parliament?

- (a) Article 2 (b) Article 3
(c) Article 4 (d) Article 15

65. Which one of the following Directive Principles is a Socialistic principle?

- (a) Equal pay for equal work to all
(b) Protection of the health of workers
(c) Prevention of concentration of wealth and the means of production
(d) All of the above

Constitution that English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the union for a period of

- (a) 15 years (b) 20 years
(c) 25 years (d) 30 years

67. As per Article 100(3), the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is

- (a) one-fourth of the total number of members of that House
(b) one-fifth of the total number of members of that House
(c) one-tenth of the total number of members of that House
(d) one-third of the total number of members of that House

68. The age of retirement of a Judge of a High Court in India is

- (a) 58 years (b) 60 years
(c) 62 years (d) 65 years

69. The 'Rule of Law' means

- (a) existence of written rules to regulate the conduct of government officials
(b) that no person can be punished unless his guilt is established by a fair trial
(c) that the power to make laws vests in the elected representatives of the people
(d) independence of the judiciary

70. In a particular case, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers is sent back by the President for reconsideration. If the Council of Ministers adhere to their earlier advice, the President

- (a) can ask for reconsideration of the advice once more
(b) can ask for reconsideration of the advice any number of times
(c) has no option but to accept such advice
(d) must seek the advice of the Supreme Court before rejecting the advice

71. The writ by which a High Court or the Supreme Court can secure the body of a person who has been imprisoned to be brought before it is

- (a) Certiorari (b) Habeas Corpus
(c) Mandamus (d) Quod Warranto

72. The number of writs that can be prayed for and issued by the Supreme Court and/or a High Court is

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

73. The term of which of the following Lok Sabhas was extended beyond the normal period of five years laid down in the Constitution?

- (a) Fourth Lok Sabha
(b) Fifth Lok Sabha
(c) Sixth Lok Sabha
(d) Seventh Lok Sabha

74. The High Courts at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established under the

- (a) Indian High Courts Act, 1861
(b) Indian High Courts Act, 1865
(c) Indian High Courts Act, 1911
(d) Government of India Act, 1919

75. In which of the following situations can the President promulgate an ordinance?

- (a) There is disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament over a Bill
(b) Both Houses have refused to pass a Bill sponsored by Government with the previous sanction of the President
(c) A Bill has been pending in Parliament for a long period
(d) Parliament is not in session

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75. Which of the following events led to the launch, for the first time, Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919
- (b) Killing of peaceful agitators at Chauri Chaura by the British troops in 1922
- (c) Promulgation of the Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (d) Failure of talks with the Cripps Mission in 1942

77. Dyarchy as the form of Government at the provincial level was introduced by the

- (a) Government of India Act, 1919
- (b) Minto-Morley Reforms
- (c) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

78. Which of the following Acts of British Parliament envisaged for the first time a closer association of Indians with the administration?

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (b) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (d) Government of India Act, 1919

79. For how long can the President's rule in a State be imposed initially?

- (a) One year
- (b) Six months
- (c) Two years
- (d) Three months

80. In accordance with the provisions in our Constitution, new all-India Services can be created only by the

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Process of amendment of the Constitution
- (c) Union Government in consultation with the U.P.S.C.
- (d) President on the advice of the Cabinet

81. Both the Union and the States derive their authority from the Constitution of India which divides, as between them, all of the following powers, except

- (a) Executive
- (b) Judicial
- (c) Legislative
- (d) Financial

82. Which of the following Schedules in the Constitution divides the legislative powers as between the Union and the States?

- (a) V Schedule
- (b) VI Schedule
- (c) VII Schedule
- (d) VIII Schedule

83. The powers to legislate with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three Lists are mentioned as 'Residuary Powers'. Which of the following is empowered to determine finally as to whether or not a particular matter falls in his category?

- (a) Lok Sabha only
- (b) Judiciary only
- (c) Rajya Sabha only
- (d) Parliament

84. The vesting of 'Residuary Powers' under our Constitution in the Union instead of the State legislatures follows the precedent of the

- (a) Canadian Constitution
- (b) Irish Constitution
- (c) Australian Constitution
- (d) Constitution of the U.S.A.

85. 'Closure' in parliamentary terminology means

- (a) the end of a session of Parliament
- (b) refusal of the Government to show important documents to members of the opposition
- (c) suspension of debate at the end of a day's sitting of legislature
- (d) a rule of legislative procedure under

be stopped

86. Which is the constitutional authority which has been made responsible for constituting the Finance Commission periodically?

- (a) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (c) President of India
- (d) Union Finance Minister

87. The Finance Commission is normally expected to be constituted after every

- (a) five years
- (b) four years
- (c) three years
- (d) there is no fixed period

88. In which of the following cases is a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament not necessary?

- (a) A bill has been pending with one House for more than six months after it was passed by the other
- (b) A bill to amend the Constitution
- (c) Both Houses disagree on the amendments to be made in a Bill
- (d) A Bill is passed by one House and is rejected by the other

89. To whom does the Public Accounts Committee submit its report?

- (a) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) President of India
- (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) Union Finance Minister

90. All of the following statements in regard to Money Bills are incorrect, except

- (a) A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha has no power to make a change in it against the will of the Lok Sabha
- (b) A Money Bill may be introduced in the Rajya Sabha but it must be approved by both the Houses
- (c) A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha but it must also be approved by the Rajya Sabha
- (d) A Money Bill can be introduced in either House, the decision of the Lok Sabha thereon shall prevail

91. Dr. Rajendra Prasad held the office of the President of India during the period

- (a) 26-1-1950—12-5-1957
- (b) 12-5-1952—13-5-1962
- (c) 26-1-1950—13-5-1962
- (d) 12-5-1950—12-5-1960

92. That India is a Secular State is clearly proclaimed in the

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Preamble to the Constitution
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Ninth Schedule to the Constitution

93. A person who is arrested and detained in police custody has to be produced before the nearest magistrate

- (a) immediately after arrest
- (b) within 12 hours
- (c) within 24 hours
- (d) within 48 hours

94. According to the Preamble to the Constitution, India is a

- (a) Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (b) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- (c) Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic
- (d) Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic

Constitution rests with the

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) President
- (c) People of India
- (d) Parliament

96. On which of the following subjects does the power to legislate vest both in the Union as well as the State legislatures?

- (a) Acquisition and requisitioning of property
- (b) Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition
- (c) Duties of excise on alcoholic liquors for human consumption
- (d) Taxes on agricultural income

97. The President is empowered to establish an inter-State council if at any time it appears to him that the public interests would be served thereby. Which of the following has not so been set up?

- (a) Central Council of Health
- (b) Inter-State Commerce Council
- (c) Central Council of Local Self-Government
- (d) Transport Development Council

98. The Council of Ministers in India remains in office till it enjoys the support of the

- (a) majority of the members of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) majority of the members of the Lok Sabha
- (c) minority of the members of the Rajya Sabha
- (d) minority of the members of the Lok Sabha

99. Which one of the following amendments to the Constitution clearly has laid down that the President of India is bound to accept the advice given by the Cabinet?

- (a) Twenty-fourth Amendment
- (b) Twenty-fifth Amendment
- (c) Forty-first Amendment
- (d) Forty-second Amendment

100. Which one of the following has provided for the 'Instrument of Instructions'?

- (a) The Indian Councils Act, 1892
- (b) The Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Lord Rippon's Resolution of 1882
- (d) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (b) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (d) |
| 45. (c) | 46. (b) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (c) | 51. (a) | 52. (d) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (d) | 55. (a) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (b) | 58. (a) | 59. (b) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (c) | 63. (a) | 64. (d) |
| 65. (d) | 66. (a) | 67. (c) | 68. (c) |
| 69. (b) | 70. (c) | 71. (b) | 72. (c) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (a) | 75. (d) | 76. (c) |
| 77. (a) | 78. (c) | 79. (b) | 80. (a) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (c) | 83. (b) | 84. (a) |
| 85. (d) | 86. (c) | 87. (a) | 88. (b) |
| 89. (c) | 90. (a) | 91. (c) | 92. (b) |
| 93. (c) | 94. (b) | 95. (d) | 96. (a) |
| 97. (b) | 98. (b) | 99. (d) | 100. (b) |

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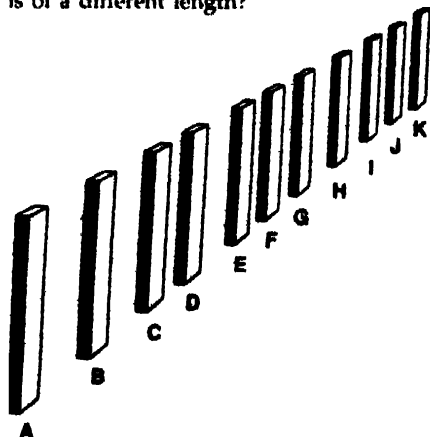
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2. From the numbers below and using each number only once in each set, select at least five sets of three that add to 29:

18 6 13 9 19 12
11 4 10 5 8 17

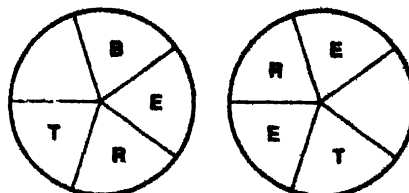
3. Transpose one letter in each of the two words listed below so that two different words result. For example: RIM — SAT becomes RAM — SIT because the I and A have changed places.

- A. SHOW — VIED
- B. STAIN — COVER
- C. DOT — CAM
- D. WASH — CELL
- E. CHAT — WANE
- F. CLOVER — BREACH

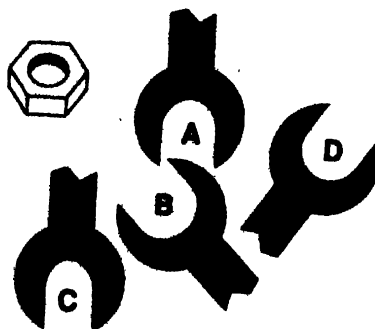
4. Four different words can be formed in the first circle and six in the second circle by inserting different letters into the blank sector, reading in either direction. The letters in the sectors should remain in the given order.

A. What are the two words?

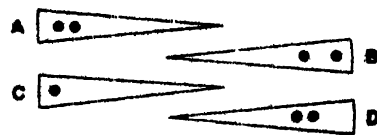
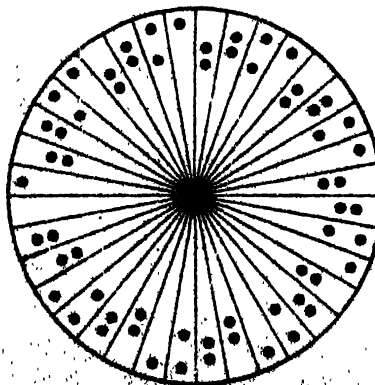
B. From the letters used to complete the words, what is the only six-letter word that can be made?



5. What is the odd one out?
- A. PARIS
 - B. HASTEN
 - C. ARABS
 - D. SOLO
 - E. BAULK
 - F. MORE
6. Which spanner fits the nut?



7. Which of the sectors below — A, B, C or D — should fill the empty sector in the circle?



8. What is X?

14	19	1	80	22	4	10	34
8	22	22	41	30	8	28	X

9. Which of these statements are true and which are false?

- A. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.
 - B. The summer equinox occurs in June.
 - C. March to June inclusive have the same number of days as September to December inclusive.
 - D. The square root of 625 is the same as the square of 5.
 - E. Acid turns litmus blue.
10. Which is the odd one out?
- A. CHAIN
 - B. HATBAND
 - C. STELLAR
 - D. FARCE
 - E. NOISE

11. What goes into the empty brackets?

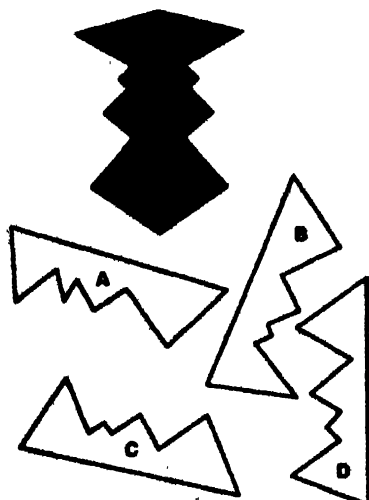
2 (38) 3
4 (1524) 5
6 (3548) 7
8 () 9

12. The opposite faces of a dice add to seven. The dice below rotate in the directions indicated, one face at a time. After three moves, what will be total of the front faces?



13. A sheet of paper is folded in half and cuts made into it. The paper is then unfolded to reveal this shape. Which of the

Figures — A, B, C or D — shows the original

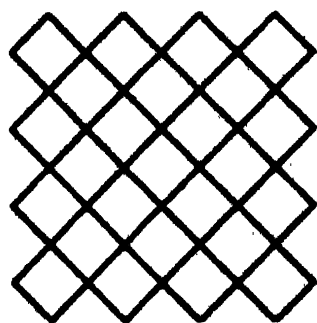


14. In the game of snooker a player must pot a red ball each time before potting a 'coloured' ball (that is, a ball other than red). Each red ball scores 1 point; the 'colours' score as follows:

- Yellow 2
- Green 3
- Brown 4
- Blue 5
- Pink 6
- Black 7

If a player potted two blacks, one yellow, one blue and then two brown balls, followed by one red ball, what would the score be?

15. How many diamonds are there here?



ANSWERS

1. K, which is longer. (Score 1 point)
2. $6 + 10 + 13, 8 + 9 + 12, 5 + 6 + 18, 4 + 12 + 13, 8 + 10 + 11, 19 + 4 + 6, 11 + 6 + 12$. (Score 1 point if five or more correct)

3. A. SHOD—VIEW; B. STAIR—COVEN; C. COT—DAM; D. CASH—WELL; E. WHAT—CANE; F. CLEVER—BROACH. (Score 1 point if all correct)

4. In the first circle the words are REBUT, TUBER, BERTH, BITER. In the second circle: EATER, ENTER, ETHER, THERE, ERECT, BERET. B. The letters used are B U H I A N H H C and B. The only six-letter word that can be made is HAUNCH. (Score 1 point if

5. C (Score 1 point)

ARABS is an anagram of BASRA, which is Iraq's only port, but not its capital. All the others are anagrams of capital cities: A. PARIS; B. ATHENS; D. OSLO; E. KABUL; F. ROME.

6. D (Score 1 point)

B is too big; A and C are too small.

7. B (Score 1 point)

The position of the spots is repeated in every fourth sector.

8. 87 (Score 1 point)

The numbers are considered as moving clockwise in each successive large square. In each case they add to 100:

$14 - 50 - 8 - 28$

$19 - 41 - 30 - 10$

$22 - 22 - 22 - 34$

$8 - 1 - 4 - 87 (X)$

9. A, C and D are true; B and E are false (Score 1 point if all correct)

The summer solstice occurs about 21 or 22 June in the northern hemisphere.

Acid turns litmus red.

10. C (Score 1 point)

Combine the first two letters with the last

two letters: A. CHIN; B. HAND; D. FACE; E. NOSE. If C is treated in the same way, it becomes STAR.

11. 6380 (Score 1 point)

The numbers inside the brackets are the squares of the numbers outside the brackets with 1 deducted. Alternatively, multiply 2, 4, 6 and 8 by 4, 6, 8 and 10 respectively and put the number at the end of the figure in the brackets, and multiply 3, 5, 7 and 9 by 1, 3, 5 and 7 respectively and put these numbers first.

12. 12 (Score 1 point)

	First face	Second face	Third face
1st move	1	2	6
2nd move	4	3	2
3rd move	6	5	1

13. B (Score 1 point)

14. 36 (Score 1 point)

The scores are: 1, 7, 1, 7, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 4, 1, 4 and 1.

15. 42 (Score 1 point)

There are 5 diamonds made with 9 squares, 12 diamonds made with 4 squares and 25 diamonds made with 1 square. □

Indian National Movement

(Continued from page 57)

and passed a resolution that the Muslim-majority regions in the North-West and the Eastern zones of India may be constituted as "Independent States". They later became West Pakistan and East Pakistan on August 14, 1947.

The originator of the idea of Pakistan was Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1873-1938) who made a plea for creation of a Muslim-majority state at the Allahabad session of the Muslim League held in 1930. He declared himself as a Pan-Islamist with the mission of purging Islam of infidels. He enunciated, "I would like to see Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British empire or without the British empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India." Rahmat Ali, a student at Cambridge took fancy to the idea and communicated it to the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference in London. But none took it seriously. His concept was that Punjab, N.W.F.P. (also known as Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan formed the national home of the Muslims called Pakistan by him by taking the initials of the first four and last part of the fifth. He also founded the Pakistan National Movement in 1933. He was, however, unable to win many adherents to his concept.

At the Madras session of the Muslim League held in April 1941, Jinnah declared in his presidential address that there did not

want under any circumstances a constitution of an all-India character with one Government at the centre and that they were determined to establish the status of an independent nation and an independent state in this sub-continent. He thus made the ideal of the creation of Pakistan as the main plank of the propaganda of the Muslim League.

After the end of the Second World War, elections were held in which the Muslim League captured 446 seats out of a total 495 Muslim seats. When the Cabinet Mission visited India in March 1946, the League pressed its claim for the creation of Pakistan. The Mission rejected the demand for Pakistan and proposed grouping of the Provinces with A, B and C groups under a federation. The League gave a call for the "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946 to achieve Pakistan, on which day there were riots in Bengal to demonstrate that the Muslims would not be able to live together with the Hindus. As the Ministers of the interim Government led by Jawaharlal Nehru were being sworn in on September 1946, the supporters of the Muslim League were raising slogans "Long Live Pakistan". The League later joined the interim Government on October 20, 1946 but the two major parties were not working smoothly in the joint Government. The result was the partition plan put forward by Lord Mountbatten in June 1947. It divided the country into two separate dominions of India and Pakistan. Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the first Governor-General of Pakistan, sworn in on August 14, 1947. It was a day earlier to the date of our destiny, August 15, 1947 when we won our

Test Of Reasoning

Divisional Accountants/Auditors/UDCs, Etc. Examination, 1995

Directions: In questions 1 to 3, choose the correct related word out of the given alternatives.

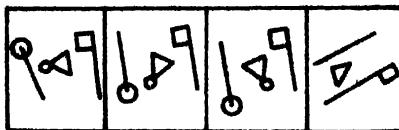
- Q. 1. XWVU : TWVY :: ? : BCGK
(A) JCPA (B) JHJA (C) JHFC (D) LCJA
Q. 2. EVTG : HSQJ :: CXVE : ?
(A) FSUH (B) FUSH (C) FUTG (D) EVUF
Q. 3. ABDG : TWYZ :: EFHK : ?
(A) VUSP (B) PQSV (C) PSUV (D) VSQP
Q. 4. Out of the given alternatives, choose the one that belongs to the given number group.

Given number group: (49, 25, 9)

- (A) (39, 26, 13) (B) (36, 16, 4)
(C) (64, 27, 8) (D) (36, 25, 16)

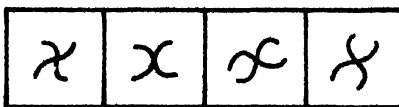
Directions: In questions 5-8, which one is different from the other three?

Q. 5.



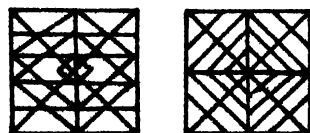
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 6.

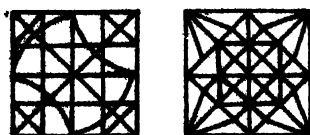


- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 7.



- (A) (B)



- (C) (D)

Q. 8.



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Directions: In questions 9 to 15, find the missing term.

Q. 9. DIL, GLO, JOR, ?

- (A) MRU (B) EHK (C) GJM (D) PSV

Q. 10. Z S W O T K Q G ? ?

- (A) N C (B) O D (C) N D (D) O C

Q. 11. EGI, JLN, OQS, ?

- (A) FHI (B) UWX (C) TVX (D) TUX

Q. 12. -001-001100100-1100100-1

- (A) 1010 (B) 1000 (C) 0001 (D) 0101

Q. 13. A-AAA-BAA-BAB-BB

- (A) ABBB (B) AAAA (C) BBBB (D) BBAA

Q. 14. 19, 24, 18, 25, 17, 26, 16, ?

- (A) 19 (B) 25 (C) 37 (D) None of these

Q. 15. 5, 17, 37, 65, ?, 145

- (A) 95 (B) 97 (C) 99 (D) 101

Q. 16. In a certain code FORGE is written as FPTJL, how CULPRIT can be written in that code?

- (A) CVMQSTU (B) CXOSULW

- (C) CSJNPGR (D) CVNSVNZ

Q. 17. In a code language SUSTAIN is written as XYZWBC and TRANSPIRE is written as ZDWXJBCL. How is PRINT written in that code?

- (A) JDCBZ (B) JBDZC

- (C) JDBZC (D) JCBZD

Q. 18. Which of the following conclusion is correct according to the given expression and symbols?

- A → > B → >

- C → * D → =

- E → < F → <

Expressions: (a) E b) and (b) E c)

- (A) a E c (B) a F c (C) c B a (D) c B b

Directions: In questions 19 to 22, choose the correct number to replace the question mark.

Q. 19. 18 24 32

12 14 16

3 ? 4

72 112 128

- (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2

Q. 20. 45 39 56

90 78 112

270 ? 336

1080 936 1344

- (A) 468 (B) 234 (C) 243 (D) 342

Q. 21. 7 4 5

8 7 6

3 3 ?

29 19 31

- (A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 5

Q. 22. 15 18 21

3 6 7

4 5 ?

9 8 7

- (A) 8 (B) 7 (C) 6 (D) 5

Directions: Questions 23 to 25 are based on the information given below:

The six faces of a cube are coloured black, brown, green, red, white and blue.

(i) Red is opposite of black

(ii) Green is between red and black

(iii) Blue is adjacent to white

(iv) Brown is adjacent to blue

(v) Red is at the bottom

Q. 23. Which colour is opposite of brown?

- (A) White (B) Red (C) Green (D) Blue

Q. 24. The four adjacent colours are

- (A) black, blue, brown, red

- (B) black, blue, brown, white

- (C) black, blue, red, white

- (D) black, brown, red, white

Q. 25. Which of the following can be deduced from (i) and (v)?

- (A) Black is on the top

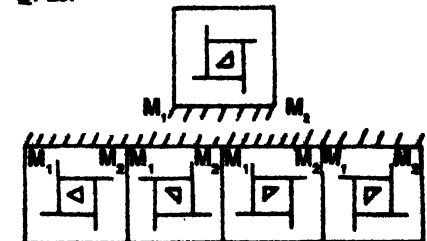
- (B) Blue is on the top

- (C) Brown is on the top

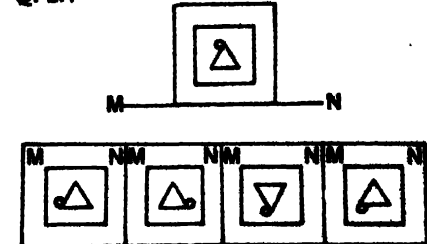
- (D) Brown is opposite of black

Directions: In questions 26 and 27 find the one which is exactly the mirror image of the one given in the question.

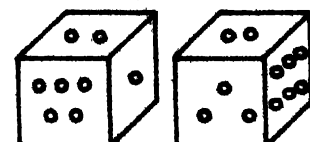
Q. 26.



Q. 27.

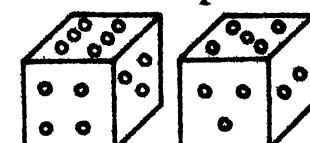


Q. 28. Two positions of a block are given below. When 1 is at the top, which number will be at the bottom?



- (A) 3 (B) 6 (C) 2 (D) 1

Q. 29. Two positions of a block are shown below. When 2 is at the bottom, which number will be at the top?



- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Directions: In questions 30 and 31, each of the questions has a problem and two statements giving certain information. You have to decide if the information given in

The statements is sufficient for answering the problem. Indicate your answer as

(A) If statement I alone is sufficient to answer the problem

(B) If statement II alone is sufficient to answer the problem

(C) If statements I and II both are needed

(D) If statements I and II are both not sufficient

Q. 30. Why is it that most of the eminent music maestros are Muslims?

Statement I:

Religions other than Islam do not encourage fine arts

Statement II:

Muslims did not go in for western type of education

Q. 31. Why Indian scientists have not made much headway in any field after Independence?

Statement I:

Indian scientists are not provided with up-to-date laboratory facilities

Statement II:

Indian scientists regard that knowledge of western science advances is enough for a nation to advance

Directions: In questions 32 and 33, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statements. Indicate your answer as

(A) If only I follows

(B) If only II follows

(C) If both I and II follow

(D) If neither I nor II follows

Q. 32. Statement:

Objects A, B, C are opaque. All are multicoloured.

Conclusion I:

Combination of yellow and red is common

Conclusion II:

All multicoloured objects are opaque

Q. 33. Statement:

Men and animals act emotionally. They feel afraid.

Conclusion I:

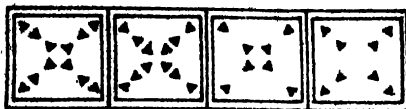
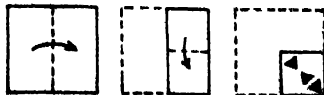
All men and animals are afraid

Conclusion II:

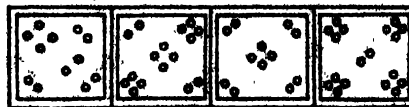
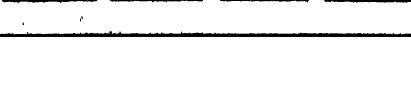
All men and animals are sensitive

Directions: In questions 34-37 a paper of the given geometrical shape is folded and cut as shown in the problem figure. How will the paper look like when unfolded?

Q. 34.

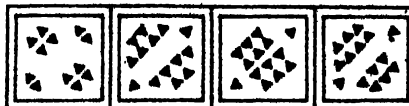


Q. 35.



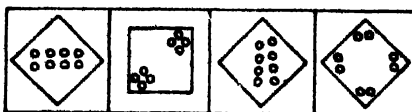
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 36.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

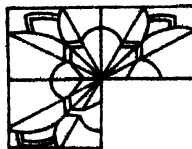
Q. 37.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

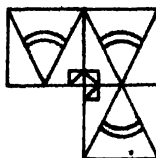
Directions: In each of the questions 38 to 41, a part of the given problem figure is missing. From the given alternatives, select the one which properly completes the pattern in the problem figure.

Q. 38.



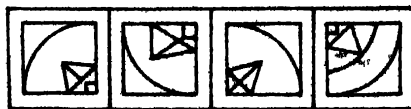
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 39.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 40.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

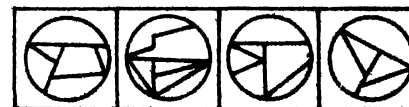
Q. 41.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

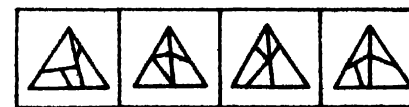
Directions: In questions 42 and 43, figure is given. From the given alternative select the one in which the given figure is embedded.

Q. 42.



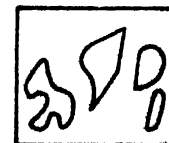
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 43.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 44. Identify the response figure from which the pieces given in the item have been cut.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 45. Arrange the following in a meaningful sequence:

1. senescence 2. infancy
3. puberty 4. going adulthood

5. babyhood

(A) 5 3 2 4 1 (B) 1 3 4 2 5

(C) 2 3 4 5 1 (D) 2 5 3 4 1

Q. 46. Arrange the following words in the sequence in which they occur in dictionary.

Liver Long Late Load Luminous Letter

1 2 3 4 5 6

(A) 3 6 1 4 2 5 (B) 3 6 1 2 4 5

(C) 3 1 6 2 4 5 (D) 3 1 6 2 5 4

Q. 47. Number of letters skipped between adjacent letters in the series decreases by two. Which of the following series observes the rule?



**It's a lonely world
out there
and your parents
don't plan your career
any more**

[Think of your tomorrow Or better still talk to us today]

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- 5 Goal Setting & Target Achievement
- 6 Acquire any skill — by Mental programming
- 7 Superb Memory — by Impression technique Image association formula & Pegging technique
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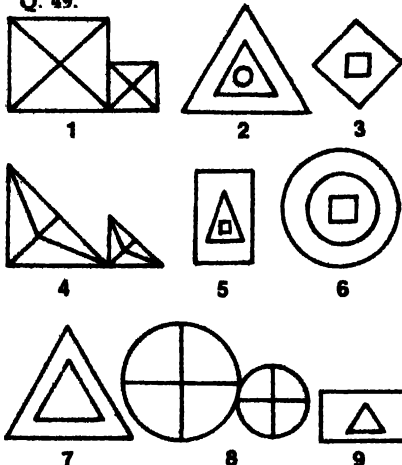
(A) TSPNKH (B) WTQNKJ
(C) SPMLIF (D) UROLIF

Q. 48. Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series increases by one. Which one of the following series observes the ruling given above?

(A) ACFJO (B) EHKNO
(C) AEIMQ (D) DINSX

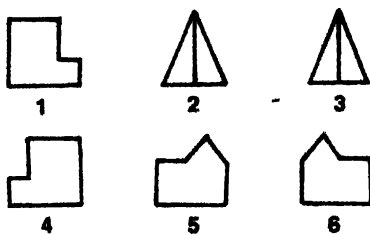
Directions: In questions 49 and 50, group the given figures into three classes using each figure only once.

Q. 49.



(A) 1, 3, 7 : 2, 4, 6 : 5, 8, 9
(B) 1, 4, 6 : 2, 5, 7 : 3, 8, 9
(C) 1, 4, 8 : 2, 5, 6 : 3, 7, 9
(D) 1, 4, 8 : 2, 7, 9 : 3, 5, 6

Q. 50.

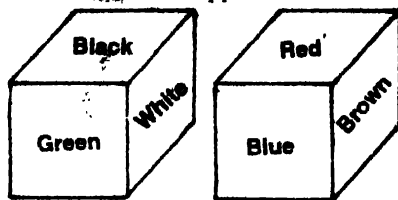


(1) (1, 4); (2, 3); (5, 6)
(2) (1, 5); (2, 6); (4, 3)
(3) (1, 6); (2, 3); (4, 5)
(4) (1, 2); (3, 6); (4, 4)

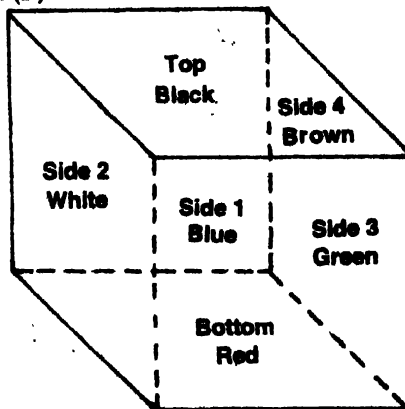
ANSWERS

- (C): Write TWVY as YVWT. Now YVWT is related to XWVU by means of the sequence $-1, +1, -1, +1$. Similarly, write BGGK as KGGB. Using the same sequence, KGGB is related to JHFC.
- (B). The sequence is $+3, -3, -3, +3$.
 $\therefore CXVE \rightarrow FUSH$
- (C): ABDG are 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th letters from the beginning. TWYZ are 7th, 4th, 2nd and 1st letters from the end. EFHK are 5th, 6th, 8th and 11th letters from the beginning. PSUV are 11th, 8th, 6th and 5th letters from the end.
- (B): The three numbers are squares of three consecutive alternate numbers in reverse order.
- (D) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D)
- (A): The sequence is $+3, +3, +3$.

- (A): The sequence in the odd-numbered terms is -3 . The sequence in the even-numbered terms is -4 .
- (C) The sequence is $+5, +5, +5$.
- (B): 10010001/10010001/10010001
- (A): AAAA/ABBA/ABBA/BBBB
- (D): The series obtained by even-numbered terms: 24, 25, 26, 27.
- (D): The terms of the given series are $2^2 + 1, 4^2 + 1, 6^2 + 1, 8^2 + 1, 10^2 + 1, 12^2 + 1$.
- (D): The sequence is $+0, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5, +6$.
 $\therefore CULPRIT \rightarrow CVNSVNZ$
- (C): PRINT \rightarrow JDB CZ
- (A): $a \neq b$ and $b \neq c$
 $\Rightarrow a \geq b$ and $b \geq c$
 $\Rightarrow a \geq c$
 $\Rightarrow a < c$
 $\Rightarrow a = c$
- (C): 1st Column: $12 \times 6 = 72$
 $18 + 6 = 3$
2nd Column: $14 \times 8 = 112$
 $24 + 8 = 3$
3rd Column: $16 \times 8 = 128$
 $32 + 8 = 4$
- (B): IInd row = $2 \times$ 1st row
IIInd row = $3 \times$ 2nd row
IVth row = $4 \times$ 3rd row
- (D): 1st Column: $29 - 8 = 7 \times 3 = 21$
2nd Column: $19 - 7 = 4 \times 3 = 12$
3rd Column: $31 - 6 = 5 \times 5 = 25$
- (A): 1st row = 2nd row + 3rd row + 4th row - 1
- (A): Statements (i) to (v)
 \Rightarrow Black is opposite of Red,
White is opposite of Brown,
Green is opposite of Blue



24. (D)



- (A) 26. (B) 27. (C)
- (B): (1, 6), (3, 5), (2, 4)
- (D): (2, 4), (6, 5), (1, 3)
- (D) 31. (A) 32. (B) 33. (C)
- (A) 35. (C) 36. (B) 37. (A)
- (B) 39. (A) 40. (B) 41. (D)
- (A) 43. (A) 44. (C) 45. (D)
- (A)
- (D): UTS ROP ONM LKJI
HG F
- (A): ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNO
- (C) 50. (A)

Junior Essay Contest 493

Subject:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(Lessons we can learn from his life)

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All You Need For Success

Rani Lakshmi Bai

Lessons We Can Learn From Her Life

1



Ms. Kavita Kumar
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

Her face reflected her determination and courage as her sword flashed in the duel. She swooped on the enemy soldiers like a wounded tigress. An indefatigable fighter to the core, she would tolerate none who would dare even to set eyes on her motherland. She was the one brave woman, with indomitable spirit and a burning zeal, bent upon driving out the British invaders from our native soil. She was the immortal Rani Lakshmi Bai.

Rani Lakshmi Bai symbolised all the qualities needed for an ideal and brave womanhood or manhood, be it in today's India or in the India that existed several decades back. She was an inspiring model for thousands, not just in Jhansi, but across the entire country.

Rani Lakshmi Bai was an able administrator. Though she lived in an age when women were confined to veils and destined to live in the shadow of the menfolk, she broke the traditional rules and took up the reins of the kingdom into her hands. She was far ahead of her times what with her admirable foresight which is sadly lacking in India nowadays, even after so many years of Independence.

A sense of justice and equality between men prevailed in all of Lakshmi Bai's dealings, be it a negotiation on some important matter, or a court ruling. The tactful art of listening to others can, indeed, be learnt by us from her. She was of the view that every man must have his say and she always gave a patient hearing to every one before voicing her own opinion or passing a judgement. The Rani was an epitome of truth and stood far above the rest, seeking to spread the light of justice and truth wherever she went.

Bravery and valour were in the blood of this great warrior who stood up and

fought for her country when many others faltered. Where others' steps wobbled and their courage deserted them, this young lady of twenty-three not only stood her ground, but also motivated her entire people.

With the words, "I shall never surrender my Jhansi," the Rani led the uprising of 1857 in Bundelkhand. When the Indian Army rose in revolt against the British, she enlisted their support and with their help, declared the independence of the state of Jhansi. Thus she openly defied the unjust British law of annexing all kingdoms without a male heir. She knew no fear as she picked up her sword and swore by her blood to fight on till death overcame her.

'Actions speak louder than words'. Words cannot be found to describe the Rani's undaunted spirit and her sense of patriotism when, while marching to the battlefield, she carried her son on horseback behind her and wholeheartedly plunged into the thick of the battle. This brave action of hers speaks for itself and conveys more than a thousand words could about the Rani's fighting spirit and indomitable energy. Her leadership in the battle impressed even the British officers, who were awed by the resourcefulness and bravery of one of the best warriors of the country.

Rani Lakshmi Bai's love for her motherland was unparalleled. She said she would do anything for her motherland and proved that her words were not mere rhetoric, by laying down her life for her motherland. By sacrificing her life, she set an example of supreme patriotism. If only we could give a few seconds of thought to this sacrifice of Rani Lakshmi Bai, we, too, would be filled with a deep love and dedication for our nation, which is the need of the hour.

Deep inside her heart, Lakshmi Bai knew that one motivated individual alone is not enough to liberate the country. She, therefore, worked the hidden power of the masses by urging them to engage themselves—body and soul—in the revolution.

Rani Lakshmi Bai fought against all evil, be it the alien British Force or our own Indian tormentors. Her varied thoughts and actions give us an insight into the dynamic individual that she was. Today, she is an immortal being of dedication and a source of eternal inspiration.

We also need to brave all odds, stand up through thick and thin and defeat all our weaknesses and apprehensions.

Attaining martyrdom at the young age of twenty-three, when most of us are engaged in trivial pursuits and selfish activities, Rani Lakshmi Bai has shown us what a person can do for his country, if only he wills to do it and is determined despite heavy odds. Her courage, skill and daring evoke within us a new spirit—a new life and a burning desire that is capable of removing even the biggest insurmountable obstacle in the way of the development of our nation. The only way we can live up to and continue the tradition of our great martyrs is to realise their dreams and aspirations by creating a united and progressive India. □

2



Vikrant Singh Hada
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

Words fail when we try to make an estimate of Rani Lakshmi Bai's personality and her contribution to our country.

She can be likened to a rock of courage and a lighthouse of patriotism in the vast ocean of Indian history. A great woman, who sacrificed her life for making India free from the shackles of British Imperialism.

Rani Lakshmi Bai had the indomitable courage to rebel against every act of injustice and outrage. The Britishers had hatched the plot to deprive her of her state, Jhansi, through the so-called policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse'. They rejected her adopted son as the successor of Jhansi State. She refused to surrender Jhansi and fought against them till death with great courage, enthusiasm and vigour. The famous poet, Mahadevi Verma, hailed her as *Mahadevi*.

Let us revive the spirit of the Rani of Jhansi and learn the lessons learnt from her in our lives. Let us try to develop the same

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kind of courage and commitments, that Rani Lakshmi Bai had shown in the battle against the British.

Today, even after forty-eight years of Independence, women are suppressed with savage cruelty by the iron hand of the conservative Indian males. We have seen its barbaric form in the tandoor murder case. Even now, when we are knocking on the doors of the twenty-first century, women are still haunted by evils like molestation, rape, abduction, female infanticide, female foeticide, dowry death, sexual abuse, child prostitution and the stigma of widowhood.

The Indian women should take inspiration from the life of Lakshmi Bai. When a young widow could raise the sword against the British empire, whose sun never set, and could shake its roots, why should women continue to suffer all kinds of misery? They should come forward with courage and determination to fight against all these evils. We should remember the words of Swami Vivekananda "The development of the

world is impossible without the improvement of women from their present condition. It's impossible for a bird to fly with a single wing."

Rani Lakshmi Bai was highly keen to see her motherland free from the chains of slavery. At that time, India was divided into several princely states. Lakshmi Bai joined hands with other revolutionaries in the crusade against the Britishers. Her broader sense of seeing India as one nation was of great importance.

Today, when the clouds of militancy, corruption, vandalism, antinationalism, illiteracy and poverty are affecting every nook and corner of the country, we see the bright flame of the immortal Rani Lakshmi Bai. She shed her light on the surrounding gloom. And because of this flame, we could not lose faith in India and her people. Why should we relapse into this gloom when the sun of freedom has risen? The great dream of a great woman became a reality ninety years after the First War of Independence.

The name of this mother starfighter is

India will always be written in golden letters in the history of India. Her name will remain alive as long as there is snow over the hills and fragrance in the flowers.

Rani Lakshmi Bai's life is a great example for us to emulate. Let us show the same devotion, commitment and enthusiasm to place our country among the front-runners of the world. Front runner not in the sense of the highest number of military arsenal, but in the sense of highly-developed economy, high living standards of every citizen, and a vivid example of peace and harmony. His patriotic fervour reminds us of the words of the great American President, John F. Kennedy—"Don't ask what your country can do for you. But ask what you can do for your country." We should work with a missionary zeal to imbibe the spirit of patriotism for pursuing all-round development of our country and keep her united in these days of proxy wars. Let us be optimistic that the inspiration from her life will surely spur thousands of Rani Lakshmi Bais to liberate India.

1995 At A Glance

(Continued from page 40)

group comprising 40 per cent of the population. Similarly, a proposal by the Serbs for a part of Sarajevo too was struck down.

The final solution has divided Bosnia and Herzegovina roughly into two parts—49 per cent becoming the Serb republic and 51 per cent the Muslim-Croat federation, with peace being overseen by NATO troops—one third American, one third British and French and the one third multinational, including Russian.

For the first time there appeared some kind of an accord for a nation torn apart by ethnic war for over 43 months. The Americans patted themselves on the back for the diplomatic coup which was achieved by U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher and his assistant, Mr. Richard Holbrooke. However, the common Americans were far from impressed and expressed their unhappiness over sending American soldiers on foreign soil, recalling their country's misadventures in Vietnam and Somalia. But for Bosnia, a region which had lost over 250,000 people, the accord seemed a welcome relief.

Assassination of Yitzak Rabin

He was a veteran of three wars. In fact, in the 1967 war against Egypt, when he was the commander of the defence forces under General Moshe Dyan, the Israelis had made a song calling him the star soldier whom no Arab could capture. But, in the end, the man who got Yitzak Rabin was no Arab, but a right-wing Jew.

On November 4, as the Israeli Prime Minister stood on the podium at the Kings of Israel Square in Tel Aviv addressing a crowd of over 1,00,000 happy Jews singing peace songs, little did Rabin know that he had barely an hour to live. As he walked out of the rally towards his car, an assassin pumped three bullets into Rabin from close range killing him almost instantly. The killer, a 27-year-old law student, Yigal Amir, said he had acted on God's orders and that he had no regrets.

The assassination of Yitzak Rabin sent shock waves throughout the world and threatened to destroy the peace process which Rabin was so carefully nurturing for some years now. In September, Rabin had signed a peace accord with Mr. Yasser Arafat which guaranteed Palestinian autonomy in return for security guarantees. The two, who had shared a Nobel peace prize in 1994, shook hands at the White House in the presence of the American President, Mr. Bill Clinton. The world hoped that finally peace would prevail in a region torn by war for decades. But there were disharmonies in Israel who considered Rabin a traitor for surrendering Israeli land to the Palestinians. They killed the hero who had

the real hero was Amir Yigal, the hardliner who had fired the shots.

Beijing Women's Conference

It was the biggest women's meet in the history of the United Nations. Some 48,000 women from 180 countries assembled in Beijing to discuss their rights and the discrimination that exists against them. Though, in the end, the UN Conference on



Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, External Affairs Minister, meeting with Mrs. G. Mongella, Secretary General, at the 4th Beijing World Conference on Women on May 31, 1995

Women in Beijing, which started on September 4, had little to show in terms of pure achievement or a credible plan of action, the meet did manage to put its point across to the world—that the modern woman is no longer a doormat. She demands respect and can stand as tall as the man.

What was missing, however, was a key focus. Though the main thrust was supposed to be on poverty and violence against women, the delegates got caught in diverse issues ranging from lesbianism, sympathy to the cause of Tibetan women, anxiety over mounting pollution and the virtues of alternative medicines. Many feminist leaders believed that their fight for equal rights for women was lost in most of the meets ever since the United Nations began hosting these quinquennial conferences in 1975. The first conference was held in Mexico City in 1975 with a mere 5,000 participants. This was followed by the 1980 conference in Copenhagen and then in Nairobi in 1985.

Though the participation had gone up almost ten times from the time of its inception, the same could not be said of the achievements. But despite the conflicting viewpoints, what the conference did achieve was the heightening of consciousness of women about their rights.

Chandrika Hunts the Tigers

The Sri Lankan government of Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga finally got down to the grim business of ridding the country of the Tamil Tigers. In a planned attack on

troops met with amazing success. Since the start of the operation, over 3,800 Tigers were killed and an equal number injured. During the three-year-long similar operation by the Indian peacekeeping force, only 1,000 guerrillas were killed. This was the biggest-ever offensive of the Lankan forces against the rebels and the capture of Jaffna was a distinct psychological advantage for the forces.

During her one-year-and-four-month-old rule, President Ms. Kumaratunga had spent half the time in trying to negotiate peace with the Tigers. Though initially there were hopes of a breakthrough, the optimism was belied when the peace talks broke down in April when LTTE fired the first shots. Left with no option, Ms. Chandrika fought back with an iron resolve. The Tigers, too, regrouped in their fight for a separate nation, Tamil Eelam, for the country's 25 million Tamils.

Though the government troops were successful in their mission, the Tigers were not totally eliminated. An extra ring of security has been thrown around the President as she has become the prime target of the militants.

Social Upheaval in France

In a scene reminiscent of the upheaval of 1968, France witnessed the worst strike in years against President Jacques Chirac's proposal for a two-year plan for tightening the country's economic belt. It comprises new taxes on expenditure and a wage freeze on public sector.

In retaliation, the French people, already plagued by galloping unemployment, a high deficit and a severe recession, brought the nation to a virtual standstill when transport workers, postal employees, other government workers and university students went on a strike against Mr. Chirac's new social welfare reforms.

Though Mr. Chirac is hoping that the two-year cost cutting would help growth, generate jobs and cut deficits, the French people are in no mood to accept the proposals. Ironically, this has put Mr. Chirac's own future in jeopardy as political observers say that the people are going to turn to the Socialists in the 1998 Parliamentary elections.

The Lion in Autumn

He has been called the lion of Russia. But today Mr. Boris Yeltsin is an ailing lion. In fact, ever since he collapsed in the Kremlin on November 2 with acute heart problem, doubts were aired about his future role as the frontline politician of Russia.

1995 At A Glance

When the country went to vote for the 450-seat State Duma—the Russian Parliament's lower house, many of the country's 105 million registered voters were not sure who to vote for. And many of those who knew, were not interested in bringing back the free market reforms of Mr. Yeltsin which brought misery and poverty to a number of Russians.

The Communists won 21 per cent of the seats and according to the rules, they would get around 150 of the 450 seats in the house, making them the single largest group. According to analysts, it now seemed quite likely that the Russians would like to vote a Communist President in the 1996 elections. Western political circles fear that this would undo Mr. Yeltsin's democratic and free market reforms. Communist leader Mr. Gennady Zyuganov is the man most likely to give Mr. Yeltsin tough competition in the presidential elections. But the good news in that he is seen by most as a moderate leader and favours a mixed economy.

Ken Saro-Wiwa Hanged

To the world he was an enlightened author, a symbol of non-violence and a grassroots environmentalist who campaigned against the environmental destruction of Ogoniland, a 600-kilometre tribal area in the delta of River Niger. To the Nigerian government Ken Saro-Wiwa was the enemy. The man who challenged the might of its dictatorial general Sani Abacha.

The bitter dispute erupted in March 1993, when Shell pulled out of Ogoniland after its petrol pipelines were damaged by Saro-Wiwa's followers. The Nigerian government was livid as it began losing over \$4,50,000 a day. The conflict mounted for over a year till the day when four pro-government local politicians were killed by Saro-Wiwa's supporters. Saro-Wiwa was charged with inciting violence and arrested.

The trial lasted over a year and though the world leaders condemned it as a judicial farce, the repressive Nigerian military regime paid no heed. Even Saro-Wiwa's entire team of lawyers resigned saying that the entire trial was 'fixed'. In November 1995, he, along with eight of his supporters, was sentenced to death and hanged on the outskirts of Port Harcourt.

There were shock waves around the world. The Summit of Commonwealth countries, which was meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, suspended Nigeria from the organisation while U.S.A., Britain, France and Germany withdrew their ambassadors to Nigeria. But the regime of General Sani Abacha was unmoved.

In a letter written to the media sometime before his hanging, Saro-Wiwa had said: "I do not fear being executed. I expect it. The men we are dealing with are mindless, stone-age dictators, addicted to blood." But the Nigerian dictator, General Sani Abacha, put

that he had now joined the ranks of the most reviled and hated leaders of history. He continued to occupy the highest political office in Nigeria. But the people of the country were hoping that Saro-Wiwa's death would not go in vain, but would become the first step in the road to democracy in Nigeria which had been eluding them since the country gained independence in 1960.

Trouble in Pakistan

For most of 1995, Pakistan was a cauldron of violence, unrest and political instability. The leadership, perhaps more preoccupied with fomenting trouble in Kashmir, did not see the fire within. Karachi, the home state of Pakistan Prime Minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, went up in flames and over 3,000 people lost their lives in the sectarian and ethnic violence. The Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), led by Mr. Altaf Hussain,



Paramilitary rangers patrol the streets of Karachi in the wake of the continuing pitched battle with the members of the Mohajir Qaumi Movement

protesting against the gang-rape of a teenaged sister of one of the group's leaders, brought the capital of Sindh to a virtual halt. Trains were set alight and rocket launchers fired at the building housing Pakistan Television. The government forces fought back with an equal venom, leaving a trail of blood and gore. So began the series of violent protests against alleged discrimination against Mohajirs in Pakistan.

While the Benazir Bhutto government openly doubted the loyalty of the Mohajirs, descendants of migrants from India after the 1947 Partition, the MQM whipped up a hysteria and said that the community was treated like second class citizens.

Even before a solution could be found to the growing violence in Karachi, there was news of another kind. An attempted coup by some senior army members was claimed to have been foiled by the Bhutto government. Around 40 army officers were arrested for planning an 'Islamic Revolution'. However, some observers say that there was no attempted coup, but a cleansing in the top echelons of the army of 'politically ambitious officers.' Whatever be the reasons, the fact was that throughout the year the Pakistani government looked shaky and political watchers could sense an atmosphere of siege within the ruling party.

Release of Suu Kyi

Till July 1995, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi was not just Myanmar's (smaller known as Burma), but also the world's most famous prisoner who continued to defy the dictatorial regime of her country despite the fact that she was under house arrest for the last six years. Understandably, when the Nobel Laureate was released in July, thousands of her supporters saw in her a new ray of hope. The only leader who could rid the country of the dictatorial regime.

After all, Ms. Suu Kyi had fought for the restoration of democracy against the military junta of Myanmar. Daughter of U Aung San, the founder of modern Burma, who was assassinated in 1947 by a political rival, Ms. Suu Kyi was brought up by her mother, and in 1972, while at Oxford, she married at British professor, Mr. Michael Aris. She returned to Myanmar in 1988 when her

mother became ill. Appalled to see the conditions in her country, she decided to stay back. She organised the National League for Democracy (NLD) and was overwhelmed by the support to her party.

The alarmed military rulers arrested her on July 20, 1989. The elections were held in May 1990 and contesting them as their leader under

house arrest, Ms. Suu Kyi's party won 82 per cent of the votes. The enraged military rulers refused to hand over power to the NLD and instead disqualified or arrested all its leaders.

So, when she was released in July, her supporters expected a lot from her. But what they initially got left them confused and disappointed. She preached the virtues of patience and even considered accepting an invitation by the military junta to attend a constitutional convention.

When the howls of protest and shock went up, Ms. Suu Kyi quickly reversed her stance and once again assumed her all-too familiar role of a defiant political crusader. She told the military regime that her party would boycott the convention unless they were offered a chance for genuine dialogue. But the military rulers ignored her proposal and once again they were on a collision course.

However, political observers felt that this time Ms. Suu Kyi might be treading a slippery ground as the military junta under the leadership of General David Abel had been showing a democratic face to the world and foreign investment was flowing in Myanmar. The IMF was considering new loans and the Japanese have resumed aid to the country. All unfamiliar ground for Ms. Suu Kyi to fight on. "She would just have to press for elections and hope she wins," says a Myanmar political analyst.

The Bangladesh Impasse

The step was not wholly unexpected, though it solved precious little. In fact, on November 24, minutes after Bangladesh Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia's televised announcement of dissolving the Parliament, the opposition took to the streets and began smashing cars and state transport buses and threatened to plunge the country into political chaos. As it is, Bangladesh has been facing parliamentary uncertainty after the entire opposition resigned en masse in December 1994.

In fact, for almost two years there had been a virtual political impasse and Begum Zia's latest step had further snuffed out any possibility of a compromise. The opposition parties had demanded that the general elections be held under a caretaker government. Instead, what it got was a dissolution on the pretext that the opposition MPs were resisting the December byelections for the 145 seats which fell vacant after their en masse resignation. Begum Zia said that since the parties were not cooperating, she had no choice but to dissolve the Parliament and hold the general elections on February 22, 1996 under her government's supervision.

According to political observers, the new development is fraught with high risks and it may herald another era of violent antigovernment protests forcing Begum Zia to hold the general elections under a neutral caretaker government.

The Copenhagen Summit

It was supposed to be the mother of all conventions. But the Copenhagen Summit, sponsored by the United Nations on its fiftieth birthday, turned out to be just another meet where many objections are raised and little work done. The Bella Centre in Copenhagen, the sprawling convention campus in the Danish capital, was abuzz with tight security as some of the leading world leaders came to attend the meet titled 'Summit on Social Development'.

The issues discussed ranged from debt to aid. But instead of finding solutions, the summit got woven in a complex maze as country after country raised objections to the phraseology used in the summit document. India objected to the use of the term 'self-determination' over the Kashmir issue. Saudi Arabia raised a hue and cry over empowerment and equal rights for women while the Vatican let it be known that it would have nothing to do with the summit's tacit approval of abortion.

In terms of achievements, the summit urged the developed nations to underwrite the debts of very poor nations and set aside at least 0.7 per cent of NP for aid to the Third World. The rich nations were asked to put aside a minimum of 20 per cent of aid for social development programmes. The summit asked the Third World countries to earmark 20 per cent of their budgets for similar projects. It urged the Third World nations to improve conditions of health and sanitation and push up the level of education among women and

urged that this would go a long way in creating awareness and controlling population.

NAM: India Takes the Lead

In November as the heads of 113 countries met in the ancient city of Cartagena in Colombia, there were doubts in the minds of many whether the Non-Aligned Movement had any relevance in the post-Cold War world. The argument was further strengthened by the fact that some NAM member countries like India and Pakistan were constantly at loggerheads and Yugoslavia, one of the founding members of the movement, had fragmented into small warring states.

So, there was hardly any optimism as the summit got underway with some leaders openly questioning the future of the movement. But as the meet progressed, the focus was clearly set by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, who called for a total disarmament resolution at the United Nations. In a rare example of solidarity, Colombia, the current chairman of the NAM, agreed to move the resolution at the UN, well aware of the fact that the American President, Mr. Bill Clinton, had renewed the call for the early conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Mr. Rao also scored a major point when he called for a stop to all intra-border terrorism activities which most summit watchers knew was a direct indictment of Pakistan.

The Agony of Being Lady Diana

Even as she flashed that radiant smile, the world looked on with awe and morbid glee. As far as the BBC was concerned, this was one of the biggest events in its broadcasting history which commanded a captive audience estimated at around 200 million in over 100 countries. And, by the time Diana, Princess of Wales, had her say and Martin Bashir, the Anglo-Asian interviewer, had managed to pull off the scoop of the century, the British royalty began resembling the proverbial house of cards.

Diana talked her heart out. About the extra-marital affair of her husband, Prince Charles, with Ms. Camilla Parker Bowles. Of her restricted public life now, of postpartum depression and nervosa bulimia, the dangerous ailments she had been afflicted with. She charged the royalty of tormenting her and isolating her in the palace. She suggested that Prince Charles should be bypassed for kingship and the British monarchy should pass on to her elder son, William. She confessed she, too, had an affair after marriage. And that she did not want to be the Queen of England but the "Queen of people's hearts."

First, there was horror at how the BBC had granted Diana the interview without seeking the royal household's permission. Then started the firefighting manoeuvres as Buckingham Palace held out the white flag by saying: "We will, of course, be

talking to the Princess to see how we can help her define her future role and continue to support her as a member of the royal family."

But less than a month later, the British royalty was back in business when Queen Elizabeth wrote letters to Prince Charles and Diana commanding them to seek a divorce. Though Prince Charles agreed to the suggestion, the Queen had yet to hear from Diana. The royal family, in principle, had decided to grant Diana an ambassadorial role once the divorce took place. However, the point being discussed by political observers was whether Diana would accept it. After all, the record TV audience had heard her say that she won't go quietly. And that was precisely the problem facing the royal house of Britain.

Beatle Mania Strikes Again

They were the happening of the twentieth century. The four Liverpool boys who turned the music industry on its head and made the world spin like one of their long playing records. After a quarter of a century, the three surviving Beatles re-united again for "The Beatles Anthology", a multimedia campaign which is likely to smash all previous records in pop history. On November 19, 22 and 23, ABC television in coup of sorts aired a six-hour documentary of the Beatles. The full version of this documentary which runs for 10 hours is now available on video which comes with a music video "Free as a Bird".

But the big day for the fans was November 20 when EMI Records dug into the archives of Abbey Road and started releasing CDs of the Beatles, some of which were never released. These unreleased songs had somehow reached the pirates who are said to have earned over \$3 million from these. Indeed, for the millions of fans around the globe, it was Beatlemania all over again.

Jurassic Park II

Movie fans sat up in delight at the news that Steven Spielberg, the sorcerer of magical fables on celluloid, is planning to make a sequel to the all-time hit, *Jurassic Park*. The move which the megamogul has in mind is to be based on Michael Crichton's new book, *The Lost World*, the sensational sequel to *Jurassic Park* which sold over 12 million copies. Repeating his success story, Crichton's new book, which rolled out of the press in October 1993, has virtually sold out its record first run of two million copies. The publishers, Alfred Knopf, are having a hard time trying to meet the demands.

Smelling yet another celluloid kill, Spielberg's company, Amblin Entertainment, bought the film rights of *The Lost World* and though, he has not announced it formally, it is almost sure that he would direct the sequel. Spielberg predicts that *The Lost World* would be as big a hit as the original. But by now this kind of success is quite normal for one of the most stunning financial brains Hollywood has ever seen.

His ambitious \$65-million film, *Jurassic Park*, based on Michael Crichton's book of the same name, made the cash registers ring

1995 At A Glance

like never before and earned the title of the most profitable movie of the century. Which translated roughly into \$65 per second in the first year not just for Universal Studios but for Spielberg as well who had a ten percent stake in the film.

Imran Khan Bowled Over

It was a fairy-tale marriage. The most eligible bachelor of the world tying the knot to a lady coming from one of the wealthiest families of the world. The maiden, Ms. Jemima Goldsmith, was bowled over when she set sight on Imran Khan. The romance blossomed though she was less than half his age. The couple went to Spain in February where Jemima was converted to Islam. Though the marriage was fixed for June, it was brought forward secretly and the couple married on May 16 in Paris.

Daughter of a British billionaire, Ms. Jemima was used to expensive designer clothes, an exclusive night life and a lifestyle which would put the Hollywood rich to shame. Imran, on the other hand, is a devout Muslim with a flair for social work and has built a state-of-the-art cancer hospital in Pakistan. Says a Pakistani scribe, "They are poles apart. He's Muslim who lives for Islam and she likes the good things of life. There is a wide gap between their ideologies." The British tabloid press, too, was highly sceptical about the future of the marriage. But things seem to be going smoothly for the time being, at least.

Bribery Charges

If Imran's marriage was the event of the year, the shame of the year must be the charge against two senior Pakistani players who were alleged to have offered hefty bribes to Australians to throw away matches. The unsavoury controversy was kicked off when it was alleged that Pakistani captain Salim Malik had offered bribes to Australians Shane Warne and Tim May to lose a Test. Coming on the heels of the ball-tampering charges, the unsavoury incident left the cricket lovers shocked at the kind of underhand tactics resorted to by some playing nations to win matches.

The allegations published in *Sydney Morning Herald* revealed that spinners Shane Warne and Tim May had been offered nearly \$50,000 to lose the first Test against Pakistan in Karachi in October 1994. The report opened floodgates for similar charges. Mark Waugh has also claimed that he was offered \$100,000 to throw away his wicket during the same tour. The then Australian captain Allan Border charged that he had been offered a whopping sum of \$750,000 by former Pakistan batsman Mustaq Mohammad to

against England.

For some years now, Pakistan cricketers had been in the eye of the storm. In 1994, Imran Khan shocked the world when he confessed in his autobiography that he had used a bottle top to 'scuff' the ball. In 1993, four top Pakistani cricketers, including skipper Wasim Akram and ace bowler Waqar Younis, were arrested for allegedly possessing contraband drugs.

In fact, this was not the first time that Wasim and Younis had been in the centre of a storm. Perhaps in a bid to meet the constant demand of their fans to win matches, there had been other charges against them in the past. In their England outing in September 1992, dark and sinister insinuations of ball tampering appeared in the penultimate over of the Texaco Trophy International at the Lords when the umpires taking recourse to the little used Law 42.5 on unfair play, called for a new ball.

Then came the shocking statement from the great Imran Khan himself that every seam bowler had resorted to ball tampering at one time or another. He said, "I challenge any bowler who has not lifted the seam or used some substance to take advantage." The cricketing world sat up in shock at the levels to which some international cricketers were ready to sink to win matches.

Michael Johnson Races Ahead

Michael Johnson displaced Carl Lewis and Linford Christie for the title of the fastest runner in the world. The 28-year-old won the Jesse Owens award as America's most outstanding athlete for the second year in a row.

The year 1995 was a particularly good year for Johnson. In June, he completed a rare sprint sweep in the U.S. Athletic Championships when he won both the 200 and 400-metre events. Later in July at the Grand Prix meet in Stockholm, he broke the Olympic Stadium record with a time of 20.19. He then went on to win the 200 and 400-metre events at the USA Mobil Outdoor championship.

At the IAAF World Athletics Championships at Gothenburg's Ullevi Stadium, Johnson won the 400m half lap event with such consummate ease that his opponents have all but given up hope. But even as Johnson breasted the tape, there was disappointment writ large on his face. Disappointment at not having been able to shatter the world record. "To have come so close and not got the record was upsetting," said Johnson whose timing of 43.39 seconds was a ten-hundredth of a second slower than the world record set by Butch Reynolds in 1988.

But if Johnson was disappointed despite winning the 400-metre event, he made up for it the next day with the unique double by annexing the 200 metre gold—his other favourite event. This time there was no mistake as Johnson clocked 19.79 sec. and set up a new championship record and raised hopes of another double in the Atlanta Olympics of 1996.

Internet: The Sky is the Limit

In 1995, the world suddenly woke up to the mind-boggling potential of Internet. Computer experts say that applications are going to be so myriad that they are going to affect—and change—our very outlook on life. The West is already witnessing this phenomenon via the Internet whereby a person can have access practically to anything or anyone via this computer-satellite link-up. In America, for example, every business which has to deal with people is turning to cyberspace. Now a consumer can book an air ticket through a computer message to a travel agency, listen to his favourite symphony from a music library, fix an appointment with a doctor through a computer, access a restaurant menu and even see a football match played in some different part of the world on his monitor—all thanks to the Internet.

Commercial on-line services like America On-line, CompuServe, Delphi, E-World, Genie, and Prodigy all offer varying degrees of access to the unifying Internet. But their main mission is to offer a similar variety of information and a virtual community in a finite realm, and to make it navigable by normal people thus making it less complicated and more user-friendly.

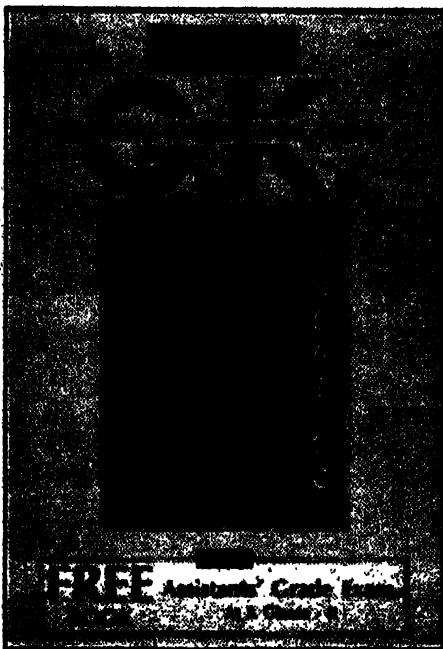
China Chooses a God for Tibet

In a dramatic move which is interpreted as the toughening of its stand, the Chinese leadership appointed a new Panchen Lama as opposed to the one installed by the Dalai Lama in May 1995. The Panchen Lama in Tibet is considered second only in command to the Dalai Lama and wields considerable spiritual power. The 6-year-old Chinese-appointed Panchen Lama, Gyaltzen Norbu, is seen as a direct challenge to the authority of the Dalai Lama and his government in exile in Dharamsala. Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 6-year-old boy whom the Dalai Lama had installed is reportedly in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

There had been a frantic search for a new Panchen Lama ever since the 10th reincarnate died in 1989. Interestingly, the boy chosen by the Dalai Lama, was also the choice of the Chinese authorities. But if China okayed the appointment it would have been interpreted as accepting the Dalai Lama's authority. Thus Beijing decided to act on its own and appoint a new Panchen Lama and simultaneously erode the authority of Tibet's religious head as his sanction is necessary for the appointment.

Tibet watchers say that by deliberately flouting the religious requirements, China has finally closed the door to any conciliation with the Dalai Lama and the step is likely to foment further trouble for the Chinese who still do not have the complete loyalty of the mountain state which it annexed in 1950. □

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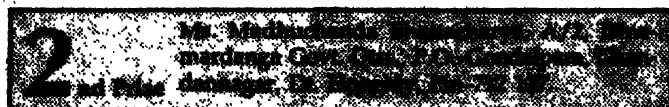
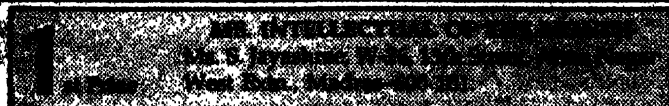
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Success Stars In CSR Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 Contest 1



Consolation Contributors



1. Ms. Geetika Gupta, Ludhiana (Punjab); 2. Ms. Sujata Prahara, Khurda (Orissa); 3. Ms. Neela, Gulbarga (Karnataka); 4. Ms. Tricha Vatsa, Patna; 5. Ms. Sudha Sharma, Rohtak (Haryana); 6. Ms. Umajyothi, V., Thiruvananthapuram; 7. Ms. Vijaya Lakshmi, Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu); 8. Ms. Jasmine V. D'Costa, Bombay; 9. Ms. Krishna Bhardwaj, Sonapat (Haryana); 10. Ms. Sudha S., Palakkad (Kerala); 11. Ms. Prajna Paramita Das, Cuttack (Orissa); 12. Ms. Anuradha Patnaik, Nagpur (Maharashtra).



"Prepare With Confidence"

Praveen Gupta (25) has achieved the fourteenth rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95.

A postgraduate in Physics from I.I.T. Kanpur, Praveen Gupta stood sixth in the GATE and was also a recipient of CSIR Scholarship. Previously selected for the Indian Forest Services (1993), and by the UTI, Bombay.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

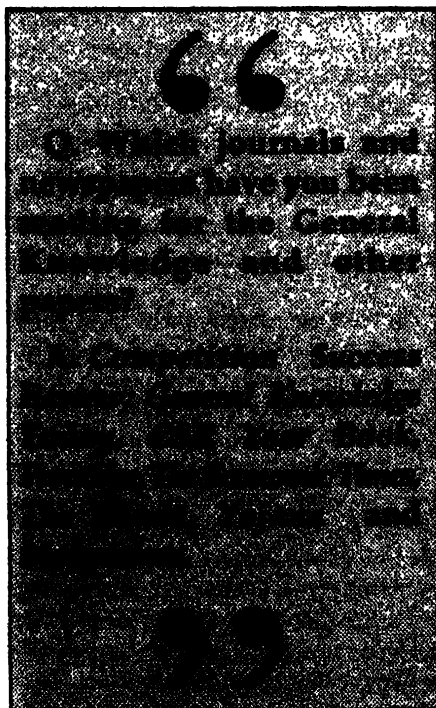
CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Praveen Gupta: Planned and sustained preparations was the key to my success. Then it was hard work, a decent interview and good luck.

Q: How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination?

A: I think, one year in all is required for serious preparations for this examination.

Q: Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?



Competition Success

Review has been extremely helpful because it guides the youth to choose their career at an early stage.

— Praveen Gupta, IAS

A. Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, Frontline, The Economic Times, The Hindu, Yojana and Mainstream.

Q: What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. Very cordial. They put you totally at ease and try to bring out the best in you. They try to help you along in the interview.

Q: What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. I will advise all the future aspirants to prepare with confidence. Set your targets in advance and do planned preparation. The habit of wide reading helps a lot in building your personality.

Q: What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. To play a role in economic development, diverse nature of jobs and opportunities in the IAS, challenging nature of the job, helping in policy implementation and planning prompted me to choose Civil Services as my career.

Q: How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. The contribution of my parents, brothers and friends to my success cannot be measured. My parents and my brothers encouraged me throughout my preparation. They created the right

atmosphere for my studies. My mother's contribution is tremendous. My friends helped a lot in keeping the tempo for the examination.

Q: Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for?

A. I would have been very disappointed, but would have appeared again for the Civil Services Examination. If I did not qualify then, I would have continued with the Indian Forest Service.

Q: How do you visualise your success?

A. Well, I am really happy. All my efforts have borne fruit. I am looking forward to a challenging career and a role in policy formulation and implementation, especially in the social sector.

Q: What were your Optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. For the Preliminary Examination, I chose Physics. And for the Main Examination, I chose Mathematics and Physics.

Q: What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I feel comfortable with Mathematics and Physics as they were my subjects at graduation and postgraduation level. Also, I feel, they are highly scoring.

"I Could Not Manage Time Properly"

[illegible]

My biggest mistake was not following instructions in Physics Paper I. In this paper one has to attempt at least one

question from either of the sections apart from compulsory questions. I missed this point which cost me 60 marks. I feel that such silly mistakes can make or mar the future of as-

pirants

Time Management is very important in Civil Services Examination, which I realised after the examination was over. I could not manage time properly in Physics Paper I and General Studies Paper

I for which I paid the price by not doing well in the History portion in General Studies Paper I. In this paper, the

number of questions is larger. Hence one should keep an eye on the watch.

Had I planned my time more judiciously, giving due consideration to each and every portion, I could

have performed better

We cannot afford to ignore the time factor in all the stages of preparation for the Civil Services—be it at the Preliminary Examination stage or at the Mains Examination stage. □

NO DATA

- ❑ **Name:** Praveen Gupta
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications:** M.Sc (Physics).
- ❑ **School:** Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ambarnath (Thane).
- ❑ **University :** I.I.T. Kanpur.
- ❑ **Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won:** GATE (99.4 per cent) Sixth Rank and CSIR Scholarship.
- ❑ **Earlier Selections:** Indian Forest Services (1993), Unit Trust of India, Bombay.
- ❑ **Experience:** Indian Forest Services, Dehradun, and Unit Trust of India, Bombay.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. General Hindi and English required no preparation. For General Studies and Essay, I read newspapers and magazines regularly, and for background, some basic books.

Q. Competition Success Review is the largest-read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. Competition Success Review helps aspirants to determine their career options and guides them in their efforts to achieve their goals.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. Competition Success Review gives a precise account of international and national events. The interviews published in it also gave me confidence.

Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

A. In my opinion, Competition Success Review is a good magazine for current international and national events.

"Competition Success Review gives a precise account of international and national events. The information published in it also gave me confidence."

Q. What is your opinion about General Knowledge Today?

A. In my opinion, General Knowledge Today is helpful for Preliminary Examination.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. It depends on the subject you are preparing for. Subjects like Mathematics requires selective intensive study but

General Studies requires a combination of the two. So, it should be a harmonious blend of the two approaches.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. The pattern of the examination is adequate but the time taken for announcing the results is still a bit long.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No, I think that four attempts are enough.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving three senior essays every month under Kathmandu-Hong Kong and Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contests, by adding eight more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Yes, this feature is certainly focus oriented, analytical and beneficial. This will give the candidate an idea as to what writing an essay is all about. □

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Dinesh Kumar Pant is a medium complexioned, handsome young man of fair height and lean build with a pleasant countenance and cheerful disposition. The thick growth of his dark hair and thin moustache coupled with his sharp features, large eyes and long nose make his appearance impressive and attractive. He is smartly dressed in well-tailored and perfectly fitting clothes. The navy blue denim trousers, white Manila shirt, light-blue dotted tie and shining Wellington shoes make him look distinguished. It is obvious that he has a taste for the right dress and has taken care to dress appropriately to suit the formal occasion of the interview and the seasonal weather. Without being overdressed or casual, he is correctly and comfortably dressed. Proper grooming and the right choice of clothes have enabled him to gain the vital advantage of a favourable first impression. He carries in his hand the latest issue of *Time*. At the UPSC library, which serves as the waiting hall for candidates awaiting the IAS interview, he finds two male candidates talking to each other near the entrance and a solitary lady candidate seated all by herself at the opposite end and reading a book. Pant's entry into the hall makes them turn their eyes towards him and his handsome appearance and smart dress create a favourable impression on them. Pant first greets warmly the two male candidates standing close to the entrance.

Pant: Good morning, friends. Please allow me to introduce myself. I am Dinesh Kumar Pant appearing for the IAS interview here this morning. If I am not mistaken, you both must also be here on the same mission.

Roy: Glad to meet you. I am Pankaj Roy and our friend here is Jai Deep Mittal (They shake hands. Pant's handshake is firm but friendly) Since there is still some time left for the interviews to begin, we can perhaps compare notes and exchange ideas about the interview.

Mittal: Mr. Pant, why did you doubt about our being here for the IAS interview? Obviously, one cannot be here now on any other purpose.

Pant: Well, you are quite right there, Mittalji. But I thought it prudent not to be

caught on the wrong foot. Occasionally, a friend of the candidate accompanies him, especially so in the case of a member of the fairer sex. Now, that reminds me of Ms. Dixit who is sitting over there. Let us go and meet her and if she agrees, we all can sit together and have a chit-chat over a cup of tea.

Roy: A good idea. We shall follow your lead. (Pant walks over to the place where the lady candidate is seated and the others follow him. Pant greets the lady candidate in a polite, pleasant and friendly manner.)

Pant: Good morning, Ms. Dixit. I am Pant and my two friends here are Roy and Mittal. Just like you, we are all here this morning for the IAS interview. Since we found you alone, we thought it would be a good idea to come and say hello to you.

The Interview Board is more interested in your attitude, approach towards men and matters, your outlook on life and your reaction to certain sensitive situations than what you convey from what you learn from books. They are keen to know what kind of a person you are. The experts on the other side will be able to gauge you on the basis of your views, ideas and attitudes.

Ms. Dixit: (Appears pleasantly surprised but happy and interested in the company of fellow interviewees) Good morning to you all. It is very kind and considerate of you to have thought of including me also in your group. By the way, please call me Neela. It will be less formal and I like it that way.

Mittal: Excuse me, Ms. Neela, I thought both you and Mr. Pant knew each other well. I had the impression that he is going to introduce a friend of his to us.

Neela: (Smiling) I presume his referring to me earlier by my name made you think that he had known me before. Besides, he addressed me by my name straightaway before I introduced myself. No doubt he has read my name in the list of candidates for today's interview available with the receptionist.

Roy: Okay. He might have noted the name all right. But how could he be sure that it is you? It would have been a blunder to address you by a wrong name. What is more, Mr. Pant gave me the impression of being quite a careful person. In fact, he wanted to be sure whether Mr. Mittal and I both were here for the IAS interview, leave alone taking any chances with our names.

Neela: Well, let me ask Mr. Pant to unravel this mystery. Come on, Mr. Pant. Please explain yourself. Your friends are curious if not furious.

Pant: There is no secret or mystery, Ms. Neela. As per the list, there is only one lady candidate appearing for the interview this morning. Thus I don't have to rake my brains at all that you are that lady candidate. (He laughs and the others join him in good humour. The tea arrives and they continue the conversation while having the tea).

Comments: At this preliminary stage, we find the candidate, Mr. Pant, to be a pleasant and cheerful individual who is keen to mix with strangers. He uses initiative, fully utilises the opportunities presented to him and succeeds in making a favourable impact on those he comes in contact with. Mentally alert, he also has an eye for the details. He displays the ability to grasp the essentials and arrive at valid conclusions.

Mittal: Ms. Neela, I saw you were reading a book. Has it got something to do with the interview? If so, I would like to have a look at it, please.

Roy: No, that won't do. Where is the time to read now? Instead I would like Neelaji to give us some tips for the interview, particularly those she must have gathered from her book. That would make things easy and all of us could benefit.

Neela: I am so sorry, but I am afraid you are rather mistaken. You see, I was only reading some light fiction to keep myself occupied. You see, it could be quite boring to sit all alone doing nothing for quite a while when you are waiting to be called in for the interview. By the way, Mr. Pant do you think that one can meaningfully prepare for the IAS interview by reading books or even otherwise.

Pant: Well, selective reading could definitely be helpful. It adds to one's knowledge and knowledge could be put to good use. Now, besides reading, one can also

WINNING STRATEGY

prepare in other ways. I would even say that one should.

Mittal: I am sorry, I don't quite follow you. Mr. Pant. You see, one does not know what kind of questions the Board is going to ask. They also pose different questions to different candidates. How can one prepare in a situation like this?

Pant: (With a smile) You are quite right in a way and it is rather difficult to master all the subjects. But, that is not expected of us either. That is why I mentioned that selective reading could be of help.

Roy: The basic problem still remains. When you do not have a syllabus and when you do not know what type of questions would be posed to you and on what subjects, how can one prepare either by selective reading or otherwise?

Pant: Neelaji, would you like to answer this question?

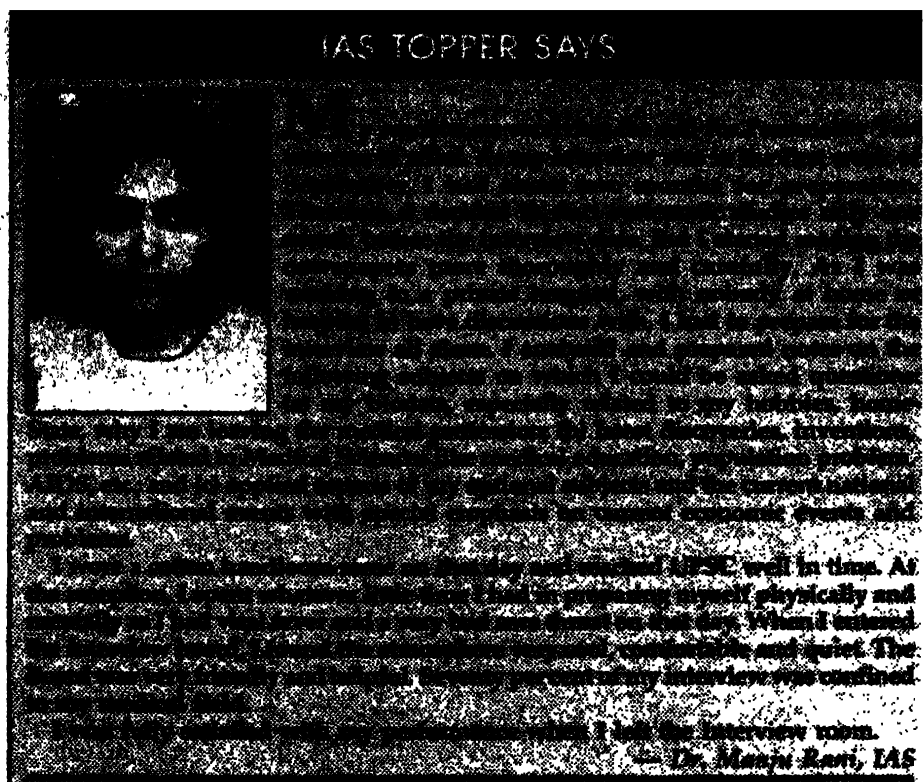
Neela: Well, let me try. (She smiles) You see, though there is no syllabus as in the case of the school or college examinations, there is the UPSC prospectus and it tells generally what is expected of the candidate by the Interview Board during the personality test. First of all, there are those subjects which the candidate had as his optionals for his degree or postgraduation. Then there are the optional subjects he had offered for the IAS written test. The candidate can expect some questions or discussions on these subjects. There are also current national and international events and burning topics. But even then you have a lot to read.

Pant: Thank you. Now, with your permission, let me amplify what Neelaji said, little more. In the case of your optional or specialised subjects you already have the basic knowledge. When you prepared for the IAS written tests, you must have studied those subjects in depth. Hence I don't think it is necessary to study these subjects extensively. It is enough if you refresh your memory. Secondly, we also know the general trend. We know from the candidates who have undergone this interview that the Board follows a system. For example, they ask some questions about your native State. The Board also poses some questions on your hobbies or extracurricular activities. Further, if you have travelled abroad or if you have any work or research experience you can expect questions on these aspects. In this way you can identify the areas and subjects on which you can do selective study.

Roy: Well, thanks a lot, indeed. Now I agree that one can do some purposive reading even for the interview. By the way, if I am not mistaken, you hinted that one can prepare in other ways also besides reading. Could you please throw some light on these other things?

Pant: First of all, we must meet as many successful IAS people as possible and find out from them about the questions posed to them and how they reacted. Next, we can read what the IAS toppers have to say. *Competition Success Review* features the views and experiences of the IAS Toppers. You can also read the model interviews appearing in *Competition Success Review*. Lastly, you can undergo practical training at the Competition Success Institute run by *Competition Success Review*.

Mittal: Roy and myself are very lucky,



indeed. We learnt a lot from Ms. Neela and you. I think they will be starting the interview now. Okay, any other tips for us?

Pant: (Smiling) The best thing is to remain relaxed and be your normal, natural self. No point in putting on airs or a stage performance. This interview is not a question and answer session. There may not be anything like the right answer to most of the questions posed. By and large, the Board will want your views, opinions, comments, etc. You should express your honest views for what they are worth. The Board won't mind and you won't lose marks if you admit that you do not know the answer to certain questions. In fact, the Board is more interested in your attitude, approach, reaction and methods than your book knowledge. Thus you should be able to do well.

Roy: Wonderful. You have removed a big load off my mind and I feel so light and confident. Well, here is the messenger summoning you for the interview. Wish you the very best. (Pant takes leave of his friends and after wishing them all good luck in return he proceeds to the interview room with full confidence and enthusiasm.)

Comments: This candidate has grasped correctly the essentials of the interview. He realises that the personality test is not a mere question and answer session. He is aware that the Board would judge the candidate's personality from his comments, views, responses, ideas and the like. He has been able to help his friends and create a strong and favourable impact on them.

The Interview

Pant: (Before going in, he gently knocks the door to secure formal permission. On approaching the Chairman and Members, he comes to a smart halt, stands to attention and greets the Board in a cheerful, clear and audible voice.) Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good Morning, Mr. Pant. Please be seated. (He points to the chair meant for the candidate.)

Pant: Thank you, Sir. (He sits down smartly and with minimum of movements and noise. Thanks to his self-confidence, he remains relaxed while awaiting attentively the next observation from the Board.)

Chairman: I find from your dossier that you belong to Uttar Pradesh and studied in Allahabad. Do you know that this town was earlier known by a different name? Besides Allahabad is famous for several things.

Pant: I believe the city was named Allahabad during the reign of the Mughal Emperor, Akbar. Earlier it was known as 'Prayag'. Even now there is a railway station there with that name. This earlier name itself indicates the importance of this town. It is famous from the ancient times for the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna, the two major rivers of the northern plains. Besides Sangam, Allahabad is also famous as the home town of the Nehrus. Anand Bhavan the ancestral home of the Nehrus, is now an important national monument.

Chairman: What are the other attractions of Allahabad?

Pant: (Smiles) The Allahabad University, the High Court, the Kumbh Mela, apple-like guavas and the great mosquitoes of Allahabad are all famous. I don't think I have seen as many lawyers in any other city of India as in Allahabad.

1st Member: Uttar Pradesh, as you know is the biggest State in terms of population. Perhaps, this accounts for the abnormally high number of lawyers. In fact, there was a proposal even to have another Bench in western U.P. like in Meerut or Dehradun. Do you favour the idea of having another Bench?

Pant: Sir, I learn that it might take around 30 years to clear the backlog of cases now pending with our courts. This, I presume, is

the average. In the case of Allahabad High Court, it might take even 30 years to clear the backlog. Hence, in my view, it is advisable to set up four or five more additional benches for Uttar Pradesh. U.P. is the most populous State of India. Of course, the lawyers who are now concentrated in Allahabad will oppose the idea of having several High Court Benches. This is understandable. On the other hand, new entrants to the legal profession from other parts of Uttar Pradesh need not go to Allahabad.

2nd Member: Well, Mr. Pant, there is a controversy in our country as to which of the two, the legislature or the judiciary, should be supreme or have the final say. What is your view?

Pant: The tussle between the legislature and judiciary is, indeed, a vexed issue. In my view, the judiciary should not claim supremacy over the legislature. The legislature is there to make the laws and the task of the judiciary is to interpret the laws when called upon to do so. We have basically adopted the Westminster model where Parliament is supreme. However, in England, they do not have a written constitution. In our case, we have a written constitution. Hence, the judiciary has been charged with the responsibility of protecting the Constitution and the Fundamental Rights. The executive is accountable to the legislature under the parliamentary system. But the judiciary cannot claim supremacy over the legislature. After all the legislature represents the people and if need be people should have the final say.

2nd Member: You mentioned that the Constitution should be protected. If this is the task of the judiciary, then it is only logical that it should enjoy supremacy.

Pant: I agree that the Constitution should be protected but this is not the responsibility of the courts alone. It is also the responsibility of the legislature, the executive and also of all citizens to ensure that the Constitution is protected. However, in a democracy the people are the real masters. Since the needs, aspirations and demands of the people might change from time to time, the Constitution should be flexible to suit the changing needs of the people. Hence, safeguarding the Constitution does not mean that it should not be amended.

2nd Member: Do you mean to say that even the basic structure of the Constitution can be amended?

Pant: (With a disarming smile) Well, Sir, if you permit me, I would like to pose a counter question. I will ask, what is the basic structure of the Constitution? The Constitution, as such, does not anywhere speak of any basic structure. But in the Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court referred to the basic structure of the Constitution and ruled that it cannot be amended. But, so far the Court has not spelt out what precisely is the basic structure. As we know, the Court ruling itself can be altered, by future Court rulings. This would only imply that the right to amend the Constitution will now be vested with the judiciary and not with the legislature. Then the courts can also claim the right to make all the laws and also interpret them. The legislature could thus be made redundant. Will this be in conformity with democratic principles and norms? As I said before, the

WINNING CHECKLIST

The candidate has handled very delicate issues with commendable tact and resourcefulness. He has been sincere to his own convictions and views. He has unreservedly expressed his personal views freely, frankly and boldly. His integrity and moral conviction are praiseworthy and deserve special mention.

3rd Member: What in your opinion is the most crucial factor which stands in the way of India increasing its exports?

Pant: I feel it is the poor quality of our products as well as of our performance.

3rd Member: Is not the quality related to price?

Pant: Yes Sir, you are very right. Unfortunately, we seem to be supplying poor quality products at a high price. At one time, during the 30s and 40s, Japan produced cheap imitations of British and German products but the price used to be unbelievably low. Hence, it was able to capture the market. Thereafter it concentrated on improving the quality. Today, Japan is able to supply better quality products at competitive or even lower

prices. It has thus captured bulk of the world export market.

4th Member: Besides quality you also referred to our poor performance. Can you amplify the performance factor?

Pant: Sir, specifically I refer to the delivery schedules. The importer wants us to deliver the goods as per mutually agreed and contracted time schedule. But, by and large, we are not able to keep our promises and there are invariably protracted delays. Apart from labour trouble, we also have problems in getting the raw materials, etc. for production. We have to get import licences, permits, etc. But the general impression created is that there would be delays.

Comments: The grasp of the candidate is excellent. He goes to the root of the matter directly and highlights all major issues with knowledge and skill. His opinions are frank. He presents his arguments with convincing reasons and logic. He is sure of his ground, his comments are clear-cut and decisive and he reveals determination and self-reliance.

5th Member: Now that, for the first time, the Government of Sri Lanka has broken the myth of the invincibility of the Tamil Tigers, what are the chances of peace in the Island?

Pant: As everyone knows Chandrika Kumaratunga has done militarily what none of her predecessors has done. Militarily, she has the upper hand, and the feelers thrown by the LTTE for the resumption of negotiations is an admission of this fact. This was the moment Chandrika has also been waiting for. As a ruler with foresight, she also knows too well that a political solution, rather than a military solution, will bring durable peace in the Island. In fact, if the LTTE had accepted the peace offer given late in 1994 and had not subverted the peace efforts, all the bloodshed and the sufferings of Tamil civilians could have been avoided. The Tamils have to settle for some kind of autonomy within the framework of the integrity of the Island nation.

Comments: It is seen that the candidate is very well versed with major issues of international interest. He is able to examine a very complicated and highly complex and involved topic in the international arena with remarkable competence and facility. Despite the emotional aspects involved, he is able to remain detached and objective. Another important characteristic is his disarming and tactful directness in confronting the issue squarely without hedging or dodging. He is ready to accept the challenges and shoulder responsibilities with supreme confidence.

Summing up: This candidate, Mr. Pant, is a smart and alert individual who displays a great deal of enthusiasm, self-confidence and determination. He possesses sound knowledge of the subjects of his study as well as current affairs and proves analytical, discerning and objective. He has an eye for details and takes pains to study a problem in depth, assimilate the essentials and arrive at valid conclusions. He expresses himself fluently and argues his case in a coherent, forceful and convincing manner. He enjoys an inquiring attitude, displays initiative and enterprise and makes full use of the opportunities available to him. Socially flexible and endearing and dynamic, this candidate is psychologically optimistic. This candidate has the required potentials to make a successful leader. Selected with distinction. □

Exploiting Religion, Caste And Language To Win Votes Will Endanger Our Unity And Survival

Presentation

We present here a tape-recorded 'live' Group Discussion conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The eight participating candidates are of the same age group, with similar educational qualifications and enjoy similar background experience. They are appearing for Management Trainees' selection of a leading private sector organisation which has multiproduct/services diversifications. After explaining the nature, scope and simple rules of the GD Test and finally announcing the subject for discussion, the examiner retires to the background. To enable our readers and the aspirants in particular to appreciate the finer points of the GD Test, we have incorporated the comments of the expert examiners at appropriate places in the proceedings.

Progress

When the examiner leaves the scene, the tension and the silence that hitherto prevailed yield place to some relaxation and consultations and conversations. The talks, which began as whispered asides with neighbours, soon develop into heated arguments, talks and cross-talks, resulting in much noise and confusion. At this stage, after allowing his colleagues to indulge in limited asides, cross-talks, etc., for a while, we find No. 6 using his initiative and coming forward to address the group as a whole. He reveals confidence and speaks to his groupmates in a smiling, cheerful and friendly manner, but displaying full confidence and control.

No. 6: (Appropriately raising his voice so that he could be heard by all over the prevailing noise and confusion.) Friends, with your permission I wish to make a suggestion to all the members of our group. I shall feel obliged if you all cease talking for a few seconds and pay attention to me. (He smiles at others.)

No. 1: Oh sure, why not. Brother, if you have something really exciting to tell, we are ready to listen for hours. By the way, first let me tell you that this subject does not interest me. That is why I want something really exciting. Do you get it? What do you say, No. 5? You are sitting by the side of No. 6. You must know what is on No. 6's mind. Do you agree with me?

No. 5: (Taken by surprise on being singled out by No. 1 and feeling rather confused) Yes, yes. You see, it is difficult. But please, why not ask No. 6. Sorry, I mean No. 7. You see, he is also a neighbour of No. 6. I never spoke to No. 6 at all. No. 4 was saying something to me and I was listening to someone else's comments also.

GROUP DISCUSSION



Like the skipper, whose ship has run aground, the group leader makes systematic and cautious efforts to make the vessel move on to its smooth voyage. He takes the initiative, has a lot of irrepressible self-confidence and with characteristic cool, establishes rapport with every individual in the group. He directs and leads the medley group, the cheerful and smiling way, taking the entire responsibility on his shoulders. There is a streak of commanding power in his politeness, open-heartedness and understanding of the strong points and frailties of the group. Determined and undeterred, the leader, with his poise and adaptability, attempts to conquer the rest.

Comments: In this group, No. 6 is assuming leadership and responsibility. After the examiner left the scene, the group suddenly became leaderless and because of lack of direction, the candidates have been indulging in cross-talks, asides, whispers, etc. At this stage, No. 6 displays initiative and assumes responsibility to launch the group on its task. He reveals confidence, shows understanding and proves successful in getting the attention and hearing of the entire group. His friendly and warm approach and tactful appeal make the group respond to him favourably. He does not order about or make any stringent demands but politely requests others to spare a few seconds. However, he is confronted with competition. There are also others in the group who would like to assume leadership and gain recognition. Thus No. 1 follows the footsteps of No. 6. Though he supports No. 6, nevertheless he proves to be a diversion. He drags No. 5 into the limelight. But No. 5 is not ready; having been caught unawares, he shifts the responsibility to No. 7. Earlier, No. 1 used his initiative and created an opportunity for himself by taking advantage of the favourable situation brought about by No. 6. But we find No. 5 throwing away the opportunity given to him by chance or providence. It is to be seen how No. 7 cashes on the opportunity given to him.

No. 7: Thank you, No. 5. Friends, I agree with No. 1 and appeal that we remain silent and listen to what No. 6 has to say. I feel, he

has something important to tell us. No. 6, please go ahead.

Comments: No. 7 grabs the opportunity and utilises it to promote group objective. He reveals cooperation and team spirit. He means business and does not waste words and time on frivolities. He is also unselfish and does not deny the opening to No. 6. Above all, he tactfully makes sure that there are no interruptions and urges No. 6 to proceed with his announcement.

No. 6: Thank you all. First of all, although the subject we are to discuss seems rather lengthy, I am sure it is not all that unfamiliar, at least to most of us. To make things simple, it would be ideal if one among us, who has been familiar with it, explains its scope and implications. It could then be followed up by each one giving his own views. As you all could see, it is, indeed, quite controversial and many may hold strong views on it.

No. 3: Oh, come on, No. 6. You seem to be making a mountain out of a mole hill. If you asked me, the whole discussion has no significance except we should keep talking for 20 minutes. But you seem very serious and if what you say is correct, this topic can be dealt with only by experts like professors, diplomats, academicians and so on, and not by laymen like us.

No. 1: Hey, No. 3, if you feel that you are an authority on the subject, why don't you simply say so? I am sure, No. 6 will agree to your opening the discussion and introducing the subject. (Laughing) As for us, we are ready to lend our ears to you. You can start the ball rolling.

No. 3: Now, you shut up, No. 1. What do you think yourself to be? If you wish to be a toady of No. 6 and do hero-worship, that is your business. But let me warn you and also all like you. No one is going to order me about or push me around. You better note that I do not buy all that nonsense of lending my ears and bending my back.

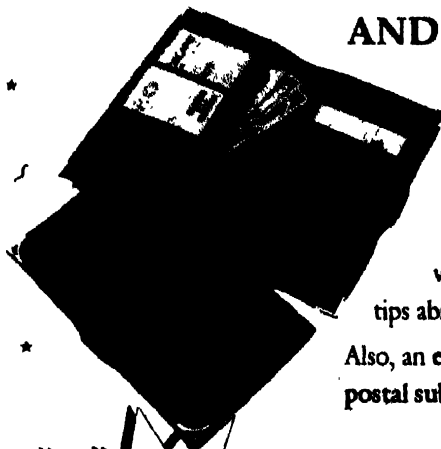
No. 7: (Interrupting the proceedings at this stage with self-confidence and displaying a friendly attitude) Now, now, my friends! There seems to be some unfortunate and perhaps avoidable misunderstanding somewhere. There is no pushing or pulling involved here and we are just having consultations. Now, following up where No. 6 left off, let us see who volunteers to introduce the subject and describe briefly its salient aspects. It does not matter whether you have studied in depth or researched the topic or not. Your general knowledge will do and it is enough if you could explain its scope and implications as a starting point for others to get an idea further and offer their own comments and views.

No. 1: I say, No. 7, I am sorry. You are asking or posing a question to which the answer is very obvious. If I had studied the

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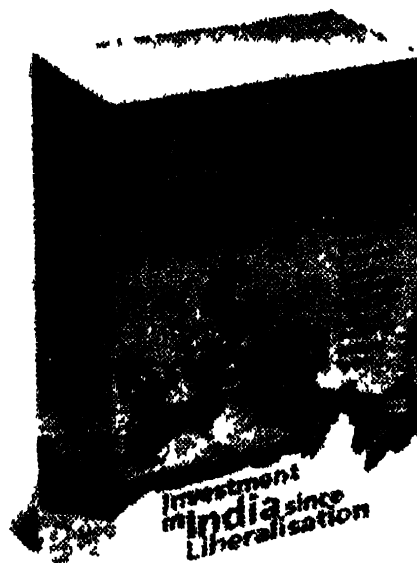
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The Power of Knowledge

subject and had some ideas, I would straightaway have opened the discussion long ago. No question of volunteering, raising hands and so forth. Similarly, as for No. 3, it is crystal clear that he is also completely ignorant of this topic (*Laughing loudly and cracking a joke at No. 3's expense*) What I mean is that he lacks sensible ideas on the subject. Otherwise he won't be bitching like this. If he had any ideas, he would have finished the introduction by now.

No. 3: (*Losing his temper*) You, you, No. 1. I told you to shut up. If you don't do it I will be compelled to use force. Another warning to you. You limit your statements to yourself. You don't have to comment on me or talk about me. I am not an idiot like you. You better note that also.

No. 1: Noted, Sir. (*Laughing again*) I agree that you are not like me. I admit I am nowhere near you as far as idiocy is concerned. I concede that you are a far greater idiot than I am. May be you are the greatest idiot going right now. I accept your statement on this one issue without any reservations. *He now laughs aloud and others catching up with the joke make an attempt to curb their laughter. As for No. 3, he gets more worked up and irritated.*

No. 6: (*Intervening before No. 3 could retaliate*) I am sorry, gentlemen. It looks as though I had not explained myself fully, and now some misunderstandings have resulted. First of all, let us tackle the task assigned to the group as friends. The topic may be controversial but we have no personal stakes in this. Next, as the time is running out, let us get down to the task proper without any diversions. I, therefore, solicit your cooperation and help. Let us begin with No. 1 and then proceed with Nos. 2, 3, 4 and so on till we complete the round with No. 8. Now, Mr. No. 1, please give your views on the topic.

No. 1: Thank you, No. 6. At this stage, especially thanks to No. 3, whatever ideas on the topic I possessed, have evaporated. I suggest we may start with No. 2 and end up the round with me. I don't mind being the last speaker.

No. 2: No, no, not me the first speaker. I will also speak last. (*He has spoken for the first time but to express a negative opinion. He is spurning the opportunity offered to him on a platter because of his unenterprising and timid attitude.*)

No. 7: May I make a suggestion, please?

No. 3: If it means that you want me to be the opening speaker, let me tell you that you would only be wasting your time. Don't expect me to bail No. 6 or yourself out of the problem you both have created for yourselves.

No. 7: (*Looks rather surprised on this unhelpful and unwarranted criticism on the part of No. 3. But before he controls himself and responds to No. 3, No. 1 interrupts with his own remarks.*)

No. 1: (*Addressing No. 7*) Please do not get put off by No. 3. You know already he is the self-styled greatest among all idiots. It is his statement and not mine. You better ignore



him and proceed to explain whatever you had in mind.

No. 3: You stupid, No. 1. You are the biggest idiot going. I told you to shut up but you are not heeding my advice. I have now given you the last warning. Next time, I will act and won't waste words on you. And I will ensure that your mouth stays shut.

No. 6: Please, Nos. 1 and 3. Both of you are taking things rather personally and engaging in a duel for nothing. No. 1, if I were you, I won't crack jokes where they are not welcome. Let us now get back to our task in hand. No. 7, please let us have your suggestion.

No. 7: Thank you, No. 6. My suggestion is simple and incidentally it coincides with the views of our friend, No. 3. I suggest you open the discussion. I am ready to be the second speaker unless No. 5 is keen that he should be the second speaker in which case we can proceed anticlockwise and the round will end up with me as the last speaker. If you order me, I am also ready to open the discussion but I feel you will do better justice as the opening speaker and the group would be benefited to that extent.

Most of the other candidates: Yes, yes, we agree with No. 7. Please, No. 6, you open the discussion.

Comments: No. 6 has emerged as the chief coordinator of the group during this preliminary stage. No. 7 is close behind No. 6 in the same capacity and he lends able and effective support to No. 7 with great consistency. No. 1 wants to gain recognition and for this purpose he cracks several jokes at the expense of No. 3. He lacks tact and his jokes seem to hurt the feelings of No. 3 who threatens to use force on No. 1. He is unable to take the jokes in the right spirit. Instead he gets excited and turns his wrath on others, like No. 7. While Nos. 6 and 7 are making sustained efforts to launch the group on its task, Nos. 1 and 3 indulge in petty, personal quarrels. What is more, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are not willing to utilise the opportunity offered to them and refuse to open the discussion. It is an indication that they may not have much original ideas on the subject. Apart from Nos. 6 and 7, no one else from the group has volunteered to be the opening speaker. Thus the group as a whole seems rather mediocre and it is left to Nos. 6 and 7 to carry the rest on their shoulders.

No. 6: Friends, the wordings of the topic being quite simple and straightforward I don't think it needs any further elaborate explanation. The topic states that in India religion has made deep inroads into politics and has threatened national unity, integrity and independence. You all know that our subcontinent, at the time of gaining freedom in 1947, got divided into India and Pakistan purely on religious grounds. The partitioning of the subcontinent was accomplished with the worst bloodbath known to history and

manikind. Linking politics to religion and thus developing the subcontinent was deliberately done by the British to serve their imperial purposes before quitting our land. Realising the danger that religion could cause to the political framework and institutions, our Constituent Assembly also adopted a resolution that any religious or communal organisation whose membership is confined to individuals of a particular religious faith should strictly confine their activities to religious, cultural and educational matters and its interference or involvement in politics and other matters should be banned. Unfortunately, even after 48 years of freedom, such legislation banning religion getting linked to politics has not been enacted. I feel, it should be done immediately.

Comments: No. 6 has given an excellent presentation and brought out the salient features of the topic in coherent, analytical and forceful manner. He enjoys extensive ideas and has made a very strong and favourable impact on the group. Throughout the group has been looking up to him for leadership and guidance. With the support of No. 7, he has successfully launched the group on its task, overcoming all obstructions with success. He enjoys a high level of national leadership qualities and utilises them to advantage. Selected with top rank rating.

No. 7: Friends, in my humble opinion, we have all the legislation and laws that we need to enforce delinking of politics from religion. First of all, we have written into the Constitution that India is a secular state. A secular state automatically bans religion being used for any political purpose. Secondly, the Election Commission is empowered to debar those who resort to the corrupt practice of appealing to religion to "vote or not to vote in any election". The systematic appeal by a candidate or his agent "to vote or refrain from voting on grounds of caste, race, community or religion or the use of, or appeal to, religious symbols for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election" is listed as one of the corrupt election practices and the same has also been upheld by the Supreme Court. But none of our political parties, including the Congress party, has the will to observe the law. Congress party has been ruling the country for most of the period since Independence. It had itself been resorting to religious sentiments to win elections. What is required is a code of conduct on all not to use religion, caste and language for the purpose of vote catching which would do enough harm to the country in the long run.

Comments: No. 7 is a well-motivated candidate who displays a lot of originality and a good deal of in-depth knowledge. He has presented his views in a very convincing and forceful manner which is quite a difficult task as he has to speak after No. 6 and also disagree with him to a certain extent. However, he is persuasive and quoted excellent authorities to back his views. His arguments thus were factual, rational and objective. He has also demonstrated that he enjoys an adequate amount of natural leadership qualities by jumping into the fray and lending good support to No. 6 to launch the group on its task. It is

ear that No. 7 enjoys the required knowledge and ability to be the opening speaker himself but he was flexible and cooperative to sacrifice his personal ambitions for the sake of the group and the common task. Selected with top grading.

No. 8: Friends, it is now my turn to say a few words on the subject and I do not wish to shirk my responsibility. I should say that Nos. 6 and 7 are real authorities on the topic and they have dealt with every aspect of the subject exhaustively. I wonder whether there is anything left to be added to what they have already told the group. You will agree it is a waste of time to repeat what they have already explained. I would, therefore, like to express my unqualified support to their views and request the next speaker to take the floor. Thank you.

Comments: This candidate is devoid of ideas and shirks responsibility. Throughout he has remained as a dull and unenthusiastic spectator and his contribution to group task is nil.

No. 1: Friends, I want to submit that delinking politics from religion through legislation is not that simple, as freedom of worship and all that goes with it, is a Fundamental Right under our Constitution. To be frank I would say there is some basic contradiction in our Constitution itself since it talks of secular state on the one side and also treats religious freedom as a Fundamental Right. With this Fundamental Right of religious practice, one can use religion, religious institutions, etc. to whatever purpose one might fancy, so long as one does not deny such a right to others. The founder of Soviet Revolution, the great Lenin, said religion is the opium of the people. I would say it is worse than opium. Opium dulls your senses and makes you go to sleep. But religion excites people, makes them emotional and encourages them to indulge in violent and unlawful deeds. Religion is a private and individual affair, a matter of faith and not of reason, logic or fact. Hence, right to freedom of religion should be removed from the list of Fundamental Rights. Thereafter delinking politics from religion will automatically take place.

Comments: No. 1 seems to have grasped the essentials of the subject and he has also advanced some original arguments, though they can be termed as highly controversial. Though he spurned the offer to be the opening speaker and thus did not utilise the opportunity which came his way, we find that he can shoulder responsibility in his turn and do justice to his job with confidence and competence. Perhaps he would improve with training and is recommended for consideration as a marginal case.

No. 2: Gentlemen, it is one thing to say that religion should not be used or exploited for political ends and it is another thing to say that the fundamental right to religious worship should be done away with. Besides, I would like to point out that we have the freedom of speech, free press, etc. though this right is often misused or abused. Thus we should have reasonable restrictions on

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

A Group Discussion can be regarded as a successful function only when it has in it a few speakers who make their points clear and who do not waste problems for the sake of it, but at the same time do not hammer up to the status of the group leader. This category of participants are willing to cooperate and foster the team spirit, a kind of second command who does not waste a minute of the time available. Then there could be one or two who are probably at the start of the race, but who can pick up the speed once they are in the race and come off at least third in the ranking and contribute a bit of their ideas to the success of the group.

any fundamental right and it will be quite in order to make laws to delink politics from religion. Unless we legally ban the linking of religion with politics, our courts cannot intervene. Hence, legislation is vital to delink politics from religion.

Comments: No. 2, who also turned down the offer to be the opening speaker and thus did not display keenness to shoulder responsibility, now, during his normal turn, argues his case with fair understanding and original arguments. His approach is logical and rational and he has displayed proper grasp of the subject. He is regarded as a marginal case, but a doubtful starter.

No. 3: Friends, I want to be brief and blunt. I believe in calling a spade a spade without mixing words. We are talking about religion corrupting politics, when our political parties and leaders are steeped in corruption. In order to win the election and capture power and keep it, our political parties are ready to use any means, fair or foul. We have a hell of a lot of black money and it is pressed into operation to achieve any end. Since our politics is so steeped in corruption, fresh legislation is a sheer waste. We are not fit to have democracy. Only danda can do the trick in this country.

Comments: No doubt, No. 3 has ideas and gift of the gab but he is rigid, obstinate and over-assertive. He proves to be selfish, quarrelsome and obstructive. Though he succeeds in creating a strong impact on his listeners, his influence is negative and violent. He is egoistic and is not willing to cooperate or sacrifice for the sake of the team. His presence in the organisation will result in serious friction and splits. Rejected.

No. 4: Friends, well, you see I am rather at a loss as to what I should do and say. It is all quite confusing. When No. 6 gave the introduction it looked that the proposition was straightforward and simple as he put it. It is delinking of politics from religion. I

do not know whether you all will regard Dharma and Ram Rajya as religion or politics. You see Gandhiji wanted Ram Rajya in Swarajya. He wanted that each citizen should perform his duty as laid down in Dharmashastra. True religion preaches love, brotherhood and righteousness. Religion stands for moral values and standards. We have delinked education from religion, though our Fundamental Right allows it. Now we want to delink religion from politics and for this we are clamouring for fresh legislation. But is anyone practising politics as per true religious teachings, values and principles? If you ask me, anyone who is a bit religious will shun today's politics as poison. Politics has become so corrupt because, as someone has pointed out, it has become the playfield of irreligious and immoral scoundrels. Therefore, friends, I appeal to you to allow your conscience to speak and decide whether politics delinked and devoid of religious values and moral principles will herald Ram Rajya in this ancient land.

Comments: This candidate, though has taken his own time to speak out his mind and make an impact on the group, has gained recognition and turned out to be forceful because of his intellectual integrity, sincerity and honesty. He displays the courage to differ on merit and he has turned the tables against those who have been backing the proposition. Though he started shakily and mildly, he ended up, throwing a challenge and making his audience to ponder deeply and reconsider their stand. This candidate will positively improve with training and deliver the goods to his team. Selected.

No. 5: Friends, I listened to you all and I am glad, I chose to be the last speaker though No. 7 wanted me to speak immediately after No. 6. Having heard you all, I feel we may conclude that politics should be delinked from wrong or incorrect religious propaganda. The aim is that politics should be practised in accordance with certain moral standards and values. Now power has corrupted politics and black money is ruling the day. We should put an end to corruption and politics should remain and be seen as clean.

Comments: This candidate is a mere camp follower who wants to tread the beaten path. He is lacking in initiative, enterprise and originality and leans heavily on others. He wishes to play safe and shuns responsibility. Rejected.

Concluding Comments: An average group in which Nos. 6 and 7 top the list of successful candidates because of the initiative and drive they displayed in the initial stages to promote group activity and launch the group on its task in addition to their individual distinctions. No. 4 has demonstrated how under favourable conditions a knowledgeable and persuasive individual can acquire leadership. The aspirant should note the strong and weak points explained after the performance of each candidate and have several practice sessions. With proper training and good guidance one can definitely achieve success.

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

ANNIVERSARIES
IN NAVY

CRR: Cash Reserve Ratio

It is the percentage of the deposits that banks are required to keep compulsorily with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). For the second time in one month, the RBI has reduced the CRR from 14.5 per cent to 14 per cent on December 9, 1995. It was on November 11 that the RBI had revised the CRR from 15 per cent to 14.5 per cent. It is a move to ease the severe liquidity crunch.

HFCL: Himachal Futuristic Communications Limited.

The organisation has been the target of attack on account of the favours shown to it by the Communications Minister, Mr Sukh Ram, in awarding of tenders for operating basic telecom services to private operators.

MRTS: Mass Rapid Transit System

'Mass transit' is a means of moving a large number of people within the urban area and to the outskirts of metro cities. This function is performed by buses, trams and suburban train services. Rapid Transit is moving a large number of people between select points by a channel separated from other transport systems. This system is distinct, having a separate right of way. The country's first MRTS system from Madras Beach to Chepauk, a length of five km—of which 2.75 km on surface and 2.25 km elevated—was opened to the public on November 16, 1995 in Madras. Each train on MRTS consists of two motor coaches and four trailer coaches with a capacity to carry 1896 passengers, which can be increased further.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

With headquarters in Brussels, NATO has 65 military bases all over Europe and North America. In December 1995, the Spanish Socialist and Foreign Minister, Mr Javier Solana, was appointed its Secretary-General. Gen John J Sheehan, an American, is the traditional NATO's supreme Allied military commander.

NMEP: National Malaria Eradication Programme

The programme does not seem to be result-oriented in view of the alarming rise in the incidence of malaria, particularly in the eastern region. Over two million cases have been reported this year alone from Rajasthan, Bihar and other States too. Nearly half of them have been caused by the deadly plasmodium falciparum parasite.

OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

The Paris-based inter-governmental think-tank of 25 rich industrialised countries in its latest financial market trends survey says that the overall volume of financing facilities arranged on the international markets during the first three quarters of 1995 has amounted to \$ 923 billion.



ANNIVERSARIES
DAYS, ETC.

Malaviya's Birth Anniversary: Glowing tributes were paid to the eminent educationist and freedom fighter Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his 135th birth anniversary on December 25, 1995.

Charan Singh's Birth Anniversary: Rich tributes were paid to the former Prime Minister, Chaudhary Charan Singh, on his 93rd birth anniversary on December 23, 1995.

Vijay Diwas: The three wings of the Armed forces on December 16, 1995 observed the first-ever Army Day named as 'Vijay Diwas' in remembrance of all those soldiers, sailors and airmen who laid down their lives in defence of the nation.

Martyred Intellectuals' Day: On December 14, 1995 Bangladesh observed the martyred intellectuals' day, paying homage to its brilliant sons killed a few days before the surrender of the Pakistan occupation force on December 16, 1971, to the allied command of India and Bangladesh. The intellectuals included university teachers, doctors, journalists and other professionals.

National Energy Conservation Day: The National Energy Conservation Day was observed on December 14, 1995.

Subramania Bharati's Birth Anniversary: Floral tributes were offered to Mahakavi Subramania Bharati on his 114th birth anniversary on December 11, 1995.

Rajaji's Birth Anniversary: Tributes were paid to Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, the first Governor-General of Independent India, on his 116th birth anniversary on December 10, 1995.

Human Rights Day: The National Human Rights Commission observed Human Rights Day on December 10, 1995.

ASC Anniversary: A number of units of the Army Service Corps (ASC) celebrated its 235th anniversary with gaiety in the western sector on December 8, 1995.

Flag Day: The Armed Forces Flag Day was observed on December 7, 1995 to pay homage to the soldiers who made supreme sacrifice while defending the country.

Ambedkar's Mahaparinivaran Diwas: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Mahaparinivaran Diwas was observed on December 6, 1995.

Bangladesh Democracy Day: Bangladesh celebrated the fifth anniversary of its freedom from the yokes of dictatorship on December 6, 1995. It was on this day in 1990 that the former military general and President H. M. Ershad stepped down in the face of an opposition-led mass upsurge ending nine years of his rule that began through a bloody coup in March 1982.

Navy Day: The Navy Day was observed on December 4, 1995.

Rajendra Prasad's Birth Anniversary: Tributes were paid to the nation's first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on his 111th birth anniversary on December 3, 1995.

International Day of Disabled Persons: The International Day of the Disabled Persons was observed on December 3, 1995. It is estimated that about 16.15 million persons (1.9 per cent of the population) suffer from physical disabilities in the country.

World AIDS Day: The World AIDS (Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome) Day was observed on December 1, 1995. The theme was "Shared Rights, Shared Responsibilities".

Nagaland Day: Nagaland, the 16th State of the Indian Union, completed 33 years of Statehood on December 1, 1995.

Romania's National Day: Romania celebrated its National Day on December 1, 1995.



Kyrgyzstan President: Mr. Askar Akayev, President of Kyrgyzstan, has on December 25, 1995 won another five-year term in office through election.

Haiti President: Mr. Rene Preval was on December 24, 1995 declared elected as President of Haiti in an election. He will replace Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

President of AAOU: The Asian Association of Open Universities (AAOU) has on December 24, 1995 elected Professor Ram G. Takwale, Vice-Chancellor of Indira Gandhi National Open University, as its new President for a period of three years.

Mauritius Premier: Mauritius opposition leader, Mr. Navin Ramgoolam, son of the man who led Mauritius to independence from Britain in 1968, took over as Prime Minister on December 23, 1995, formally ending the 13-year reign of Sir Anerood Jugnauth.

WTO Trade Body Chief: India's Ambassador to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in Geneva, Mr. S. Narayanan, was on December 21, 1995 chosen the new Chairman of the WTO Council for Trade in Goods by consensus.

S. Korean Premier: Mr. Lee Soo-Sung, President of Seoul National University, has succeeded Mr. Lee Hong-Kop as Prime Minister of South Korea on December 15, 1995.

GCC Chief: Mr. Jammal Al Hujilan of Saudi Arabia is the new Secretary-General of Gulf Cooperation Council.

Swedish Premier: The Swedish Finance Minister, Mr. Goran Persson, will take over from the veteran Prime Minister, Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, in March 1996.

NATO Chief: The NATO Ambassadors unanimously picked the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr. Javier Solana, as the Secretary General of the alliance on December 1, 1995.

Tanzanian Prime Minister: The Tanzanian Parliament has on November 28, 1995 approved the appointment of the former Agriculture Minister, Mr. Frederick Sumaye, as the new Prime Minister.

SBI Chief: The acting Chairman of the State Bank of India, Mr. P.G. Kakodkar, has on December 13, 1995 been appointed chief of the country's largest commercial bank.

BSF Chief: Mr. Arun Bhagat took over as the new Director-General of the Border Security Force on December 4, 1995. He has succeeded Mr. D. K. Arya who retired from after 35 years of service.



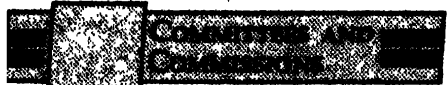
Truth, Love and a Little Malice: Written by Khushwant Singh, the Delhi High Court has on December 14, 1995 restrained the author from publishing or circulating his autobiography in which the author ruffles the feathers of Ms. Maneka Gandhi by reporting a fracas that took place in the Gandhi household over a decade ago.

Intelligence Services: Dr. Bhashyam Kasturi, a writer on defence issues, says that politicisation of Intelligence services in India coupled with the absence of a long-term national security policy has resulted in reverses in several areas. The cases of reverses have been both in the overall strategic framework and in the process of Intelligence collation and analysis at the tactical level.

Naivedyam (The Offering): Written by the Malayalam poetess, Mrs. N. Balamani Amma, the book has on December 8, 1995 won the Rs. 3 lakh Saraswati Samman for 1995.

A General and His Army: Georgy Vladimov's novel was on December 4, 1995 awarded the prestigious Russian Booker prize for 1995. The novel is devoted to Andrei Vlasov, a captive General who led a force of Soviet POWs that fought on the German side during the World War II. After surrendering to the Americans, he was handed over to Josef Stalin's secret police and hanged in Moscow in 1946.

There are still debates on whether Vlasov, whose Russian Liberation Army eventually came to support an uprising against the Nazis in Prague in 1945, was a cowardly collaborator or an anti-Communist patriot.



Panel suggests strict anti-smoking measures: The Parliamentary Committee of subordinate Legislation on Rules and Regulations, framed under the Cigarettes Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution Act, 1975, has recommended strict antismoking measures which include ban on sale of tobacco and tobacco products in the vicinity of educational institutions.

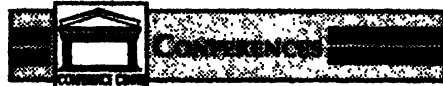
Antitobacco education should be made compulsory in schools and colleges and teachers are directed not to smoke within the school premises, the committee recommends. It also suggests that as far as possible and/or until rules make it absolutely necessary, scenes where a character is smoking cigarettes should not be included in television programmes.

The committee feels that there is a need to safeguard the rights of non-smokers by imposing a ban on smoking in public places such as hospitals, dispensaries and other health care establishments, educational

institutions, conference and cinema halls, offices, all types of work places, waiting rooms in railway stations, trains, buses and air flights and recommends banning smoking in these places.

A total ban be imposed on all forms of advertisements on tobacco as also on major sports events being sponsored by the cigarette companies, it says.

The health warnings should also cover 'beedi' which is more harmful than cigarettes due to presence of higher contents of nicotine and tar and these should be printed in regional languages and displayed on shops where tobacco products are sold.



World Cardiology Meet: Over 1,000 cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, physicians and teachers from America, Austria, England, Canada, Netherlands, Finland and India took part in the three-day World Congress-cum-Workshop in New Delhi from December 22, 1995.

ASEAN Foreign and Finance Ministers Conference: The Foreign and Finance Ministers of the seven ASEAN member countries held separate meetings in Bangkok on December 11, 1995 to finalise the terms of a controversial regional nuclear weapons-free zone and ways of integrating their economies. The seven members of the ASEAN are: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. They signed the agreement along with non-members, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar. The U.S. and China have objected to the region being declared a nuclear weapons-free zone.

General Conference of UNIDO: The sixth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation ended in Vienna on December 8, 1995 with the institution moving on to a new phase of its existence following the exit of its major contributor, the United States.

Fifth World Hindi Conference: The conference is being organised by the Hindi Foundation of Trinidad and Tobago Inc. (WI), jointly with the University of the West Indies in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (West Indies) from March 28 to April 1, 1996.



New employment scheme for rural youth: The Government has on December 26, 1995 announced a new employment scheme for educated rural youth, who have studied up to eighth standard, giving them a subsidy of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500. The subsidy, to be provided by nationalised banks, would be used by the youth for self-employment, the Rural Areas and Employment Minister, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, said.

The target group is the youth from rural households below the poverty line who have either passed or studied up to the eighth standard. The new scheme will be implemented as part of the revamped Integrated Rural Development Programme.

In another scheme, groups of five or more people below the poverty line would be

entitled to a subsidy of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,25,000.

Court restores pension to PSU staff: In a significant judgement benefiting lakhs of public sector undertaking (PSU) employees, the Supreme Court has on December 20, 1995 ruled that the Central Government employees absorbed in PSUs, who had commuted one-third of their pension, would be entitled to the restoration of full pension after 15 years.

The court partially quashed a 1987 Central Government office memorandum refusing the revival of full pension to the Central Government employees who had commuted one-third of their pension and were absorbed in the public sector undertakings. The court held that pensioners were entitled to the benefit of restoration of full pension after 15 years of retirement in view of the court's earlier judgement in the case of Common Cause. So far it related to restoration of one-third of the commuted pension.



Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1995: Twenty eminent authors have been selected for the literary Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1995.

They are: Chandra Prasad Saikia, Assamese; Naresh Guha, Bengali; Varsha Adalja, Gujarati; Kunwar Narayan, Hindi; K.D. Kurthkoti, Kannada; Farooq Nazki, Kashmiri; Dilip Borkar, Konkani; Jaymant Mishra, Maithili; Thikkodiyam, Malayalam; Arambam Samrendra Singh, Manipuri; Namleo C. Kamble, Marathi; Nagendramani Pradhan, Nepali; Govinda Chandra Udgata, Oriya; Jugtar, Punjabi; Kishore Kalpanakant, Rajasthani; Rasik Vihari Joshi, Sanskrit; Hari Motwani, Sindhi; Prabhanjan, Tamil; Kalipatnam Rama Rao, Telugu; Gopi Chand Narang, Urdu.

Dalmia Award: Eminent Sanskrit scholar Shridhar Bhaskar Varnekar has on December 15, 1995 won the 1995 Ramakrishna Dalmia Shreevani Alankaran award for Sanskrit literature.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 2 lakh, a citation and three idols.

Saraswati Samman: The Malayalam poetess, Mrs. N. Balamani Amma's work *Naivedyam* (offering) was on December 8, 1995 selected for the Saraswati Samman for 1995. This is the first time the Samman has been given for any Malayalam literature.

The Samman, instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation, is one of the most prestigious awards and carries a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh. It is given every year for an outstanding literary work written in any Indian language during the past ten years.

Booker Prize: Emigre author Georgy Vladimov's novel *A General and His Army* was on December 4, 1995 awarded the prestigious Russian Booker Prize for 1995.

Kalidas Samman: Noted theatre personality, Mr. Kavram Narayana Pantikar, was on December 22, 1995 chosen for the Madhya Pradesh Government's Kalidas Samman for 1995.

U Thant Award: Archbishop Desmond Tutu, renowned freedom-fighter and head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, was presented the U Thant peace award by Sri

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Chinmoy, the India-born spiritual leader in Cape Town, on December 21, 1995.

Wolf Prize: India-born conductor Zubin Mehta and Romania-born composer Gyorgy Ligeti share the 1995-96 Wolf Prize for their musical achievements.

Lata Award: Popular playback singer Talat Mehmod was presented the prestigious Lata Mangeshkar award in Indore on December 19, 1995.

The award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, comprises a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation.

Gandhi Peace Prize: Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, the former Tanzanian President, was on December 18, 1995 selected as the recipient of the first International Gandhi peace award for his relentless efforts to achieve social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods.

The prize carries a cash amount of Rs. 1 crore (\$300,000) and a citation. The institution of the prize was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, on October 2 last year as part of the 125th birth anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi.

Parliamentarian Award: The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, conferred the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for 1995 on the former Prime Minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, on December 12, 1995.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar is the third recipient of the award, instituted in 1993 to perpetuate the great traditions of the Indian parliamentary system and inspire young members to actively participate in parliamentary proceedings.

Aga Khan Award for Architecture: The Aga Khan Award for Architecture, one of the most prestigious prizes in the developing world, has been awarded to Dr. Balakrishna V. Doshi for his design of 'Aranya', a community housing project at Indore.

Borlaug Award: The Borlaug awards for five scientists for their excellence in research and its application to agriculture were announced by the Coromandal Fertilisers in December 1995. The awards cover three years.

The award winners are: Dr. E. A. Siddiq, Deputy Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Dr. J. C. Katyai, Director, Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad; Prof. (Mrs.) Sulochana Gadgil, a distinguished meteorologist of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Dr. Manju Sharma of National Academy of Science, Allahabad; and Dr. Sanjay Rajaram of Maize and Wheat Research Centre, Mexico.

Owens Award: Sprinter Michael Johnson has on December 1, 1995 won U.S. athletics' highest honour, the Jesse Owens award for the second year in a row.



Defence scientists build robot soldier: A robot that writes letters and another that plays table tennis are being developed by defence scientists in Bangalore who have also built India's first intelligent robot with stereo

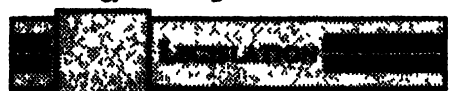
vision that can navigate by itself avoiding obstacles just like a real human being. With further refinements, the Army may find this robot with 3-D vision, useful in mine clearing and other secret commando operations while scientists claim that it also may find civilian applications on shop floors as autonomous guided vehicle.

The robot has been developed at the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (CAIR), one of the laboratories under the Defence Research Development Organisation. Unlike the wire-guided robots that have been developed elsewhere, the CAIR robot is guided by light reflected from either side of its centre line. The robot is battery driven and two cameras, which act as 'eyes', endow the device with binocular vision.

The beauty of the system is that the cameras are not fixed in the robot itself, but on a different platform. From there the images are sent by radio to a computer. After processing the image, the computer uses a home-made software to calculate the safe path and transmits this information in real time to the robot by radio. During actual military operations, the cameras and the image processing computer can theoretically be carried in an aircraft and the robots, dropped in the enemy territory, can be imparted vision using very high frequency radio link.

First multiorgan transplant: A young motorcyclist, who was declared brain-dead after an accident, donated six parts of his body—heart, two kidneys, both eyes and his liver to six needy patients, giving them a new lease of life. The multiorgan transplantation, the first of its kind in the country, was performed by a team of doctors at the Apollo Hospital in Madras on December 24, 1995.

New vaccine for cholera invented: A new vaccine for cholera, a re-emerging infectious disease, is ready for human volunteer trials. The vaccine has been developed from a genetically engineered non-toxic strain of the cholera bacterium, 'Vibrio cholerae 01', by scientists at the Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.



Depositories Bill: The Lok Sabha passed Depositories Bill on December 6, 1996. The Bill provides adequate safeguards to the investor against the risk of manipulations, forgery, theft, etc., and paves the way for smooth and free transfer of securities. It also provides a legal basis of establishment of depositories to conduct the task of maintenance of ownership records of securities and effect changes in ownership records through book entry.



Central rule in U.P., J&K ratified: The Upper House of Parliament has on December 15, 1995 approved extension of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months and also passed the Government resolution approving imposition of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh.

'Euro' is new European currency: The single European currency will be called the

'Euro', the leaders of the European Union have agreed on December 15, 1995.

Railways induct high speed locos: The Indian Railways took a major step on December 23, 1995 in modernising its electric locomotive with the induction of the state-of-the-art three-phase ABB electric locomotive aimed at speeding up passenger travel and freight movement.

The first of the 33 Swiss-made 6000 horse power locomotives being acquired by the Railways was commissioned for field trials by the Minister of State for Railways, Mr. Suresh Kalmadi.

First "Bachat" District: Ernakulam, Kerala's most industrialised district, was on December 11, 1995 declared the first "Bachat" (savings) district in the country.

Millions get polio vaccine: Oral polio vaccine was administered to millions of children under the age of three all over the country. It was a battle in the war to eliminate the crippling polio virus from the country.

About 90 per cent of the 75 million children were administered the required two doses of the oral polio drops.

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"The Board Was Very Congenial"

Since I had done well in the written examination, the interview call was not unexpected. Although I was expecting it, yet with the uncertainty of the examination, I was happy and relieved on receiving the call for the Personality Test. I brushed up my current affairs, little bit on my subjects for post-graduation and the optionals that I had taken up for the Civil Services Examination. Besides, I did a general reading on material

two of my close friends were also in the same group. So, the three of us had a relaxed time while we waited for our turn.

My first reaction on entering the interview room was that the Board was very congenial and they tried to make me feel at ease—

though I was slightly apprehensive—as is natural for any candidate.

The first question was asked by the Chairperson regarding the project which I have done on superconductivity. I was asked to define it

The first Member asked me about the ongoing G-7 Summit, French visit of the Indian Prime Minister, Ongoing problem in Nepal and Bosnia. The second member asked me about science and religion, their relationship. Einsteins belief in God, some great philosophers in science and their contributions. The Third Member continued me from where the second member has left and asked me to give difference between Agnostic and Atheist. Then I was asked about the World Cup Cricket to be held next year. There were few question on different IIT's also. The fourth member asked me about my hobby stock market. How I went to have this hobby, what I do in it, how can you boost small invention confidence, why bank rate in India is less, what are risk involved in stock market.

In the last, chairperson took again and asked me how to solve the population problem of our country which I replied satisfactorily.

I was fully satisfied with my performance though I felt that at some places I would have answered better. □

My Personality Test

PRAVEEN GUPTA, IAS

pertaining to my place of birth, home State, schooling days and hobbies, especially stock market. I founded a small group of friends to have mock sessions and discuss current issues. I concentrated on thinking the possible questions, framing their answers and speaking them to myself while alone.

I was the third candidate to be interviewed on that day and so I had to wait for an hour before I was called in. Incidentally,

and give some special applications of it on which research is going on in India. Then she asked me about my experiences at UTI, Bombay, and Indian Forest Services' stay at Dehradun. She also asked me about the most-pressing problem of the world today, Problem of Big Dam vs Small Dam, Tehri and Sardar Sarovar Dams, Social cost benefit analysis of any developmental project. Then she guided me to the next Member.

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SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

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Competition Success Review is happy to announce the launching of the prestigious Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 to select Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996. The Contest, the only one and the first of its kind in India, is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years. The Contest will be conducted in two stages. As part of stage I, there will be an Super Brains Essay Contest every month for both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's category—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the topics.

The first female prize winner of the monthly essay contest will win prizes and earn the title of Ms. Intellectual Of The Month and the first male prize winner will also win prizes and earn the title of Mr. Intellectual Of The Month.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 4

Topics	: (i) Ecological Considerations Need Not Hamper Development or (ii) Madhuri Dixit—The One-Woman Film Industry
First Prize	: Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
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MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 4

Topics	: (i) The Emerging Global Order—Political And Economic or (ii) "There Is No Such Thing As Justice—In Or Out Of Court"
First Prize	: Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

At the conclusion of the 12-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the stage II of the Contest, all the 12 finalists (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India Contest 1996, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following four phases:

- (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100)
- (ii) Personality Assessment. Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100)
- (iii) General Knowledge round—the contestant will answer ten questions on General Knowledge. (Maximum marks 100)
- (iv) Extempore Speech on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100)

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select Ms. Super Brain of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain of India 1996. Two Runners-up (I and II), each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a Super Brain Trophy. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by a recent passport size black & white photograph. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and complete biodata will not be considered. All entries received will be the exclusive property of Competition Success Review. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Entries should be marked "Ms. Super Brain Contest 4" or "Mr. Super Brain Contest 4", as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for Super Brains Of India Contest 4 is February 26, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

***So, get your pen and paper ready to take part in this exciting contest.
Who knows the Super Brain of India could be you!***

Prizes And Surprises For Winners Will Be Announced Later

Indian Economic Scene

Higher GDP Growth for India Predicted

India's real GDP growth should further accelerate in the coming fiscal year as the economy continues to benefit from the effects of the earlier economic reforms, a leading American investment bank, Merrill Lynch, has predicted. Industry is likely to be the major driving force of this economic expansion with growth of almost 10 per cent in 1996-97, Merrill Lynch has said in its *Asian Economic Commentary*.

The report felt that there would be a slight slowdown in the industrial growth rate as it comes on a higher base. Assuming normal rainfall, agricultural growth should be better in 1996-97 compared with the current year. This, too, should generate more demand for basic industrial goods, the monthly review of the bank has said.

The analysts have said there was likely to be a renewed thrust on economic reforms since the national elections were over in 1996. Merrill Lynch has said some of the critical areas that were in need of reforms included labour markets, corporate liquidation procedures and the public sector. It also felt that there was an urgent need to speed up the disinvestment of public sector undertakings.

The review has said the need to boost export competitiveness in the light of domestic inflation and curbing the external trade and current account deficits appeared to be major reasons behind the fall of the rupee in recent months. Slower capital inflows and the resulting drop in foreign reserves probably also contributed to the weakness of the rupee.

Merrill Lynch felt that while further depreciation of the rupee seemed likely through 1996, the drop should be limited to an annual five to six per cent against the U.S. dollar. A sharper fall than this might bring about more inflation in the economy, it added.

Exim Policy Simplified

The Government has simplified the Export Import Policy and its procedures to help exporters. The amendments relate to the pass book scheme, additional customs duty under the duty exemption scheme, changes for value-based advance licences for readymade garments and procedures relating to expositions.

Besides, a new diamond credit book scheme has been introduced and rice, basmati exports have been allowed subject to registration of contracts with the Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority.

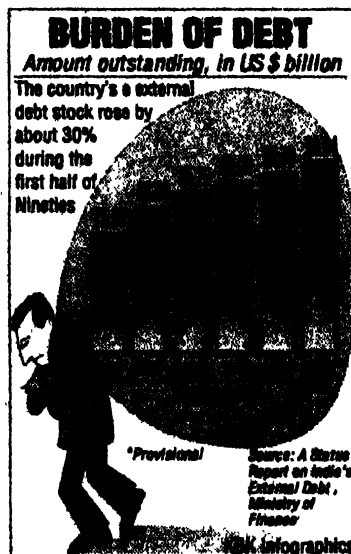
Imports under the pass book scheme have

been allowed even for those items which are considered sensitive but do not appear in the negative list.

It has been decided that the additional customs duty that had to be paid on imports under the duty exemption scheme will now be exempted in respect of quantity-based advance licences issued to manufacturer-exporters subject to the actual user condition and non-transferability of licences even after the completion of export obligations.

India's External Debt

The 'status report' on 'India's external debt', published by the Union Finance Ministry on December 25, 1995 has placed India third amongst the developing countries in terms of the absolute magnitude of debt during 1994-95 period.



It has also pointed out that India's debt as a percentage of GDP was 36.9 per cent in 1993-94. This was comparable with Thailand and Malaysia and much lower than that of Indonesia, Philippines and Turkey.

The Government has admitted that India's external debt, estimated at \$99.04 billion at the end of March 1995, up by \$6.34 billion in one year, was a "cause for concern" but asserted that the country was not in the danger of falling into a debt trap.

In its white paper, the Government has said that the total debt service burden as measured by the debt service payments expressed as a percentage of current receipts component of the balance of payments is declining and added that the decline is a critical indicator.

The three key messages of the report are: first, the recent surge in the value of long-term debt has been almost entirely due to a depreciation of the rupee against major currencies and not on account of any real

increase in the stock of debt; second, that the present value of debt, taking into account the large share of concessional and long-term debt in India's total debt stock, is only a third of the nominal value; and, finally, that since the balance of payments crisis of 1991, short-term debt has declined and remained negligible.

Proposal for Common Market

The Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has on December 2, 1995 floated the idea of a "common market" within the country to ensure free flow of trade without any tariff or non-tariff barriers.

"The federal polity and tax system must be reconciled to enable conditions of a common market and the indirect tax system must be designed to enable our exports to go out free of domestic trade taxes," the Finance Minister said while inaugurating the conference of the State Finance Ministers in New Delhi.

Dr. Manmohan Singh also called for a harmonised system of direct taxes which, while yielding increased revenues to the State Governments, would not lead to escalation of costs, distortion in producers' decisions or unfair competition. He said tax reforms in the past four years had been designed to accelerate economic growth and tax revenues had been a priority concern of the Central Government.

Cash Reserve Ratio Reduced

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has on December 9, 1995 further reduced the cash reserve ratio (CRR) from 14.5 per cent to 14 per cent. It was on November 11 that the CRR was revised from 15 per cent to 14.5 per cent.

The CRR is the percentage of the deposits that banks are required to keep compulsorily with the RBI. The present 0.5 per cent cut is expected to release Rs. 2,000 crore into the market. This is being seen as a move to ease the severe liquidity crunch.

The CRR is usually determined as a function of the funds requirements, its cost and the overall economic health of the nation. By cutting the CRR, RBI will be allowing banks to keep more money in their coffers and less in RBI's. This will increase the availability of money to bank borrowers.

Indian Financial Market

Rupee per \$	Interest rate	Stockmarket
latest	year ago	short-term
85.10	81.1	12.97
		3127.04

*as on January 1, 1995.

**% per annum

Sports Round-Up



SAF Games: Indians became lords of the track and field events at the seventh South Asian Federation (SAF) Games in Madras having finished with 21 golds, 24 silvers and 10 bronzes, against 16 golds, that many silvers and 10 bronzes in Dhaka.



SAF Games: Reigning champion India completed a golden hat trick with a convincing 85-66 victory over Pakistan to in the basketball championship of SAF Games at Dr. Jayalalitha Indoor Stadium in Madras on December 21, 1995.



SAF Games: Indian pugilists wrote a golden chapter by sweeping an unprecedented 10 gold medals in the boxing competition at the seventh SAF Games in Madras on December 26, 1995.



India-England Women's One-Day Tournament: Indian girls clinched the series 3-2 with a seven-wicket win over England in the fifth and final women's one-day cricket tie at the MAC Stadium in Madras on December 15, 1995.

Interface Cup: India 'A' emerged the champion in the four-nation Interface Cup cricket tournament crushing Pakistan 'A' by seven wickets in the final in Sharjah on December 12, 1995. India had earlier won all its league encounters. Sunil Ankola was declared man of the match and Rahul Dravid the man of the meet.

Australia-Pakistan Tests: Pakistan salvaged some pride by beating Australia by 74 runs in the third and final Test in Sydney on December 5, 1995. The tourists had already been beaten by a huge margin in the first two Tests in the series.

World Cup mascot: 'Googly' will be the mascot for the Wills World Cup cricket championship to be held in the subcontinent from February 11 to March 17, 1996.



SAF Games: India regained soccer gold with a solitary goal victory over Bangladesh in the seventh SAF Games at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Madras on December 27, 1995.



SAF Games: The VII South Asian Federation Games opened by the Prime

Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, on December 18, 1995, which had seen many remarkable performances through the 10 days, passed into the pages of history, as the 1,000-odd participants of this biennial extravaganza which had struck a new bond of friendship and brotherhood, bid adieu to the mega show at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Madras on December 27, 1995.

India's supremacy in the South Asian region went unquestioned as the country earned a record haul of 106 gold medals beating its previous best of 91 golds it struck in the 1987 SAF Games at Calcutta.

The entire mega show had cost the state exchequer a whopping Rs. 250 crore. But the credit of its successful conduct should go to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Ms. Jayalalitha, known for her passion for sports.

Medals Tally

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
India	106	60	19
Sri Lanka	16	25	53
Pakistan	10	33	36
Bangladesh	7	17	35
Nepal	4	8	16
Bhutan	0	0	2
Maldives	0	0	1

Nepal will host the next SAF Games in 1997



SAF Games: India outclassed and outplayed Pakistan 5-2 to win the hockey gold at the seventh South Asian Federation Games at the Mayor Radhakrishnan Stadium in Madras on Madras 26, 1995.

Shivaji Hockey Tournament: The Border Security Force defeated the Central Reserve Police Force in the tie-breaker to win the Shivaji hockey tournament in New Delhi on December 6, 1995.

National School Games: Haryana and Bihar clinched hockey titles in girls and boys (under-17) categories, respectively, in the 41st National School Games in Chandigarh on December 3, 1995.



SAF Games: Jaspal Rana eight gold medals, unparalleled in the history of shooting, in the SAF Games in Madras on December 24, 1995.



SAF Games: Indian swimmers accumulated 15 out of 16 gold medals at stake at the swimming competition in the seventh SAF Games in Madras on December 24, 1995.



SAF Games: Indian men and women bagged both the team titles in the table tennis events at the seventh South Asian Federation Games at the Santhome Indoor Stadium in Madras on December 20, 1995.

While the Indian girls outclassed Pakistan 3-0, the Indian men too did not lag behind in beating their traditional rivals from the western border by an identical margin.



SAF Games: India lived up to its top billing while regaining the women's team title with a resounding 2-0 triumph over Sri Lanka in the seventh South Asian Federation Games at the Nungambakkam Tennis Stadium in Madras on December 21, 1995.

National Grasscourt Tennis Tournament: Mahesh Bhupathi and Nirupama Vaidyanathan won the National grasscourt tennis titles in New Delhi on December 16, 1995. While Mahesh retained his title with a 6-2, 6-3, 6-1 win over Srinath Prahlad in the final, Nirupama defeated Manisha Malhotra 6-3, 6-2.

Grand Slam Cup: Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia blasted his way to a 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4 win over American Todd Martin in the final of the lucrative Grand Slam Cup in Munich (Germany) on December 11, 1995.

Davis Cup: The U.S. won the Davis Cup when Pete Sampras defeated Russia's Yevgeny Kafelnikov 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4) in the first of the reverse singles of the final on December 3, 1995. The win gave the U.S. an unassailable 3-1 lead



SAF Games: Indian men defeated Pakistan by three sets (15-9, 9-15, 15-13) to lift the gold at the seventh SAF Games in Madras on December 26, 1995.

In the women's event, India retained the gold with a convincing straight-set (15-5, 15-3, 15-5) victory over Sri Lanka.

World Cup: World champion Italy captured its first-ever men's volleyball World Cup on December 1, 1995. Italy, which clinched an Olympic berth on November 30, scored a convincing 15-8, 15-5, 15-4 victory over the United States.

World Cup: World champion Italy captured its first-ever men's volleyball World Cup in Tokyo on December 1, 1995.



SAF Games: Indian grapplers reigned supreme as they went on to garner as many as seven gold medals from the 10 weight categories freestyle wrestling competition in the seventh South Asian Federation Games in Madras on December 27, 1995.

1995 At A Glance

(Continued from page 18)

December 18 : The former President of Tanzania, Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, is selected for the first International Gandhi peace prize.

December 19 : The U.S. plans sanctions against India if New Delhi goes ahead with any nuclear test.

The Government agrees to review the pension scheme annually.

December 20 : The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, rules out Opposition's demand for a JPC probe into the telecom scam but proposes a probe by an "outside agency".

December 21 : A huge cache of arms, para-dropped from an unidentified aircraft, are recovered from villages in Purulia district.

The Government issues licences to run cellular services in 15 of the country's 21 telecom circles.

December 22 : It is revealed that the arms and ammunition air-dropped in Purulia district were carried by the Soviet-made AN-26 transport aircraft which was forced to land in Bombay.

India's external debt stands at \$ 99.04 billion at the end of March 1995. This figure is up by \$ 6.34 billion in one year.

The noted theatre personality, Mr. Kavalam Narayan Panikkar, is chosen for the Kalidas Samman for 1995.

December 23 : 309 persons, mostly school children and their parents, are killed and more than 300 injured when a ghastly fire breaks out at a school function at Mandi Dabwali town in Sirsa district of Haryana.

The Punjab police claims to have arrested two prime conspirators responsible for the assassination of Mr. Beant Singh.

December 24 : Sophisticated arms are seized from the belly of the impounded AN-26 aircraft in Bombay.

The first major multiorgan transplant in the country is performed at the Apollo Hospital in Madras.

December 25 : Another AN-26 aircraft travelling from Karachi to Kathmandu is forced to land at New Delhi.

The first indigenous Western Blot Test system to confirm presence of the AIDS causing human immuno-deficiency virus is successfully tested on animals.

December 26 : The Government announces a new employment scheme for educated rural youth.

December 27 : The detained Russian AN-26 aircraft is given permission to take off.

The 16th Antarctica expedition is flagged off.

India again denies visa to the controversial Bangladesh writer, Ms. Taslima Nasreen, to attend a conference in New Delhi.

December 28 : India's third highly advanced remote sensing satellite, IRS-1C, is put into orbit by the Russian 'Molniya' rocket that blasts off from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

INTERNATIONAL

JANUARY

January 1 : The World Trade Organisation replaces the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

January 2 : Austria, Finland and Sweden become full-fledged members of European Union, increasing the number of member-states to 15.

January 8 : The Sri Lankan government signs a truce agreement with LTTE.

January 10 : The former U.S. President, Mr. Jimmy Carter, and King Juan Carlos of Spain share the UNESCO peace award.

January 13 : Belarus joins the NATO as 24th member-state.

January 17 : A powerful earthquake kills about 1,700 people in western Japan.

January 18 : The Luxembourg Prime Minister, Mr. Jacques Santer, is chosen as President of the European Union.

January 19 : The Russian troops occupy Grozny's presidential palace.

January 21 : The U.S. eases trade restrictions against North Korea.

January 23 : The Labour Ministers of NAM and developing countries in New Delhi reject the 'social clause' as unacceptable.

January 26 : The deposed Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe II is reinstated.

The Chinese rocket carrying the U.S.-built communications satellite Apstar-2, explodes shortly after take-off.

January 27 : The Bangladesh writer, Ms. Taslima Nasreen, receives the Monismanen Swedish literary prize.

January 31 : The U.S. and China enter into a seven-year bilateral agreement on commercial space launches.

FEBRUARY

February 3 : The U.S. space shuttle 'Discovery', piloted by Ms. Eileen M. Collins of the U.S. Air Force, roars off on a historic mission for rendezvous with Russia's 'Mir' space station.

February 8 : Ireland lifts the half-century old anti-terrorism state of emergency.

February 10 : Astronauts Bernard Harris and Michael Foale perform space walk from the space shuttle 'Discovery'.

February 18 : The Russian space freighter, Progress M-26, docks with the 'Mir' orbiting station.

February 19 : Nepal celebrates its 45th National Democracy Day.

February 26 : Barings Plc, the 233-year-old U.K.'s oldest merchant bank group, collapses.

February 28 : Ms. Medha Patekar of India is given Britain's Green Ribbon political award.

MARCH

March 1 : Mr. Jozef Oleksy is appointed the Prime Minister of Poland.

March 3 : Mr. Julio Maria Sanguinetti is sworn in as the President of Uruguay.

March 6 : The first-ever World Summit on Social Development opens in Copenhagen.

March 8 : Mr. Costis Staphanopoulos is elected the new President of Greece.

March 10 : The U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, designates Mr. John M. Deutch as the Director of CIA.

March 12 : The World Summit on Social Development adjourns in Copenhagen.

March 16 : A Russian capsule carrying the first American to fly to the space station 'Mir' docks with a large orbiting outpost.

March 19 : The 'Endeavour' and 7 astronauts touch down California's Mojave desert.

March 20 : Six persons are killed and thousands injured in Tokyo's subway system after flooding of the lethal nerve gas 'Sarin'.

March 22 : Russian cosmonaut Valery Polyakov returns to earth after record-breaking 438 days in space.

March 26 : Seven EU nations decide to abolish the border controls among them.

March 31 : The U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, and the Haitian President, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, celebrate the American restoration of democracy in Haiti.

APRIL

April 1 : The Kirghiz Parliament elects Mr. Apas Dzhumagulov as the Premier of the country's new government.

April 18 : The U.S. and China clash over the Chinese plan to sell nuclear reactors to Iran.

April 19 : A powerful explosion rips apart the U.S. Government office building in Oklahoma City resulting in 86 deaths and 430 disabilities.

April 22 : Sir Edmund Hillary, the first man to climb Mount Everest, is named as a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of Garter by Queen Elizabeth II.

V. I. Lenin's 125th birth anniversary is celebrated.

April 24 : The 40th anniversary of NAM is celebrated in Bandung.

The Malaysian Prime Minister, Mr. Mahathir Mohamad, wins for fourth time with a sweeping four-fifth majority.

MAY

May 1 : May Day is celebrated.

The tallest tower in Asia becomes operational in Shanghai, China.

May 6 : The Chinese expedition reaches North Pole.

May 7 : Mr. Jacques Chirac, the Conservative Mayor of Paris, finally wins France's presidency.

May 8 : The 50th anniversary of V-E (Victory in Europe) Day is observed.

May 11 : The member-states of NPT agree in New York to make the NPT a permanent international arrangement.

May 13 : Miss U.S.A. Chelsi Smith is chosen as Miss Universe 1995 and India's Manpreet Brar is chosen as the first runner-up.

May 14 : The Dalai Lama names the six-year-old Gedhun Choekyi Nyuma as the 11th incarnation of Panchen Lama.

May 15 : China conducts an underground nuclear test.

Mrs. Alison Hargreaves, British mother-of-two, becomes the first woman to climb the Mount Everest unaided and without oxygen cylinders.

May 17 : Mr. Jacques Chirac takes over as the President of France.

The World Telecommunication Day is observed.

May 18 : Mr. Alain Juppe takes over as Prime Minister of France.

May 28 : "Underground" wins the Golden Palm award at the Cannes Film Festival.

About 2,500 people are feared killed in an

1995 At A Glance

earthquake in Neftegorsk town in the north of Russian island of Sakhalin.

May 31: The No-Tobacco Day is observed all over the globe.

JUNE

June 4: The Russian forces in Chechnya take control of Vedeno.

June 6: South Africa bans capital punishment.

June 5: The World Environment Day is observed.

June 8: Russia launches a military satellite from the Baikanour cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

June 13: The King of Nepal dissolves the six-month-old Parliament and orders fresh elections in November.

June 16: The G-7 leaders meet in Halifax (Novo Scotia), Canada.

June 17: Film and theatre actor Saeed Jaffrey of India is awarded the Order of the British Empire.

June 20: 'Ulysses' begins the second phase of its investigation of the solar system's star.

June 21: Mr Henry Kissinger, receives the honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II.

June 23: Mr. Jonas Salk, who developed the first vaccine to halt polio, dies.

The former Minister, Mr. Keith Mitchell, is elected as Grenada's Prime Minister.

June 25: The 50th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter is observed.

June 27: Crown Prince Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani of Qatar deposes his father in a bloodless coup.

June 29: The U.S. space shuttle 'Atlantis' docks with the Russian space station 'Mir'.

JULY

July 1: Burundi celebrates 33 years of its independence.

July 5: Israel and PLO clinch an accord to expand the Palestinian self-rule in West Bank.

July 8: After the U.S.-Russian space link-up, the American space shuttle brings a U.S. astronaut and two Russian cosmonauts safely back home.

July 10: Myanmar's pro-democracy opposition leader and Nobel laureate, Ma. Aung San Suu Kyi, is unconditionally freed by the ruling military junta.

July 11: The U.S. establishes formal ties with Communist Vietnam.

According to the State of the World

Population Report, the world's population could stabilise at 7.9 billion by 2050.

The World Population Day is celebrated.

July 19: The International Association of Tamil Research chief, Prof. Noboru Karashima, is awarded the Fukuda Asian Cultural Prize.

July 23: The 40th Asia-Pacific Film Festival opens in Jakarta.

July 26: The Manila-based Asian Institute of Management wins the 1995 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding.

July 28: The ASEAN welcomes Vietnam as the seventh member.

AUGUST

August 12: The Iraqi President, Mr. Saddam Hussein's son-in-law, Lt. Gen. Hussein Kamel Hassan, after defecting to Jordan, vows to oust the President.

August 17: China conducts an underground test.

Conference on women concludes in Beijing. Japan observes the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

September 16: The World Ozone Day is observed.

The Kazakh President, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev, transfers the capital from Almaty to the more central Akmola, formerly Tselinograd.

September 19: The Republican Senator, Mr. Hank Brown, introduces an amendment in the U.S. Senate to the Pressler Law providing for arms to Pakistan and restoration of economic relations between Washington and Islamabad.

September 20: The former Foreign Minister of Portugal, Mr. Freitas do Amaral, is elected as President of the 50th session of the UN General Assembly.

September 21: The U.S. Senate approves fresh military aid to Pakistan worth \$ 368 million.

September 24: Israel and PLO reach an accord to expand the Palestinian self-rule in West Bank.

Windows '95, one of the latest wonder software, is launched.

September 28: Israel and Palestine Liberation Organisation sign in Washington an accord to extend Palestinian self-rule throughout the West Bank.

The United Arab Emirates joins the NPT.

September 29: The versatile international film and television actor from India, Saeed Jaffrey, OBE, is selected for the coveted Norman Beaton award for 1995 for his contribution to the British multicultural film and television drama.

OCTOBER

October 1: Nigeria's Head of State, Gen. Sani Abacha, lifts the ban on political activities.

October 2: France conducts a new nuclear test at the Fangatauta Atoll in South Pacific. Britain adopts the metric system.

October 3: The Republic of South Korea turns 50 as a free independent country.

In a judgement in the Los Angeles Criminal Court, the former football hero, Mr. O. J. Simpson, charged with the murder of his former wife and her friend, is found not guilty.

October 4: Costa Rica decides to join the NAM, which comprises 133 developing countries.

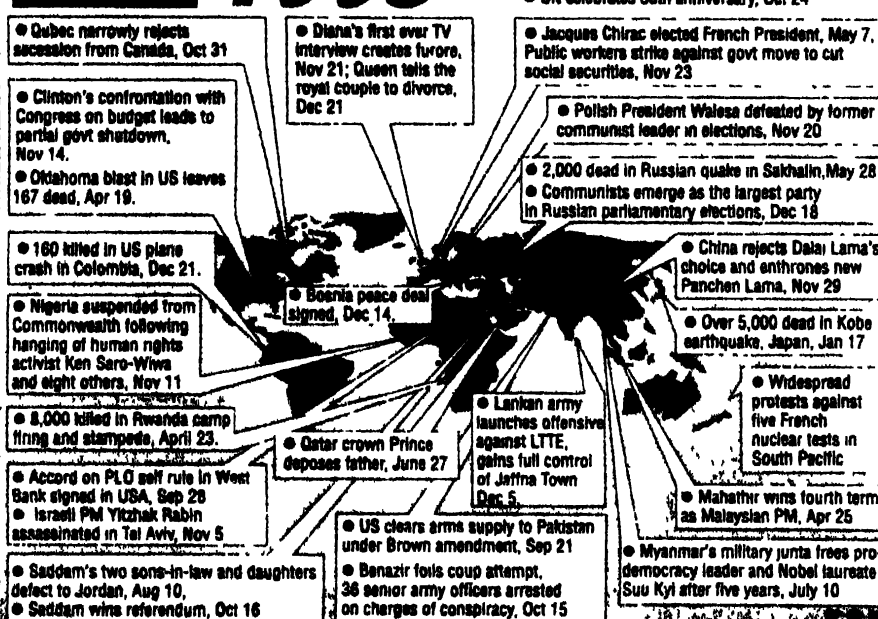
October 5: The Irish author, Mr. Seamus Heaney, wins the 1995 Nobel literature prize.

October 6: France supports India's claim for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

October 9: Mr. Edward Lewis of U.S., Mr. Christiane Nusslein-Volhard of Germany and Mr. Eric Wieschaus of Princeton University in U.S. share the Nobel medicine prize.

WORLD HIGHLIGHTS

1995



Indonesia celebrates its Independence Day.

August 22: Dr. Vigashu Gerar is elected as the Ethiopian President.

August 26: World's largest germ plasm centre is launched at Xining in China's Qinghai province.

August 28: Nepal's Supreme Court orders restoration of the Nepalese Parliament (Pratinidhi Sabha).

SEPTEMBER

September 4: The fourth 11-day UN World Conference on Women begins in Beijing.

September 5: France carries out nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

September 10: The Nepal Prime Minister, Mr. Manmohan Adhikari, steps down after being defeated in a no-confidence vote.

September 12: Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba is sworn in as Nepal's new Prime Minister.

The Philippines Supreme Court declares Mrs. Imelda Marcos, widow of former President Ferdinand Marcos, winner in the May elections.

September 15: The fourth World

Head of State, Gen. Sani Abacha, lifts the ban on political activities.

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system is discovered by two Swiss scientists.

October 10 : The Chicago University professor, Mr. Robert E. Lucas Jr., wins the 1995 Nobel economics prize.

October 11 : Two American researchers, Dr. Martin L. Perl of Stanford University and Mr. Frederick Reins of University of California-Irvine, win the 1995 Nobel prize for physics, while two other American scientists, Mr. Mario Molina and Mr. F. Sherwood Rowland, share the Nobel prize for chemistry with Dr. Paul Crutzen of the Netherlands.

October 13 : The antinuclear campaigner, Dr. Joseph Rotblat, and the Pugwash conference on science and world affairs which he chairs, share the 1995 Nobel peace prize.

October 14 : The Haitian Prime Minister, Dr. Smarck Michel, resigns.

October 15 : The Pakistan Prime Minister, As. Benazir Bhutto, confirms arrest of some army officers on the charges of conspiring for an Islamic revolution.

October 18 : The 11th NAM Summit opens in Cartagena (Colombia). The Colombian President, Mr. Ernesto Samper Pizano, takes over as the new chairman of NAM.

The 15th World Food Day is observed.

The Iraqi leader, Mr. Saddam Hussain, is sworn in as President for seven more years.

October 19 : NAM admits Turkmenistan as a member and grants the guest status to Ukraine, another former Soviet republic.

October 20 : The NATO Secretary General, Mr. Willy Claes, resigns after the Belgian Parliament votes to have him stand trial in connection with the kickback scandal at home.

Space shuttle 'Columbia' and its crew blast into orbit on the seventh try.

October 22 : Over 170 world leaders assemble at the United Nations to reaffirm their faith in the UN system.

October 23 : The Cuban President, Mr. Fidel Castro, blasts the U.S. for imposing economic embargo against his country.

October 24 : The UN ends its 50th birthday party with 185 world leaders promising to make it a more effective organisation.

India desires to be considered for inclusion in the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

October 25 : The U.S. House-Senate conference committee adopts the Brown Amendment on Foreign Operation Appropriation Bill, thus paving the way for the transfer of the controversial \$ 368 million arms package to Pakistan.

October 26 : The French Government gives political clearance for the sale of 40 Mirage 2000-5 jets to Pakistan.

German army observes its 40th birthday.

October 27 : France carries out its third nuclear test in South Pacific at Mururoa Atoll.

Mother Teresa is conferred the Lifetime Commitment Award by the Nobel Foundation and the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

October 31 : Quebec votes to remain with Canada.

NOVEMBER

November 1 : The Quebec separatist President, Mr. Jacques Parizeau, resigns.

November 2 : The African National

first all-race local government elections.

November 3 : The UN calls on the U.S. to end trade embargo on Cuba.

The Pakistan Premier, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, is acknowledged as the "world's most popular politician" by the *Guinness Book of Records* in its British edition of 1995.

November 5 : The Israeli Premier, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, is assassinated by a Jewish far-Right extremist at a rally in Tel Aviv. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, is appointed as the acting Premier of the country.

The Turkish Premier, Ms. Tansu Ciller's Government wins a vote of confidence.

November 6 : The fifth G-15 summit begins in Buenos Aires (Argentina).

The veteran Georgian leader, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, is elected as the President of his battered former Soviet republic.

November 7 : The fifth G-15 summit ends in Buenos Aires (Argentina).

The Russian Communists observe the 78th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Pat Barker wins 1995 Booker Prize for novel *The Ghost Road*.

Ms. Claudette Werleigh is sworn in as Haiti's first woman Prime Minister.

Mr. Zlatko Mateša is sworn in as Croatia's new Prime Minister.

November 8 : The UN General Assembly elects Ghana, Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Poland to the Security Council for the two-year term beginning January 1, 1996.

November 9 : The UN Security Council extends the five-year-old trade sanctions against Iraq.

The Kalinga prize for 1995 for popularisation of science is awarded to the Mexican astrophysicist, Mr. Julieta Fieero Gomez.

November 10 : Nigeria hangs Mr. Ken Saro-Wiwa, prominent Nigerian minority rights campaigner, and eight of his fellow Ogoni activists in Lagos.

November 11 : The Commonwealth suspends Nigeria because of serious violations of the group's principles.

November 12 : The 21-year-old South Korean Yoon Mi-Jung wins the Miss Asia Pacific beauty crown in Baguio (Philippines). Miss India Ruchitra Malhotra is picked as the first runner-up.

November 13 : The Sri Lankan Government troops capture LTTE's Kondavil town, north of Jaffna city, and a nearby rebel training camp.

The Commonwealth summit closes in Auckland.

November 14 : Israel's ruling Labour Party approves the acting Premier, Mr. Shimon Peres, as its new leader.

November 15 : The Sri Lankan Government increases the award for information on the whereabouts of the LTTE chief Velupillai Prabhakaran to Rs. 25 million.

The 'Atlantis' shuttle and the Russian space station 'Mir' are docked again.

November 16 : The leading anti-child labour activist, Mr. Kailash Satyarthi, is presented the Robert F. Kennedy human rights award in Washington.

The South Korean Ex-President, Mr. Roh Tae-Woo, is arrested on bribery charge.

to lower the trade barriers, including the border tariff concessions.

Miss Nigeria Tiodin Raji is voted as Miss Personality.

November 18 : Miss Venezuela Jacqueline Aguilera Marciano wins the Miss World crown in Sun City (South Africa).

The President, Mr. Liamine Zeroual, wins the Algerian polls.

November 19 : A powerful bomb destroys the Egyptian embassy in Islamabad.

The Sri Lankan forces enter LTTE's bastion of Jaffna.

The APEC forum begins in Osaka.

November 20 : Mr. Aleksander Kwasniewski wins the race for Poland's presidency.

November 21 : The Presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia agree to end the four years of vicious ethnic bloodletting.

November 22 : The UN suspends sanctions against the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia and Montenegro.

November 23 : Mr. Benjamin Mkapa is sworn in as Tanzania's new President.

November 24 : Bangladesh Parliament is dissolved.

Millions of workers strike work in France.

November 26 : The former Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, is sworn in as Georgia's President.

November 27 : India supports the Syrian demand for comprehensive Israeli pull-out from the occupied territories.

Hong Kong is ranked world's freest economy.

November 28 : The Tanzanian Parliament approves Mr. Minister Frederick Sumaye, as the new Prime Minister.

November 29 : China names the 6-year-old Gyaincain Norbu as the new Panchen Lama.

The Sri Lankan forces capture the main administrative building in Jaffna.

November 30 : The UN votes to withdraw its peacekeeping troops from the Balkan nation.

DECEMBER 1995

December 1 : The Algerian Government releases all the 700 Islamic fundamentalist prisoners.

The National Democratic Party in Egypt wins 90 per cent of seats.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr. Javier Solana, is named as the Secretary General of NATO.

December 2 : The Sri Lankan forces capture the Jaffna fort area.

Nick Leeson is sentenced to six-and-a-half years in jail.

The NASA launches the U.S.-European observatory for Sun's study.

December 3 : The former South Korean President, Mr. Chun Doo-Hwan, is put in jail.

The U.S. is to give Pakistan sophisticated arms worth more than \$ 1 billion as against \$ 368 million.

The U.S. decides to quit the UNIDO.

December 4 : Mr. Georgy Vladimov's novel *A General and His Army* is awarded the Russian Booker prize for 1995.

December 5 : Ms. Sonia Gandhi wins "A woman for peace 1995" award.

December 6 : The Sri Lankan President.

1995 At A Glance

Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, offers amnesty to the cadre of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam if they lay down arms and give up violence.

The Swedish Finance Minister, Mr. Goran Persson, is to succeed the veteran Prime Minister, Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, next March.

December 7 : Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party wins 71 per cent of 444 seats at stake in the parliamentary elections.

SAPTA becomes operational.

The U.S. imposes informal sanctions on India on major bilateral arms sales.

December 8 : China enthrones six-year-old Gyaincain Norbu as the Panchen Lama.

Russia and Kremlin-backed government in Chechnya sign a political accord that grants the breakaway Republic some new freedoms.

The 338-kg Probe from Galileo spacecraft enters the Jupiter's atmosphere and sends back precious data before it disintegrates.

December 10 : Twelve winners of 1995 Nobel prizes receive their awards in the Stockholm and Oslo.

Brother and nephew of the opposition leader and the Mohajir Quami Movement chief, Mr. Altaf Hussain, are killed in Karachi.

Permanent residence cards of the green card-holders issued by the U.S. will now have to be renewed every 10 years.

Russia scuttles a major Ukraine-Pakistan tanks deal by refusing to supply the hi-tech components of vital systems.

December 11 : The French Prime Minister, Mr. Alain Juppe, finally agrees to negotiate with the trade union leaders to end the 17-day-old strike crippling the public transport.

December 12 : Indonesia confers its highest civilian decoration on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for his "diplomatic and moral support in critical period" after independence of the country. Ms. Sonia Gandhi receives the Indonesian Order of Service.

December 13 : Beijing's Communist government sentences the leading dissident, Mr. Wei Jingsheng, to 14 years in prison for allegedly trying to overthrow it.

Taliban militia launches a two-pronged attack on Kabul's southern frontlines and a rocket barrage on the city centre.

December 14 : The Balkan Presidents join the U.S., Russia and the European leaders in signing a treaty to forge an end to Europe's most devastating conflict since the World War II.

Bangladesh observes martyred intellectuals' day.

December 15 : The South Korean President, Mr. Kim Young-Sam sacks the Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Hong-Koo. He appoints the President of Seoul National University, Mr. Lee Soo-Sung, to replace the outgoing Prime Minister.

The European Union agrees that the single European currency will be called 'Euro'.

December 19 : The Communists hold the lead in the Russian elections for the State Duma with 22.3 per cent votes.

South Korea's 24-member Cabinet resigns en masse setting the stage for a major government reorganisation.

December 21 : Queen Elizabeth writes letters to her son and daughter-in-law commanding them to end their marriage. Prince Charles agrees with his mother but Princess Diana disagrees.

December 22 : The Israeli troops return control of Bethlehem, the town of Jesus' birth, to the Palestinians.

December 24 : The Pakistan Government declares the Afghan Consul-General in Peshawar as persona-non-grata.

December 25 : The Turkish Premier, Ms. Tansu Ciller, and her Cabinet resign for her Conservative Party's losses in the general elections against the Islamist Party.

December 26 : The NATO forces take positions in Sarajevo.

December 27 : France sets off its fifth underground nuclear test in the South Pacific.

Mr. Navin Ramgoolam is sworn in as the Prime Minister of Mauritius.

December 28 : Cinema starts its second century in Paris.

December 30 : The Italian Premier, Mr. Lamberto Dini, resigns.

The Algerian President, Mr. Liamine Zeroual, replaces the Prime Minister, Mr. Mokdad Sifi, by Mr. Ahmed Ouyahia.

December 31 : The U.S. ranks creep across the Sava river as engineers finally complete the bridge that will be the main route for American soldiers entering Bosnia.

SPORTS

JANUARY

January 2 : Punjab men and Railways women win the Senior National basketball championship.

January 6 : The Bahman Club of Iran wins the DCM football tournament.

January 7 : Delhi retains the National Schools cricket championship for C. K. Nayudu Trophy (under-17) at Indore.

January 13 : South Africa clinches the Mandela Trophy (cricket) in Johannesburg.

January 17 : Assam retains the Vijay Merchant Trophy for cricket.

January 21 : Heryanto Arbi wins the men's crown in the South Korean Open badminton championship in Seoul.

January 29 : Andre Agassi of U.S. and Mary Pierce of France win the men's and women's singles titles at the Australian Open tennis championship in Melbourne.

Susi Susanti captures the women's singles crown of the Japan Open badminton championship in Tokyo.

FEBRUARY

February 5 : Sarang Shroff of Maharashtra becomes the new National snooker champion.

February 6 : North Zone claims the Vijay Hazare (under-16) title for cricket.

February 10 : North Zone annexes the Vizzy Trophy for cricket.

February 12 : South Korea beats India 3-1 to win the Indira Gandhi Gold Cup hockey tournament.

February 24 : Steffi Graf beats Mary Pierce to win the Paris Open tennis title.

February 25 : Indian women's team beats

New Zealand to win the Centenary cricket tournament in Auckland.

February 26 : India's Subhas Agarwal becomes the second overseas player to win the Strachan U.K. professional billiards championship in Wigan (England).

Australia wins the Centenary series limited-overs cricket tournament in Auckland.

Pakistan-Zimbabwe one-day international series is levelled 1-1.

MARCH

March 1 : Bengal beats Punjab 2-1 to win the Santosh Trophy at the 51st National football championship.

March 6 : Limba Ram bags the men's individual title of the Federation Cup archery championship.

March 11 : Punjab Police lifts the men's trophy and Indian Railways women win the women's title in the Federation Cup volleyball tournament.

March 15 : India Seniors team wins the Challenger Trophy in cricket.

March 18 : Iraq lifts the glittering Nehru Gold Cup at the Jawaharlal Nehru international soccer tournament.

March 22 : India's Viswanathan Anand wins the Professional Chess Association Candidates tournament in Las Palmas.

March 24 : India lifts the Mescos Cup in cricket in Cuttack.

Central Reserve Police, Delhi, wins the Indira Gandhi Gold Cup hockey tournament.

March 26 : Andre Agassi lifts the Lipton tennis championship in Key Biscayne (Florida).

March 31 : Bombay retains the Ranji Trophy, symbol of cricket supremacy in India.

APRIL

April 2 : Conchita Martinez whips Magdalena Naleeva to win the Family Circle Cup in Hilton Head Island.

April 4 : Anup Basak wins in the men's section and Anindita Chakravorty in the women's section in the India Cup table tennis championship.

April 14 : India beats Sri Lanka in Sharjah to win the fifth Asia Cup cricket tournament.

April 15 : Jim Courier wins the Japan Open tennis tournament in Tokyo.

April 17 : East Bengal beats Mohun Bagan 2-0 to regain the Airlines Gold Cup.

April 24 : India bags 8 gold and 2 silver medals to win the Commonwealth freestyle wrestling championship in Melbourne.

April 25 : Sahara India wins the Nargis Dutt women's limited overs cricket tournament.

MAY

May 14 : Dempo Sports Club beats Salgaocar Sports Club 2-0 to win the Bandodkar Gold Trophy football tournament.

Kong Linghui of China becomes the new men's World table tennis champion in Tianjin. Deng Yaping also of China wins the women's crown.

May 17 : Parma captures the UEFA Cup in football tournament in Milan.

May 19 : Bengal beats Punjab 2-0 to regain the Dr. B. C. Roy Trophy in National Junior football championship.

May 26 : India wins the men's and women's titles at the Nations Cup tennis tournament.

May 28 : Indonesia's Heryanto Arbi

clinches the men's singles crown and China's Ye Zhaoying the women's crown in the World badminton championship in Lausanne (Switzerland).

JUNE

June 5 : JCT Mills, Phagwara, lifts the Federation Cup in football tournament.

June 12 : Brazil beats England 3-1 to win the International Challenge Trophy soccer title in Wembley.

June 15 : Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, defeats Punjab Police 1-0 to lift the Obaidullah Gold Cup in hockey tournament.

June 18 : North Zone wins the J. K. Bose ricket tournament.

June 25 : Netherlands regains the women's hockey European Cup in Amstelveen (Netherlands).

June 26 : China wins the Asian men's basketball crown in Seoul for the fifth consecutive time.

JULY

July 9 : Pete Sampras wins the men's title and Steffi Graf the women's crown at the Wimbledon championship.

India wins both the singles titles in Kuala Lumpur in the Malaysian badminton tournament, with Susi Susanti taking the women's crown and Allan Budi Kusuma winning the men's final.

July 16 : Susi Susanti wins the women's singles title at the Indonesian Open badminton championship. Ardi Wiranata takes the men's singles title.

July 23 : Joko Suprianto wins the men's singles title at the Konica Cup badminton tournament in Jakarta.

Uruguay wins the Copa America football championship in Maldonado (Uruguay).

AUGUST

August 5 : South Korean Lee Kyung-Chul wins the first Olympic division individual gold medal at the 38th World archery championship in Jakarta.

August 12 : Germany edges out Australia 3-2 to claim the Atlanta Hockey Challenge Cup in Atlanta.

August 13 : World athletic championships in Gothenburg in Sweden. The U.S. tops the medals table with 12 gold medals.

South Korea beats Germany in the men's final and China defeats Romania in the women's final of the World Team Cup table tennis championship in Atlanta.

August 18 : John Roethlisberger wins the U.S. National gymnastic championship.

August 19 : Bruce Seldon wins the WBA heavyweight championship in Las Vegas.

Italy defeats Brazil to capture the Centennial Cup volleyball championship in Atlanta.

August 20 : Punjab Police lifts the Federation Cup athletics trophy.

Monica Seles wins the Canadian Open tennis championship in Toronto.

Andre Agassi wins the Volvo ATP international in New Haven.

August 25 : Heena Khandelwal wins the National snooker crown.

August 27 : Germany retains the European Nations Cup hockey title in Dublin.

SEPTEMBER

September 4 : Punjab State Electricity Board wins the BILT Cup football tournament.

September 8 : Arjuna award winner Jaspal Rana picks up five golds and sets three

more national records, while Delhi wins 12 gold medals in the 39th LMW National shooting championship.

September 9 : Air-India wins the Bhim Sain hockey tournament.

September 10 : Pete Sampras of the U.S. and Steffi Graf of Germany win the men's and women's crown, respectively, at the U.S. Open tennis championship in New York.

September 30 : Geet Sethi wins the Gold Flake World Professional billiards championship.

OCTOBER

October 1 : Germany beats Australia 5-2 to win the Champions Trophy hockey tournament in Berlin. Pakistan claims bronze. India secures fifth place.

October 2 : Madhyamgram High School dumps Sports Club, Lucknow 4-0 to win the Subroto Cup.

October 3 : China defeats Japan 2-0 to win the 10th Asian women's football championship in Kuala Lumpur.

Sri Lanka beats Pakistan in the third and decisive one-day international in Rawalpindi to win series 2-1.

October 6 : India pips South Korea to win a bronze medal in the air pistol men's event in the eighth Asian shooting championship in Jakarta. China and Japan win gold and silver, respectively.

Chinese men retain the World gymnastics championship in Sabae.

October 7 : Romania retains the women's title at the World gymnastics championship in Sabae.

Jaspal Rana wins gold in the standard pistol event at the Asian shooting championship in Jakarta.

Lennox Lewis of Britain regains his heavyweight crown.

October 10 : Garry Kasparov of Russia retains his world chess title in New York.

October 18 : Leg-spinner Anil Kumble reaches the coveted mark of 100 wickets in Test cricket in Bangalore.

October 20 : India wins the first cricket Test against New Zealand in Bangalore by 8 wickets and two days to spare.

Sri Lanka overwhelms West Indies by 50 runs to win the Singer Champions Trophy in Sharjah.

October 22 : Sweden's Stefan Edberg beats Italian Andrea Gaudenzi 6-3, 6-1, 7-6 (7-3) to win the \$ 760,000 Marlboro tennis championship for second straight year.

October 23 : Abhijit Kunte of Maharashtra retains the Rathina Nadar Trophy, the symbol of chess supremacy, in the 25th Junior National chess championship.

October 31 : Sachin Tendulkar signs multidollar deal with the WorldTel, the Connecticut-based sports marketing company which has secured worldwide television rights for the 1996 World Cup.

NOVEMBER

November 3 : India beats Spain 1-0 to find a place in final against German in the Sultan Azlan Shah hockey tournament in Kuala Lumpur.

November 4 : Two Indian lifters, Kunjarani Devi of CRPF and Mallewari of Food Corporation of India, are ranked No. 1 in the latest issue of *World Weightlifting*—official magazine of International Weightlifting Federation.

November 5 : India wins sixth the Sultan Azlan Shah Cup tournament in Kuala Lumpur.

Pete Sampras wins the men's singles title at the Paris Indoor Open for the first time.

World champion Heryanto Arbi of Indonesia retains his Hong Kong Open badminton championship.

November 7 : British industrial city Manchester is to host the 17th Commonwealth Games in 2002.

November 12 : India clinches the three-match Test series against New Zealand 1-0.

November 15 : Oman Club wins the Rovers Cup.

November 17 : North Zones clinches the Doodhar Trophy.

Sandeep Sawant wins gold in the Senior World (men's) powerlifting championship in Pori (Finland).

November 25 : JCT, Phagwara beats Perils Club of Malaysia to clinch the Scissors Cup.

Railway men clinch the National basketball championship.

Air-India, Bombay wins the Nehru hockey tournament.

November 26 : India tops medals table at the first Commonwealth shooting championship in New Delhi.

Spain wins the Fed Cup.

November 29 : India wraps up the six-match one-day international series 3-2 against New Zealand.

DECEMBER 1995

December 1 : Italy captures the men's volleyball World Cup in Tokyo.

Michael Johnson wins the Jesse Owens award.

December 3 : U.S. wins the Davis Cup.

December 6 : BSF wins the Shivaji hockey tournament.

December 11 : Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia wins the Grand Slam Cup.

Andhra girls emerge winners of the 18th Sub-Junior National volleyball tournament. U.P. wins boys' title.

December 12 : India 'A' wins the Interface Cup cricket tournament in Sharjah. Sunil Ankola is declared the man of the match and Rahul Dravid the man of the meet.

December 15 : India wins the women's cricket series 3-2 against England at Chepauk in Madras.

December 16 : Maharashtra retains the Inter-State squash title when it beats Services 'A' 4-1.

December 17 : India's Jeet Milkha Singh wins the Omega tour's Philippines Classic by one stroke from Thailand's Preecha Senaprom in Manila.

December 18 : The Seventh South Asian Federation Games are declared open in Madras.

December 19 : Judoka Manoj Kumar wins India's first gold at SAF Games in Madras.

December 26 : India trounces Pakistan to win hockey gold in the SAF Games.

December 27 : The seventh SAF Games conclude in Madras. India tops the medals tally with 106 gold, 60 silver and 19 bronze medals. India also regains the football gold medal beating Bangladesh 1-0.

December 31 : Holders South Zone retains the title defeating East Zone by eight wickets in the limited overs inter-zonal C.K. Nayudu (under-19) cricket championship in Cuttack.

CSR PUZZLE CONTEST-35

PRIZES

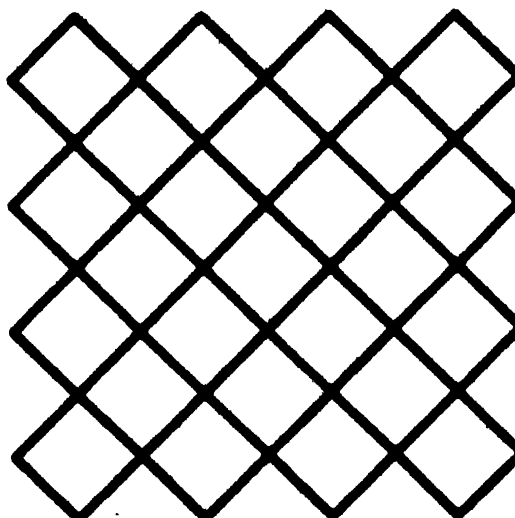
1st One AEROFLOT Air Ticket Delhi-Rome-Delhi Rs. 19,000 + Rs. 2,000 to cover railway fare and stay	2nd One TEXLA Colour T.V. : Rs. 16,000 + Rs. 2,000 to cover railway fare and stay	3rd One BPL-SANYO 100W Speaker Two-in-One Rs. 5,000 + Rs. 2,000 to cover railway fare and stay
4th Two BPL-SANYO Black Beauty Stereo System with 4 Band Radio : Rs. 2,400 each	5th 25 TIMEX Wrist Watch : Rs. 750 each	6th 200 CSR One Year Subscription : Rs. 252 each
7th 50 CSR T-Shirt Rs. 200 each	8th 500 CSR Year Book 1995 : Rs. 75 each	9th 5000 CSR Poster (43 cm x 56 cm) : Rs. 20

RULES

(1) CSR Puzzle Contest-34 comprises three G.K.-I.Q. Tests No. 103, 104 and 105 published in November 1995, December 1995 and January 1996 issues of *Competition Success Review*. You can participate in any one or two or three Tests (No. 103, 104 or 105). (2) Each all-correct entry of Tests No. 103, 104 & 105 will be treated as separate entry eligible for the prizes. (3) Prizes will be awarded through a draw of lots to be held in Bombay/Delhi in the presence of distinguished personalities in April 1996, in which all-correct entries of all three contests will be included. (4) Mark your answers with ball-point pen for each puzzle on the Entry Form provided along with the G.K.-I.Q. Test. You can send as many entries as you want, but each entry must be on the official entry form. Answers in any other form will not be entertained. (5) Name and address in case of each entry should be written in Block Letters in English. (6) Names of Prize Winners along with the correct answers will be published in June 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review*. (7) The decision of the Editor will be final and binding and no correspondence will be entertained. (8) Employees, advertising agents (and members of their families) of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. will not be eligible to participate in these puzzle contests. (9) You cannot get cash in lieu of the prizes offered. (10) You are entitled to one prize only. In case you win more than one prize, you will be offered only the prize of highest value. (11) You must have attained the age of 16 years on July 1, 1995, to participate in this contest. (12) The last date for the receipt of entries of the G.K.-I.Q. Tests No. 103, 104 and 105 in the office of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., Post Bag No. 6, New Delhi-110008, is February 15, 1996. Entries will close with last mail on that date.

G.K.-I.Q. TEST No. 103

Q. 1. How many squares are there here?



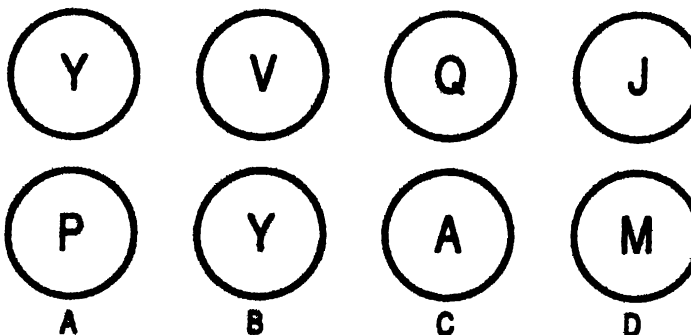
(A) 25

(B) 37

(C) 42

(D) None of these

Q. 2. Which circle continues the sequence?



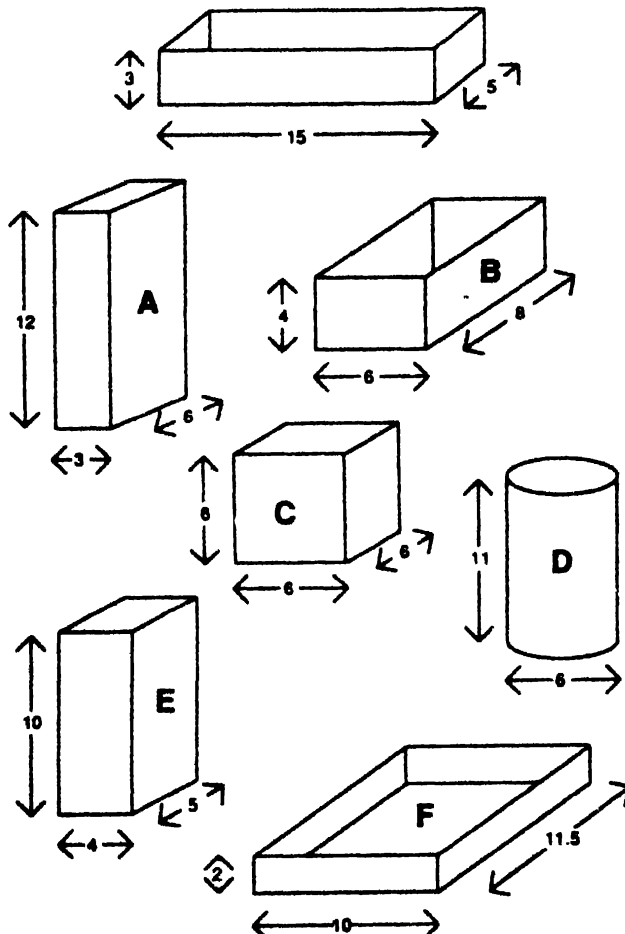
Q. 3. Here is a question designed to test your knowledge of language and your ability to spot words that have the same meaning. We have grouped together

four words and from them you have to choose a word that means the same or is the closest in meaning to the KEY word.

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G.K.-I.Q. TEST No. 104

Q. 1. The reservoir at the top is filled with water. If its contents are poured into the six reservoirs A, B, C, D, E and F, then which of these will not overflow?



(A) F (B) All will overflow (C) All except F will not overflow (D) None of these

Q. 2. A boy has as many sisters as brothers, but each sister has only half as many sisters as brothers. How many sisters and brothers are there in the family?

- (A) 4 brothers and 6 sisters
- (B) 6 brothers and 4 sisters
- (C) 4 brothers and 3 sisters
- (D) None of the above

Q. 3. Who is the author of the book *Muslim Law and the Constitution*?

- (A) Mr. A.M. Bhattacharjee
- (B) Mr. M.J. Akbar
- (C) Mr. Nani Palkivala
- (D) None of the above

Q. 4. Which of the following are the States in which the Lok Ayukta Act includes the Chief Minister in its ambit?

- (A) West Bengal and Kerala
- (B) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (C) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
- (D) None of the above

Q. 5. In track meets, both 100 yards and 100 metres are used as distances. By how many metres is 100 metres longer than 100 yards?

- (A) 0.856 metres
- (B) 8.56 metres
- (C) 0.0856 metres
- (D) None of the above

Q. 6. The Jain Commission is associated with which of the following?

- (A) Probing the conspiracy angle of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination
- (B) Communal riots of Bombay during December/January 1992-93
- (C) Centre-State relationship
- (D) None of the above

Q. 7. Willy Willy is

- (A) a kind of common fish found near Lakshadweep islands
- (B) a tropical cyclone of north-west Australia

(C) a wind that blows in a desert

(D) None of the above

Q. 8. Cryogenic engines find applications in

- (A) submarine propulsion
- (B) frost-free refrigerators
- (C) rocket technology
- (D) None of the above

Q. 9. Here is a question designed to test your knowledge of language and your ability to visualise opposite meanings quickly. We have grouped together four words and from them you have to choose a word that means the opposite or is as nearly as possible opposite in meaning to the KEY word.

LAVISH

- (A) Prodigious
- (B) Profuse
- (C) Meagre
- (D) None of the above

Q. 10. The 'Modi script' was employed in the documents of the

- (A) Wodeyars
- (B) Marathas
- (C) Hoysalas
- (D) None of the above

Q. 11. Who among the following players won the 1995 U.S. Open Men's Singles title?

- (A) Andre Agassi
- (B) Pete Sampras
- (C) Todd Woodbridge
- (D) None of the above

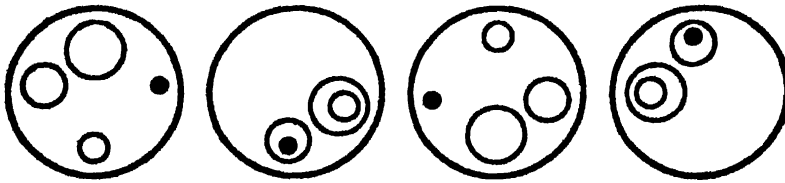
Q. 12. Here is a photograph of an international personality. Can you identify?



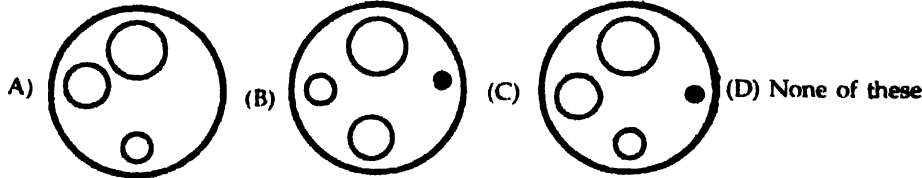
- (A) Franjo Tudjman
- (B) Yuri F. Yarov
- (C) Adolfas Sleszevicius
- (D) None of the above

G.K.-I.Q. TEST No. 105

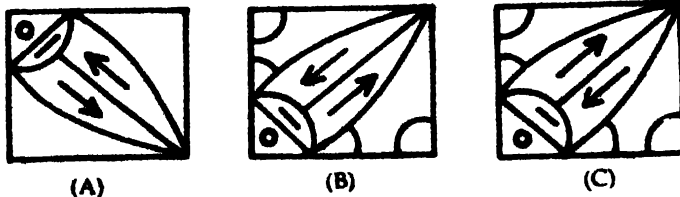
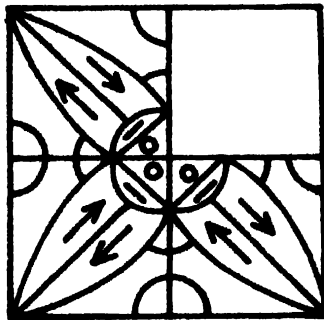
Q. 1.



Which circle continues the sequence?



Q. 2. Which one figure will complete the given pattern?



(D) None of these

Q. 3. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (A) Battle of Buxar Mir Jafar vs Clive
(B) Battle of Wandiwash French vs East India Company
(C) Battle of Chelianwala ...Dalhousie vs Marathas
(D) None of the above

Q. 4. The Dinesh Goswami Committee was concerned with

- (A) denationalisation of banks
(B) electoral reforms
(C) steps to put down insurgency in the North-East
(D) None of the above

Q. 5. Under the provisions of which Article of the Constitution,

is President's rule imposed in a State?

- (A) 351 (B) 352
(C) 356 (D) None of the above

Q. 6. "Man is born free, yet everywhere he is in chains." This was said by

- (A) Jean Jacques Rousseau
(B) Voltaire
(C) Montesquieu (D) None of the above

Q. 7. Which one of the following groups of countries shares the shores of the Caspian Sea with Russia and Iran?

- (A) Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan
(B) Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Georgia
(C) Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Moldova
(D) None of the above

Q. 8. A person with 'AB' blood group is sometimes called a universal recipient because of the

- (A) lack of antigen in his blood
(B) lack of antibodies in his blood
(C) lack of both antigens and antibodies in his blood
(D) None of the above

Q. 9. Here is a question designed to test your knowledge of language and your ability to recognise words of similar meanings quickly. There are six words and you have to find a pair of words that have similar meanings.

Wrongdoer, Wrangler, Minister, Songster, Disc, Debater

- (A) Minister and Debater
(B) Wrangler and Debater
(C) Minister and Songster
(D) None of the above

Q. 10. Champion Trophy Cricket tournament, held in Sharjah in October 1995, was won by

- (A) India
(B) Pakistan
(C) West Indies
(D) None of the above

Q. 11. Which of the following States did not celebrate the anniversary of its formation on November 1, 1995?

- (A) Kerala
(B) Haryana
(C) Maharashtra
(D) None of the above

Q. 12. Here is the photograph of an international personality. Can you identify?



- (A) Haris Silajdzic
(B) James Wolfensohn
(C) Adolfas Slezevicius
(D) None of the above

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3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	9.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings.

Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

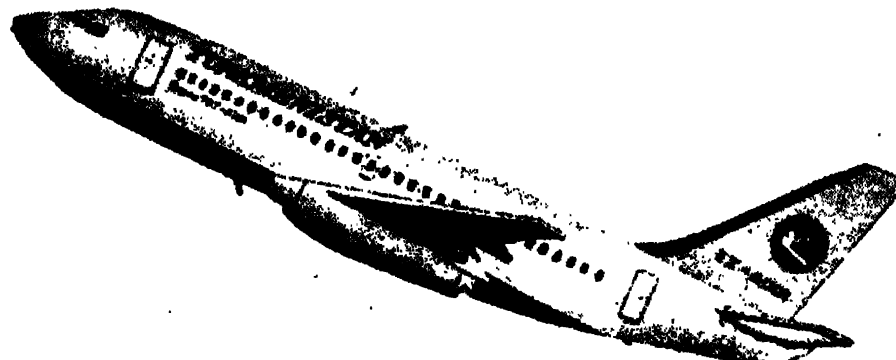
- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Abrupt —A : sharp. B : hurried. C : lacking in continuity. D : gradual. | (15) General —A : sufficient. B : consuming. C : selfish. D : limited. |
| (2) Allay —A : excite. B : to lessen fear. C : moderate. D : to make quiet. | (16) Gracious —A : benign. B : churlish. C : clement. D : cautious. |
| (3) Angular —A : unbending. B : having corners. C : inflamed. D : rotund. | (17) Harsh —A : humiliate. B : stringent. C : gruff. D : gentle. |
| (4) Arrogant —A : proud. B : insolent. C : meek. D : one who makes unwarranted claims. | (18) Honourable —A : ignominious. B : upright. C : virtuous. D : frivolous. |
| (5) Balmy —A : fragrant. B : genuine. C : mild. D : hard. | (19) Illusion —A : aberration. B : actuality. C : equivalent. D : lyrical. |
| (6) Blemish —A : to destroy the perfection. B : purify. C : tarnish. D : defect. | (20) Infinite —A : endless. B : interminable. C : bounded. D : fallen. |
| (7) Capacious —A : militant. B : capable of holding much. C : voracious. D : confining. | (21) Jealousy —A : tolerance. B : covetousness. C : aware. D : rustic. |
| (8) Centrifugal —A : centripetal. B : rotating. C : lasting. D : ephemeral. | (22) Kindle —A : inflame. B : awaken. C : recognise. D : put off. |
| (9) Circumscribe —A : encircle. B : rotate like a wheel. C : encourage. D : restrain. | (23) Lean —A : slithful. B : transformed. C : plump. D : incline. |
| (10) Debonair —A : awkward. B : windy. C : balmy. D : sporty. | (24) Malice —A : goodwill. B : enmity. C : rancour. D : sadness. |
| (11) Deranged —A : disturbed. B : sane. C : neighbourly. D : alphabetical. | (25) Nebulous —A : fundamental. B : porous. C : clear. D : indistinct. |
| (12) Diabolical —A : mischievous. B : lavish. C : seraphic. D : azure. | (26) Obligation —A : compulsion. B : choice. C : silence. D : covenant. |
| (13) Ecstasy —A : rapture. B : beatitude. C : exaltation. D : misery. | (27) Particle —A : bulk. B : shred. C : pouring. D : weak. |
| (14) Factitious —A : genuine. B : magnificent. C : ridiculous. D : engineered. | (28) Radical —A : thorough. B : basic. C : superficial. D : uncompromising. |
| | (29) Salvage —A : remove. B : burn. C : lose. D : outfit. |
| | (30) Unanimity —A : unison. B : substantial. C : undivided opinion. D : disagreement. |

ANSWERS

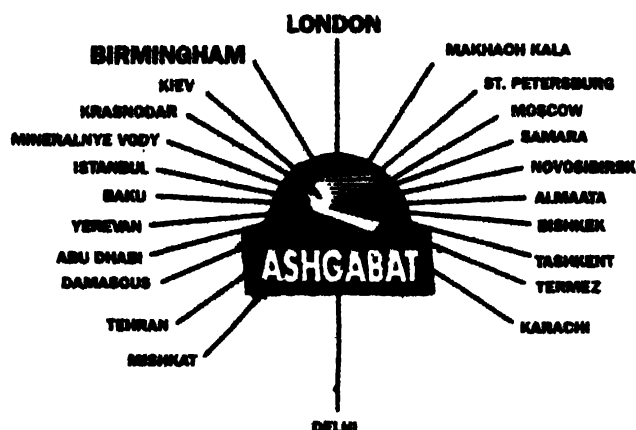
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|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) D : gradual. | (11) B : sane. | (21) A : tolerance. |
| (2) A : excite. | (12) C : seraphic. | (22) D : put off. |
| (3) D : rotund. | (13) D : misery. | (23) C : plump. |
| (4) C : meek. | (14) A : genuine. | (24) A : goodwill. |
| (5) D : hard. | (15) D : limited. | (25) C : clear. |
| (6) B : purify. | (16) B : churlish. | (26) B : choice. |
| (7) D : confining. | (17) D : gentle. | (27) A : bulk. |
| (8) A : centripetal. | (18) A : ignominious. | (28) C : superficial. |
| (9) C : encourage. | (19) B : actuality. | (29) C : lose. |
| (10) A : awkward. | (20) C : bounded. | (30) D : disagreement. |

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Letters

I OVERCAME MY NEGATIVE TRAITS

I want to share a few personal things through this letter. Sir, I am one of those who never appreciate anyone. I admit this a negative trait of my personality, but after reading *Competition Success Review*, I came to see myself in the mirror with the traits that ought not to be there. And here I must commend and thank profusely your wonderful attitude, "Improve Your Personality", that has made me change the perspective of the world around me.

Varanasi
Uttar Pradesh)

Anoop Kumar

COUNT THEIR ABILITY, NOT DISABILITY

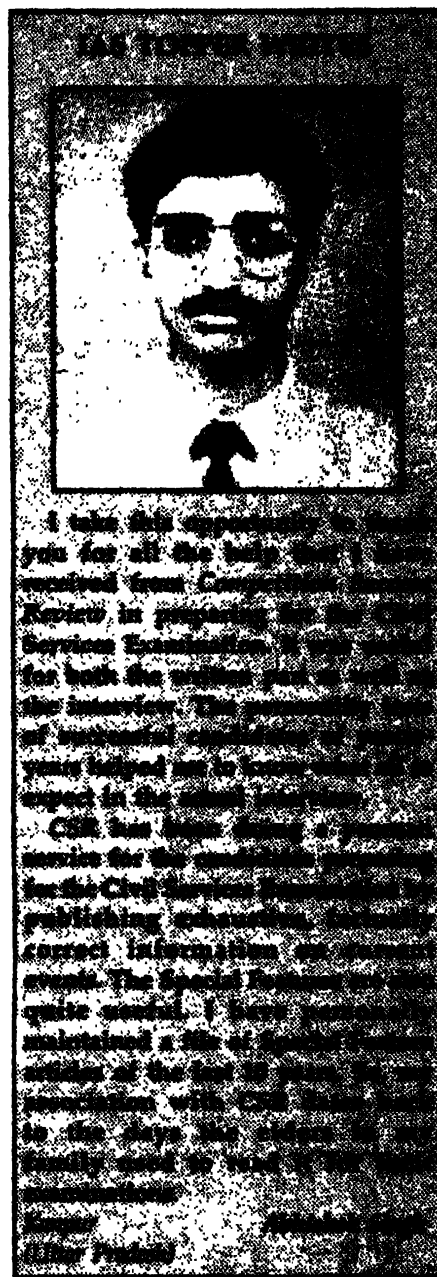
I am a disabled who can neither stand upright nor walk. I feel sorry that very little is being done in our country for the disabled. Only the kith and kin of the disabled are concerned about their welfare and maintenance. There is little understanding between the disabled and the rest of the society. It has taken 48 years to bring a law for this neglected portion of humanity.

Feelings, emotions, difficulties and the anxiety about the future experienced by the disabled and their families should be shared by the able-bodied too at both personal and social levels. While the government should play its assigned role in this field, the society cannot obviously expect the government to play the role which the society should play. Neither of them can bring about a change for the good, but, working in concert with a sense of duty and humanity, they can bring about a miracle. The able-bodied can extend the hand of friendship and personal relationship to their disabled brethren. Such friendships should be real and not superficial. The disabled do not lack talent, but they may have some deficiency that could be overcome with the help of the able-bodied. By the cooperation of all, the disabled can make their life enjoyable and meaningful, setting aside all frustration. If the able-bodied need help, don't others rush to their help? Can't this be one to our handicapped brothers and sisters? Social integration is the need of the hour.

Let the able-bodied and the disabled come together and form associations of mutual help and trust. Who knows that a disabled would not come to your help?

Jaipur
Madhya Pradesh)

Subodh Joshi



CSR HAS CHANGED MY PERSONALITY

Let me pour out my gratitude to *Competition Success Review* for the sea change it has brought about in my personality and the way it has benefited me. The Editorial places the morale of the readers on a high pedestal. I am sure that CSR must have shown the right path to a number of misguided youths like me and guided them into channeling their resources and energy to constructive purposes.

Arraria (Bihar)

Ashirada Kumar Sinha

A USEFUL COMPENDIUM

Competition Success Review is the best monthly that we find today in India. Both the topics under 'Leaders' give brief, but essential information on current affairs. Mr. Inder Malhotra's article is truly interesting. The "World Press—Important Topics" feature helps us know the important events around the world.

Similarly, other features like "How To Succeed In IAS Examination" by IAS Toppers and the solved question papers of different examinations help to prepare for IAS and other examinations.

Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)

R. P. Manglikar

CIVIL SERVICES AND AGE LIMIT

In the Civil Services Examination, 1996, as in the past, the age limit in respect of general candidates has been fixed at 28 years and the number of attempts restricted to four.

Rural youth are really lured by the charm of the Civil Services. The credibility of the UPSC as an impartial body also prompts hard-working youth to try for the Civil Services. But, given the poverty, poor educational background of the parents, quality of education in the rural areas and the meagre facilities available for serious studies, the rural youth are placed at a disadvantage compared with their more fortunate urban brothers and sisters. By the time the rural youth come to know about the said examination, the manner of preparation, etc., they become overaged and cannot utilise the four chances open to them.

With the introduction of 27 per cent for the OBC, the competition has become cut-throat. Will the government relax the age limit and the rule regarding the number of attempts so that the rural youth could have access to the prestigious Civil Services?

Nalgonda
(Andhra Pradesh)

Mohammed Jaffer

BODY LANGUAGE

I am a student of Class VII and a regular reader of *Competition Success Review*. I enjoy reading all the features of CSR, but more particularly, "Who...What...When...Where...Why" and important features on IQ.

I must congratulate you for the new feature on Body Language, started from December 1995.

I must thank the Editor and his associates for their hard work to bring CSR to its present glory.

Karnal (Haryana)

Ankur Gupta

Persons And Places In News



Julius K. Nyerere: The former Tanzanian President is the recipient of the first International Gandhi peace award for his relentless efforts to achieve social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The prize carries a cash amount of Rs. 1 crore (\$300,000) and a citation.

Newt Gingrich: The U.S. House Speaker was named as the American *Time* magazine's 1995 Man of the Year on December 17, 1995. The magazine said, Mr. Gingrich, a Republican from Georgia, was the force behind the Republicans' election victory in November 1994 when the party gained a majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives for the first time in 40 years.

Chandra Shekhar: The former Prime Minister has been conferred the Gobind Ballabh Pant Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for 1995 on December 12, 1995.

N. Balamani Amma: One of the most eminent poetesses in Malayalam, she is the recipient of the Rs. 3-lakh Saraswati Samman for 1995 for her work *Navedyam* (offering). This is the first time the Samman has been given for Malayalam literature.

Evon Ter-Petrosian: The Armenian President visited India in December 1995. During his visit, India and Armenia signed

in the news for having admitted on December 16, 1995 the receipt of a draft of Rs. 25 lakh in 1993 drawn by a bank in his favour on instructions by the then Orissa Chief Minister, Mr. Biju Patnaik. Earlier it was reported that this money was gifted to Mr. Kamal Nath, the then Minister for Environment at the Centre.

Javier Solana: The 53-year-old Spanish Socialist and Foreign Minister was on December 5, 1995 appointed the Secretary-General of the Brussels-based North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Jack Russel: England cricketer broke the world record for wicket-keeping dismissals in a Test when he took his 11th catch in the second Test between South Africa and England in Johannesburg on December 4, 1995. His compatriot Bob Taylor had a record of 10 set against India in Bombay in 1979-80.

Dr. Radhanath Rath: The prominent freedom fighter, veteran journalist and senior-most editor of the country, turned 100 on December 4, 1995.

Wei Jingsheng: The leading dissident of China was sentenced to 14 years in prison by Beijing's Communist government on December 13, 1995 for allegedly trying to overthrow it. The court also sentenced Mr. Wei to three years' deprivation of political rights on top of the 14-year sentence.

Chun Doo-Hwan: The former South Korean President was on December 3, 1995

thrown in jail on charges of heading a 1979 military mutiny. He was the second former head of state of South Korea to be detained within three weeks, the first being Mr. Roh Tae-Woo. Both the former Presidents were indicted by the Seoul court on December 21, 1995.

Nick Leeson: The former derivatives trader was on December 2, 1995 sentenced to six-and-a-half years in jail for his conviction on two counts of cheating, linked to \$1.4 billion that broke Britain's Barings Bank.

Ravi Shankar: The cartoonist and magazine designer is now trying his hand at writing. His first book *The Scream of the Dragonflies* was released in December 1995. The book of short stories deals with the tenuous relationship that humans share with animals.

Ms. B. T. Lalitha Naik: The Karnataka Kannada and Culture Minister, who was in the eye of a storm over her son's alleged involvement in the desecration of an

Ambedkar statue, resigned on December 1995

Bill Gates: The Chairman of Microsoft with a fortune estimated at \$15 billion, has earned the title of the world's wealthiest man. He now has a specific reason to promote his new book *The Road Ahead*, which attempts to predict the future and how the "information highway" will change our lives.

Dean Martin: The easy-going crooner who left a successful comedy act with Jerry Lewis to become a leading Hollywood entertainer died on December 25, 1995 at the age of 78. He and Jerry Lewis were top stars in movies, television and nightclubs.



PLACES

Dabwali: The town in Sonapat district of Haryana was in the news when the parents day function of the D.A.V. Centenary School at Rajiv Marriage Palace turned into a mass inferno on December 23, 1995, killing more than 400 persons, most of them school children. The town has a prefix 'Mandi' for being a major trading point for Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana, the three States that meet here.

Purulia: The remote town in West Bengal was in the news for the crash of an arms and ammunition aircraft in three villages. Simli of Purulia district.

Bethlehem: Located in West Bank, the little town is the biblical birthplace of Jesus Christ who was born 2000 years ago. Israeli troops turned control of the town over to Palestinians, just four days before Christmas. The town celebrated its first Christmas under Palestinian control on December 25, 1995.

Deoband: A small nondescript town of about 90,000, sandwiched between Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh, made history in December 1995 when it elected Ms. Zeenat Naaz, a gutsy 32-year-old woman who contested the municipal elections despite a *fatwa* issued by the Dar-ul-Uloom, one of Asia's oldest schools of Islamic studies. She is the new chief of the Deoband municipal board. Deoband's only claim to fame is the presence of the Dar-ul-Uloom that it has chosen to defy. Otherwise, there is little to the town.

Kourou: Located in French Guyana in South America was the site from where India's third indigenous communications satellite, INSAT-2C, the heaviest and the first exclusive Indian communications satellite, was launched by the European launch vehicle Ariane on December 7, 1995.

Jaifna: Sri Lanka's northern provincial capital was in the news when the nation achieved a significant milestone in its tortuous quest for peace after its security forces hoisted the country's Lion flag on December 5, 1995, symbolising a major military victory over the LTTE.



Mr. Evon Ter-Petrosian, President of Armenia, being received by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, and the Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, on his arrival at President House in New Delhi on December 14, 1995

agreements on technical and economic assistance as well as a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Emamoli Rakhmanov: The President of Tajikistan visited India in December 1995. India and the embattled Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan have on December 11, 1995 opposed external backing to extremism, characterising it as a threat to regional peace and stability.

Ajit Singh: The Union Food Minister was

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Magic*



"GOOGLEE"

THE OFFICIAL MASCOT OF
WILLS WORLD CUP 1996

WOODEND

ATLAS
CYCLES

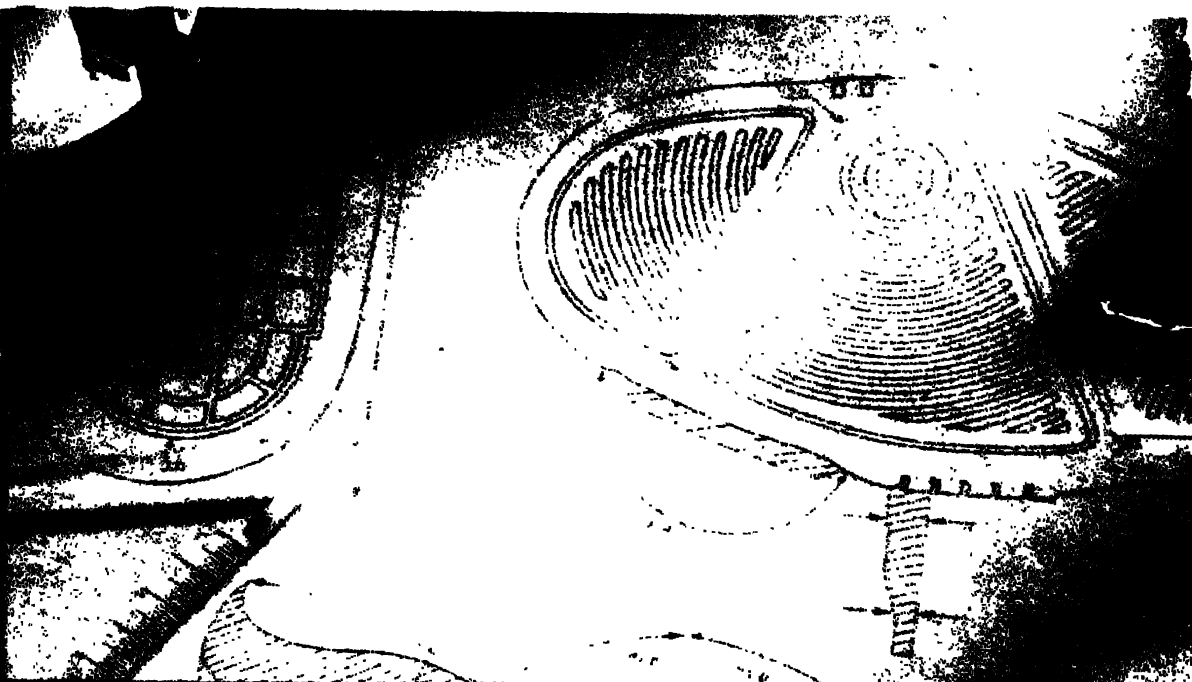
INDIA'S LARGEST RANGE
OF CYCLES

Reynolds

The pen the world prefers!

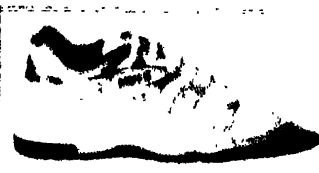


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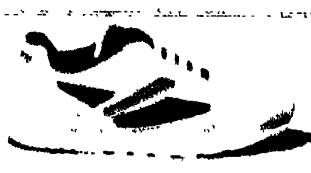


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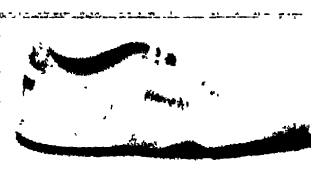
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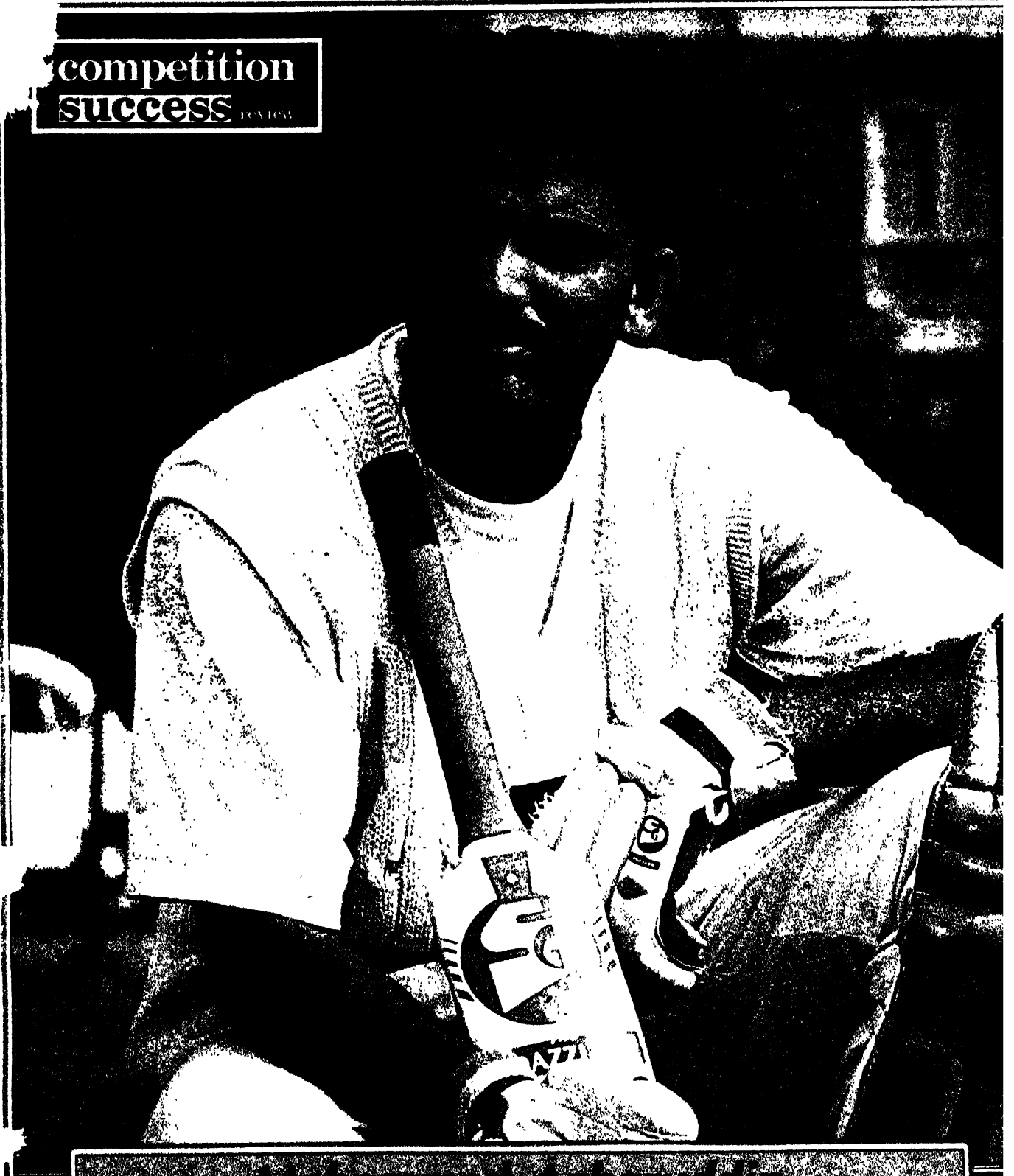
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Mohammad Azharuddin

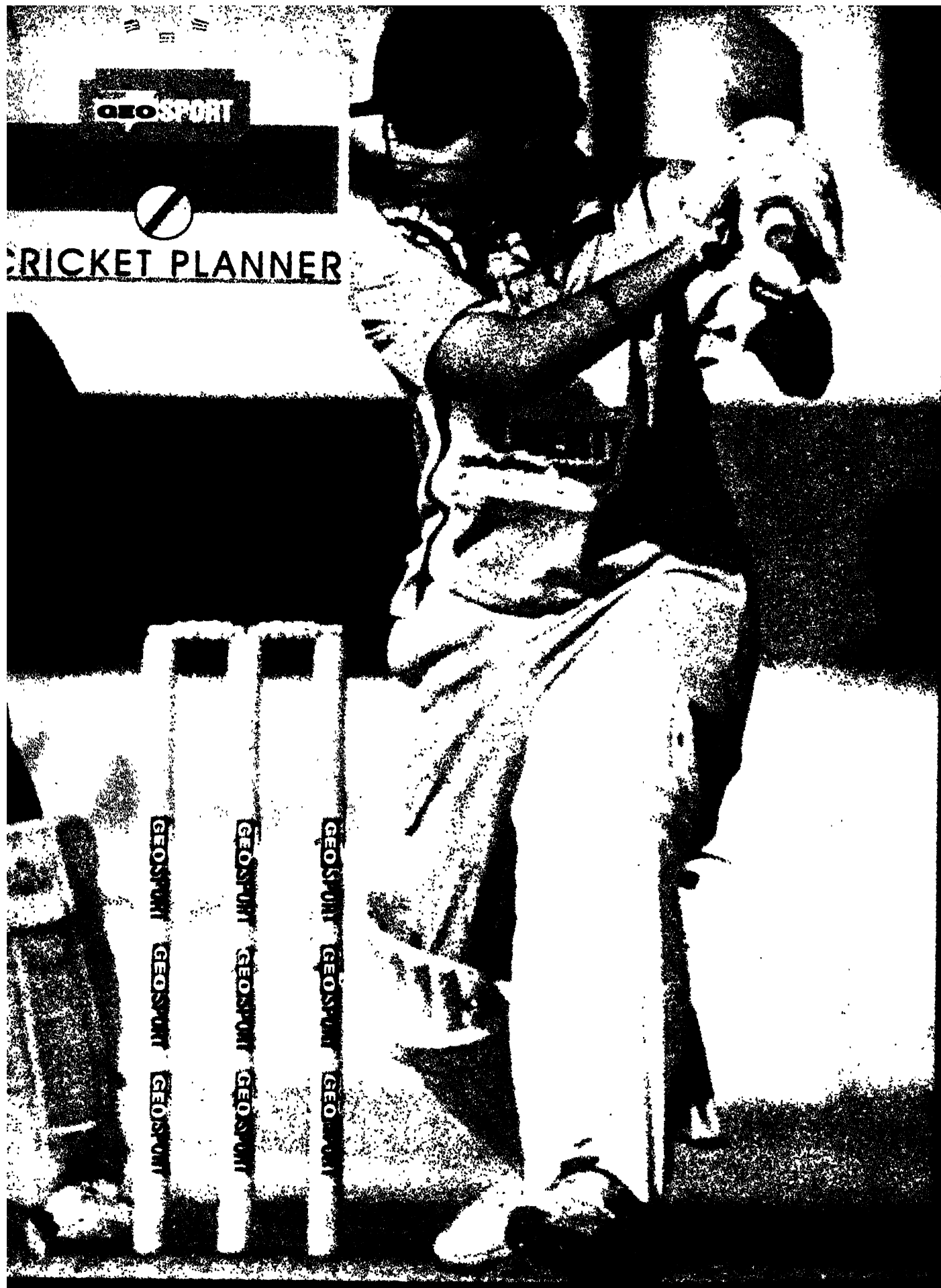
cricket player, captain of India

He is a very good player and a very good person.

GEO SPORT



CRICKET PLANNER



FEBRUARY

- 1 Highest Team score
- 2 Lowest Team score
- 3 Highest score by an individual player
- 4 Player to hit fastest 100
- 5 Player to hit fastest 50
- 6 Player to score maximum runs
- 7 Player to hit maximum sixes
- 8 Player to hit maximum fours
- 9 Bowler to take maximum wickets
- 10 Player to take maximum catches
- 11 Wicket keeper to make maximum stumpings
- 12 Wicket keeper to take maximum catches
- 13 Player to make maximum run outs
- 14 No. of runs scored by Jadeja
- 15 No. of catches taken by Jadeja
- 16 No. of run outs made by Jadeja
- 17 No. of sixes hit by Jadeja
- 18 No. of fours hit by Jadeja
- 19 Highest score by Jadeja

FORECAST

RESULTS

Name your favourite commentator for world cup '96



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GROUP 'A'	RANKING	LEAGUE POINTS	GROUP 'B'	RANKING	LEAGUE POINTS
INDIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	ENGLAND	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
WEST INDIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	NEW ZEALAND	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
ZIMBABWE	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	SOUTH AFRICA	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
KENYA	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	U.A.E	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
AUSTRALIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	NETHERLANDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
SRI LANKA	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	PAKISTAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
BEST TEAM PERFORMANCE GROUP 'A'			BEST TEAM PERFORMANCE GROUP 'B'		
1. _____			1. _____		
2. _____			2. _____		
3. _____			3. _____		
4. _____			4. _____		
SEMI FINALIST GROUP 'A'			SEMI FINALIST GROUP 'B'		
1. _____			1. _____		
2. _____			2. _____		
MAN OF THE MATCH _____			MAN OF THE MATCH _____		
FINALIST			FINALIST		
1. _____			1. _____		
MAN OF THE MATCH _____			MAN OF THE SERIES _____		

WORLD CUP CHAMPION

- 2 SAT India Vs. Sri Lanka - DELHI (IND)
- 3 SAT Pakistan Vs. England - KARACHI (PAK)
- 4 MON W. Indies Vs. Australia - JOHANNESBURG (RSA)
- 5 TUE S. Africa Vs. Netherlands - RANALPHI (PAK)
- 6 WED Pakistan Vs. New Zealand - CAIRO (EGYPT)
- 7 THU Sri Lanka Vs. Kenya - COLOMBO (SL)
- 8 FRI
- 9 SAT Quarter Final Sri - PAKISTAN (PAK) Sri - BANGLADESH (BAN)
- 10 SUN
- 11 MON Quarter Final Sri - KARACHI (PAK) Sri - MADRAS (IND)
- 12 TUE
- 13 WED FIRST SEMI FINAL CALCUTTA (IND)
- 14 THU SECOND SEMI FINAL MOHALI (IND)
- 15 FRI
- 16 SAT
- 17 SUN FINAL - LAHORE (PAK)
- 18 MON
- 19 TUE
- 20 WED
- 21 THU
- 22 FRI
- 23 SAT
- 24 SUN
- 25 MON
- 26 TUE
- 27 WED
- 28 THU
- 29 FRI
- 30 SAT
- 31 SUN

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Thanks to you, the readership of *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* is over 47 lakh as per the latest National Readership Survey, 1995. Even the readership of *Competition Success Review*, which is over 29 lakh, is higher than that of *Stardust*, *Filmfare*, *The Sportstar*, *Femina*, *Woman's Era*, *Frontline*, *Sunday* and many of the multiedition English dailies—*Indian Express*, *The Hindu*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Statesman*, *The Economic Times*, etc. Over one-sixth of the English readers in the country read *Competition Success Review*.

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We wish to express our deep gratitude to our customers and colleagues who made this possible. Come home to



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SUPER BRAINS CONTEST

(See page 104)

Think & Act

Aim at the sun, and you may not reach it; but your arrow will fly far higher than if aimed at an object on a level with yourself.

—Joel Hawes

You can't hold a man down without staying down with him.

—Booker T. Washington

Nothing is too high for the daring of mortals: we storm heaven itself in our folly.

—Horace

C/S/R

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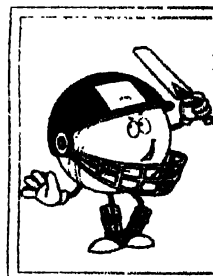
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Improve Your Memory for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to discuss two courses that teach you how to study and how to use more mind power for success. These courses are so powerful that every student benefits greatly and that is why you get no-risk 31 day money back guarantee.

Mind Power Study Techniques This 4-volume course teaches you to study and remember more in less time, read faster, relax, develop concentration, avoid mistakes, and more.

Mind Power Music Course Scientific music programs your mind for better memory concentration, will power, etc.

Your mind is very powerful. You may not know it but it is true. Yogis in India have always known it.

Scientists have learnt more about the brain/mind in the last 20 years than in the whole history of man. They have discovered that most people use only 10% of their mind power.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make it clear that my course can not give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in following 9 Critical Success Factors.

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration
2. Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly
3. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills
8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
9. Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is $5 \times 9 = 45\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be really great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students. The newspaper **Times of India**, says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power." Even average student can easily understand.

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here. **ONE**, The brain has two memory stores, short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise well. But, most students do not revise systematically enough, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. My technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state". From today, for better memory, you should revise more, and also take rest when you study.

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. Here is what two experts say about it.

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M.L. Singh, MBBS, MS Eye Surgeon, Bihar

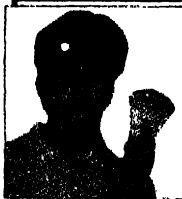
"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 145 to 100." —Pink.M Bhattacharya, PhD Formerly in USA

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Our Student Sets All India Memory Record



Rajiv Chaudhary, age 19 from Palampur in Himachal Pradesh will appear in Limca Book of Records for setting All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses **Mind Power Music** and **Mind Power Study** Techniques from the Mind Power Research Institute."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.25% in High School Exam.

13 Powerful Chapters

A partial list of contents is given below

1. Learn two mind power study techniques in one hour to quickly improve your study efficiency
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3. Read faster to save time
- Understanding and taking care of your eyes
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4. How to improve your memory in a surprisingly easy way
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- Key concepts, key words, nature of memory
9. Program yourself for success by using the power of beliefs, imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
10. Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings, complicated things

Chapters 11, 12, and 13: Three more chapters Powerful and life-changing. Very useful

Music for Success

Mind Power Music is based on scientific research into how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river or birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller book "Superlearning".

This music contains Hidden-Messages which bypass your conscious mind and go directly to your subconscious mind, and change your behaviour.

"I have already purchased a course of Mind Power Music. Please send me 6 more for the use of my staff. Thank you." —Rector (Principal), Holy Rock School, Burdwan, WB

"Very good. It relaxes my body and mind. It reduces the tension of my studies." —Dr Arju Banthia, MBBS, Bhopal

"Was very useful when I was preparing for my M.D. exam, which I passed. Thanks." —Dr V. Karyakar, MD, Pune

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and nervous system disorders, or other chronic diseases.

BIO-DATA

You have the right to know about my life and my experiences that explain how I achieved success myself and why I can help you now.

- B.E., BITS Pilani, M.Tech. IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling "MS-DOS Masters" \$27
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned \$50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now I spend my full time to do research for student's benefit
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

I Lost A Big Chance. But You ...

To get success in IIT entrance, I wanted to order the best postal coaching course. But I was not sure if the course would really give me success. After waiting for 3 months I ordered the course. The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102.

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Are you sure you understand fully that you must order this course now if you really want to get success and also fulfill your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

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Order course 805, 110 or 712, and if you are not fully 100% satisfied, tear it into pieces and return in 31 days. I will return your money (less Rs 20 for postage handling, M.O). No questions asked. I guarantee it.

Are you thinking why others do not give guarantee and how I can give such a unique no-risk guarantee? It is because my course is so powerful that 31 days is more than enough time for you to benefit greatly. From experience I know that many people benefit on the first day and almost everyone benefits greatly within one week. Now I will also send you a **Surprise Gift** to help improve your concentration (inspired by 5000 old Sri Yantra which was used by yogis for concentration). Even if you return the course, keep it free as my gift.

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The price for Course 805 is Rs 145 in India (\$40 in USA). Now for limited time, the introductory discount price is Rs 105 plus 15 postage. So, you save Rs 40. Similarly, thousands of courses code 110 and 110H were sold for Rs 95 + 15. But now, you save Rs 45.

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Hitting The Top And Getting The Best

Success is the achievement or accomplishment of our dreams and desires. It is getting what we want from life. Since everything that comes to us in life must come to us from or through other people, the ability to get along with people becomes the all-important ingredient of success. We have to sell ourselves and our ideas to other people and win their whole-hearted cooperation, help and support. Successful people know how to sell themselves to others. They know what to give to get along with people. They know how to get people to do the things they wanted done. They are experts in putting themselves and their ideas across in such a manner as to win over and influence others.

Thus, it is all in what you do and what you say. Regardless of who you are and what you are, your success will, therefore, depend upon your ability to sell yourself to others. During each day and every day of our lives, we are all salesmen in that we are selling our ideas, our plans, our energies, our enthusiasm and our interests to those with whom we come into contact.

It is not the product you sell or the service you render that really matters. The quality of your product or your service is certainly important, but that alone will not clinch the deal. Happiness is not generated by size or status, but by how we do what we do. If you can't be a pine on the top of a hill, be a shrub in the valley, but be the best little shrub. It is not in size that you win or you fail. Be the best of whatever you are, and the best will come to you.

There is a direct link between service to others and one's rewards in life. To the degree to which we contribute to the welfare and happiness of others, we will be rewarded. If we wish others to respect us, we must show respect for them. We must approach everyone we meet as if he or she were the most important person in the world. Everyone wants to feel that he or she is important, to someone or to some community. People will give their attention, respect, and devotion to persons who fulfill this need. There is something to be learned from everyone. The more we try to understand the world as it is, the more we learn. Different viewpoints are possible.

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"What A Fall, My Countrymen!"

Along with William Shakespeare, every citizen of India, shocked and benumbed by the steady deterioration in public morals, must be taking to this soliloquy. What is still worse, almost bordering on self-betrayal is that without a modicum of shame we are still resorting to the ritual of paying hollow homage to the Mahatma every October 2 and January 30; the very people who indulge in this hypocrisy know how far removed they are from him. In the half century since freedom at midnight, India has never sunk so deep in the mire of its own making, with every scandal exposed further besmirching the image burnished bright by those who sacrificed their all to preserve a legacy pristine.

The hawala story is one more dark chapter to the many that we have been adding at regular intervals—the Bofors, the multicore security scam and the many small and big scams, all of which lay bare in gory detail the corruption at high places, "growing respectable with age", "a tree whose branches are of an unmeasurable length". Whither India, is on the lips of all concerned about the future of a country whose unsullied past everyone is proud of, with only a microscopic minority keen on perpetuating the great legacy. In bulk of the murky deals that shake the nation for a while every now and then, the really guilty go scot-free and most of the people fear, God forbid, history will repeat itself in the hawala case, too. The case had been under wraps for years and might never have been taken up by the special judge in Delhi but for the intervention of the Supreme Court, which asked the CBI to step up the investigation into pay-offs and take immediate steps to bring the guilty to book.

For quite sometime, the nation has been debating the unholy nexus of politicians, businessmen and bureaucrats and a gullible public has been fed on the familiar dish of 'overpopulation', 'illiteracy' and the like as the drags on the nation's progress. But the people at large, literate and illiterate, are now fully aware which is the No. 1 enemy of the country, sapping the country dry, driving more people down the poverty line, depriving them of the basic necessities of life even after 48 years of freedom. Hawala case is only a symptom of the cancer wreaking havoc on the social organism for decades; there are still other bacilli destroying the system from within like smuggling, black money, trafficking in drugs and several other non-descript nefarious activities that have combinedly brought this country to this brink of disaster. Even now, the bacilli would have continued to work insidiously with all impunity, but for the bold intervention of the judiciary.

The nation has been a mere witness to the farce of



Noted satirist of the Ulta Pulta fame, Mr. Jaspal Bhatti (holding the paper), mocks the fall in public morals by launching his 'Hawala Party' with 'Diary' as its symbol in Chandigarh

commission after commission probing frauds on the economy of the country; the intelligent know that little follow-up action has ever been taken on the reports and recommendations of these commissions. The tragic result of all this has been the growing public apathy to corruption; the layman has resigned to the ordeal that no punishment could ever visit the hard-core delinquents in a society governed by the dictum: "honesty is not the best policy."

Only in August last, the shocking findings of Vohra committee report were made public. Among other things, the report pointed out that the big

smuggling syndicates, having international linkages, have spread into and infected the various economic and financial activities, including hawala transactions, circulation of black money and operation of a vicious parallel economy causing serious damage to the economic fibre of the country. These syndicates, the report said, have acquired substantial muscle power and social respectability and have successfully corrupted the government machinery at all levels.

None would deny that at the root of corruption in India is the precipitous fall in moral and social values resulting in social respectability for ill-gotten lucre. When wealth acquired by dubious means attains respectability, no law or executive action can cry a halt to corruption. This is exactly that has happened in the hallowed land of Sri Rama and Gandhiji. Our value system has taken a nosedive after Independence, and, with the new brood of politicians paying just lip service to the Mahatma and to the ideals that inspired our freedom fighters, coming to the centrestage, the country could only be expected to get further bogged down day after day. People have been talking of electoral reforms as one way of getting rid of the evil with such moves as State funding of elections and the like. At the other end, we have been toying with the idea of a Lok Pal at the Centre to tackle the virus of corruption in the higher rungs of the ladder, but the idea is yet to take wings, though Lok Ayuktas have been functioning in a few States for quite sometime now.

Corruption breeds corruption just because the corrupt know that they can get away with it all. It is a matter of great pride for every citizen of the country when the apex court of the country directed the CBI on January 30, 1996 that "investigation into every accusation made against each and every person on a reasonable basis, irrespective of the status and position of the person, must be conducted and completed expeditiously" and that "this is imperative to retain public confidence in the impartial working of the government agencies."

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The time for introspection has come for every Indian, taking the cue from the message given by the President of India on the Republic Day eve. If we acquire all the wealth in the world and even if the on-going liberalisation becomes a heady success, where do we gain if as a nation we lose all our character? Can the elders, supposed

to illumine the path for the posterity betray the upcoming leaders of tomorrow with empty sermons from the pulpit? Can the nation survive if it loses its soul force built on the solid rock of centuries of wisdom sacrosanct for all the time to come? It is high time every Indian thought what he could do for his country □

Let Not India Yield To Bullying

There is nothing static in international politics, and with the cardinal principle of 'enlightened self-interest' governing the foreign policy of almost every country in the world, the definition of the concepts of what is wrong and what is right in international diplomacy could undergo rapid change, depending upon the exigencies of a given situation. Obviously, there could be shocking paradoxes, when each country plans every facet of its relations with others, basing it on what is best in the available

circumstances. During the Second World War the Allies would have never dreamt in their wildest dreams that two of the Axis Powers, Germany and Japan, would one day become their fast allies.

Likewise, Mao's China, whose admission to the UN body was pleaded by India, but vetoed by U.S.A. year after year, is now a respectable nation in the eyes of U.S.A., enjoying MFN status and more. Vietnam on which the U.S.A. used the total firepower, that all the Allies used during the entire span of the Second World War, is now back in the good books of the U.S.A., the two countries establishing diplomatic ties late last year.

Such examples could be cited *ad infinitum* and policy makers in India are richer by the lessons taught by the changing computations in the power chess game. Why should then anyone point an accusing finger at India? When the foreign policies of the U.S.A., the U.K., France, Japan, Germany, or any other big or small country, are governed by 'enlightened self-interest', how on earth could India be lampooned if its policy, too, is based on the same guidelines?

Those with pretensions to what is good or not good for others should not allow their stand to be swamped by double standards. Powers that have winked at the nuclear tests conducted by China or France have no right to raise a hue and cry over any suspected move by India to conduct a nuclear test after twenty years. India has categorically made it clear that atomic energy would be used solely for peaceful purposes. But this would not mean that this country would surrender its right to defend itself with all the resources it commands.

Let it be known that self-preservation is as much the right of individuals and communities as of sovereign nations. India can hardly afford to compromise on this vital principle; few can afford to forget the dear price that India had to pay when she suffered severe reverses on the northern border in the wake of the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962. We were betrayed there four years ago and we would not like to be caught napping again, India can ill-afford to lower the vigil in the ever-fluid international



Main Battle Tank Arjun

situation. Pakistan has never stopped harassing this country ever since the bifurcation of this subcontinent. We have gone through the fiery ordeal of three wars with this neighbour of ours and what is more we have been combating the unabashed terrorism. Pakistan has been exporting to Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India. It is a well known fact, fully known to Pakistan's friends—that she is getting all the know how from China to develop her nuclear capability.

We have learnt the hard way that in matters of defence preparedness it is essential that we depend upon ourselves. On self-reliance in defence the Prime Minister rightly observed while unveiling the Main Battle Tank Arjun, in December last: "There is no substitute to the self-reliance mantra." We are not sure that we can get the weapons we want. It is quite possible that when the need is most the tap is switched off by the outside forces. It has been this grim realisation that set in motion our incessant research in the defence sector with our DRDO keeping the Indian flag of excellence aloft making our own missiles, tanks, aircraft and helicopters the envy of even the developed countries.

Though India's position became vulnerable on the morrow of the collapse of the U.S.S.R., with the only remaining Super Power calling the shots in a unipolar world, India must be commended for not buckling under pressure and refusing to sign the NPT on the unimpeachable grounds that the Treaty is discriminatory and that she is for total elimination of nuclear weapons.

A nation of nearly a billion people cannot be bullied about what it should do and should not do. "do not deploy Prithvi, 'do not go ahead with the missile programme, etc.'" We have to tell the world that we have built up and are building up our defence system to defend ourselves and not to challenge our neighbours. The history of India is enough proof—if at all such proof is necessary—for the fact that India has never been a conquering country and that it has never been interested in territorial aggrandisement. But this would not mean that a sovereign country like India would forfeit the right to defend herself. The Indian resolve to defend its freedom finds an echo in what one of the American Presidents, John F. Kennedy, said in his Inaugural Address in Washington on January 20, 1961:

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty." □

INDIA

Significant Defence Preparedness

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, declared on January 31, 1996 that all possible steps to safeguard the country's security and maintain the highest possible level of preparedness of the armed forces were being taken in the context of the U.S. decision to resume arms supplies to Pakistan.

India will go ahead with plans to develop the indigenously developed 'Prithvi' surface-to-surface missile as one of the countermeasures to Pakistan's weapons' acquisition programme. The countermeasures will also include keeping open the nuclear options as also the option to resume testing of the currently capped 'Agni' intermediate-range ballistic missile. This was made clear during a series of presentations by senior Defence Ministry officials in New Delhi on February 1, 1996.

Despite warnings from the U.S. Pentagon and the State Department against deploying its 'Prithvi' missile, saying that such a move would exacerbate tensions between India and Pakistan in an already volatile region, India successfully test-fired the 250-km "extended-range" version of the lethal 'Prithvi' missile on January 27, 1996, now being developed for the Air Force, from the interim test range (JTR) at Chandipur-on-Sea in Orissa. The test heralded an important milestone for the 'Prithvi' project under the country's integrated guided missile development programme.

The immediate task for New Delhi is to forge ahead with the development of a credible medium-range missile. The Indian defence scientists have already demonstrated some of the technologies involved under the 'Agni' programme.

India has also successfully demonstrated the flight of the indigenously designed naval prototype of the Advanced Light Helicopter on January 22, 1996 which only proves the remarkable strides made by this country in developing its engineering and design capabilities for manufacturing sophisticated equipment to meet at least a part of its defence needs. The latest prototype is the fourth built by the Bangalore-based Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, but this naval version is equipped with a retractable tricycle landing gear and an imported engine. It is versatile and has provision for main rotor blade folding for stowage on the shipdeck. What is significant is that it can operate in limited space on shipdecks and off-shore platforms.

Yet another milestone was made in the nation's pursuit for self-reliance for meeting its defence requirements when the Prime Minister dedicated to the nation the indigenously built main battle tank (MBT) 'Arjun' on January 9, 1996. The 58.5-tonne tank, with its state-of-the-art technology, superior fire power, mobility and weapon systems is rated among the top three MBTs in the world. It is custom-built to meet the most stringent specifications of the Indian Army. Although it is slightly heavier than the Russian-built T-72s now in service in the Indian Army, 'Arjun' exerts a low ground pressure for easy mobility in difficult terrain. With its 600 HP diesel power pack, 'Arjun' can climb a gradient of 35 degrees for deployment in Rajasthan sand dunes. It is also designed to overcome the 'ditch-cum-bund' defences often encountered in riverine tracts. Equipped with a computer-guided integrated fire control system, the tank has a top speed of 70 km per hour.

Hawala Scam

The Supreme Court has on January 30, 1996 severely reprimanded the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and other investigating agencies for failing to "properly investigate" the hawala scam and ordered them to prosecute every guilty person "irrespective of the height at which he is placed in the power set-up." The court has, thus, taken a firm grip on the case and ensured that nobody, even if it is the Prime Minister, escapes the hawala noose. The apex court's whiplash is bound to send further tremors through the political establishment.

The CBI's hawala time bomb, which had been ticking away for five long years, finally exploded on January 16 which hurt an array of political leaders, including the president of a major political party like the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Mr. L. K. Advani, the former Union Minister, Mr. Arjun Singh, and the former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Devi Lal. Papers were also moved seeking sanction under Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 from the competent authority to prosecute the Union Ministers, Mr. Balram Jakhar, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia and Mr. V. C. Shukla. While the three Union Ministers resigned from the Cabinet within a few days of the CBI seeking sanction for their prosecution and were chargesheeted for their alleged involvement in the multicore Jain hawala case, Mr. Advani lost no time in giving up his Lok Sabha seat saying that he would not contest the forthcoming elections until his name was cleared from the hawala

scam. Mr. Arjun Singh expressed his confidence to legally explode the charges and vindicate himself. Mr. Devi Lal dismissed the charges against him as politically motivated.

Hawala trade is a system of bypassing the official foreign exchange channel. Operators in the trade take payment in rupee and supply dollars against it abroad. The trade runs through a network of agents under an operator's control. Thus it is a method of laundering money. Dollars can be purchased at a lower rate through hawala than the official one. Foreign exchange drawing limits can also be bypassed. Hawala rates often differ from place to place within the country. The system also operates in reverse—for Indians abroad who want to send home rupees in lieu of earnings in foreign currency. Some exporters and importers resort to hawala in other ways as well.

The present sensational Jain hawala case will go down in the history of Independent India as one of the most complicated scandals involving the high and the mighty. Even five years after it started investigating the Rs. 65-crore hawala case, the CBI is not aware of the real identity of the dozen-odd initials mentioned in the list of 55 politicians named in the "political expenses (POE)" category of the seized diary of Delhi-based industrialist-cum-middleman, Mr. S. K. Jain. CBI sources say it will still take some time for the investigators to lift the veil of mystery from these initials. The chargesheets filed by the CBI against politicians mention a total of 111 politicians, bureaucrats, public servants and others. Most of these are mentioned by initials. The 111 people are mentioned in six lists—four of politicians, one of bureaucrats of various public sector undertakings, ministries and departments and one mentioning business and family expenses incurred by Jains between January 1988 and April 1991. The four lists of "political expenses" contain names of political leaders and political parties only and the list of "other expenses" contain the details of business and family expenses of Jains. These separate groups of persons listed in separate categories clinch the correct identity of the persons and also indicate the purpose for which the payments were made, according to CBI chargesheets.

The BJP leader, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, has given advance notice to the charge he was going to bring against Mr. Narasimha Rao in the hawala case. He has taken it upon himself to resurrect Mr. Jain's verbal allegations to implicate Mr. Narasimha Rao

in the hawala case. The point, however, is not any specific charge, but the fact, first of all, that virtually the entire political class is tainted and, secondly, that the allegations can involve the high office of the Prime Minister also. What is even more sad is that much of this will be widely believed since the general public has long ceased to regard the politicians—no matter how exalted a position they hold—anything other than crooks. The Vohra committee may have officially confirmed this suspicion, but it has always been known that today's politicians thrive on black money and are in league with the denizens of the underworld. Indeed, such is their reputation that even when someone like Harshad Mehta accused Mr. Narasimha Rao of receiving money, some people would not consider it outrageous. It will take more than routine denials, therefore, to take the sting out of Mr. Vajpayee's charge.

Horse Racing is Not Gambling

Punters all over India heaved a sigh of relief at the verdict of the Supreme Court on January 12, 1996, which declared that horse racing does not constitute gambling, but is a game of mere skill.

In a landmark judgement, a three-judge bench ruled that the sport cannot be prohibited by the government under the Directive Principles of State Policy, and such restraints were applicable only to "bucket shops" (an office for gambling in stocks and speculation on markets). The judgement came on a batch of writ petitions and civil appeals filed by a number of associations connected with horse racing, challenging the State government's curbs on the sport on the ground that they were prohibited by the Madras City Police Act and the Madras City Gambling Act.

The principle on which the three-judge bench based the decision is, indeed, laudable. No sport should be prohibited by the government under the Directive Principles of State Policy. The right enjoyed by every citizen under the Constitution to carry on any occupation, trade or business covers the business of owning, training and the running of race horses. It is also important to remember that race courses all over the world are governed by a very strict code of conduct. The violation of these codes is punished severely by bodies set up to regulate races.

By categorising horse racing unequivocally under games of skill rather than those of chance, the ruling has at once given the sport of horse racing legitimacy as well as the freedom to grow without any future fundamental threat of government interference.

Indo-Brazilian ties

The Brazilian President, Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso's timely visit has set the stage for a rapid expansion in Indo-Brazilian ties. Focussing on what was variously des-

cribed as similarity of outlook or coincidence of interests, India and Brazil have committed themselves to serious efforts to enhance bilateral cooperation in clearly-identified areas. Both nations have given a major political push to the plans for enhanced cooperation in diverse fields, including science and technology, nuclear research, trade and commerce.

In a joint declaration signed by the visiting President and the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao on January 27, 1996, the two countries reiterated the need for peaceful settlement of all disputes. The guiding principles of democratic policy, such as equality, rule of law, observance of human rights, freedom of choice and tolerance should be equally applicable to international relations. Both countries are convinced that 'destabilisation through promotion of terrorism is a threat to civilised societies'.



H.E. Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of Brazil, being received by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, and Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, on his arrival at Rashtrapati Bhawan on January 24, 1996

On questions relating to the democratisation of the United Nations, India and Brazil share similar anxieties. Both countries aspire for permanent seats in an expanded United Nations Security Council and have endorsed each other's claims for this. They are concerned about the growing use of the UN as a vehicle for big power intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Like India, Brazil also refuses to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Mr. Cardoso said there was scope for cooperation in nuclear technology for specific purposes though he acknowledged differences of perception between the two countries on the nuclear issue as well as India refraining from signing the NPT. He impressed upon India the need for the two countries working together, both in the UN and outside, to promote world peace.

Brazil, like India, is a country of sharp economic and social contrasts. It is simultaneously the most developed and the poorest country in Latin America. According to the *World Development Report, 1995*, no other country has allowed so large a percentage of GNP (67.5) to be allocated to the highest 20 per cent and made available

so small a percentage of GNP (2.1) to the lowest 20 per cent as Brazil has. In India, the ratio is 5 to 1. While Brazil has developed a first world banking system to cope with the country's chronic inflation, more than half the population earns too little to open an account.

Setback to National Front

To the National Front, which had entertained hopes of making to Delhi in association with the Left Front the demise of Mr. N. T. Rama Rao (popularly known as NTR) constituted a big setback. For it came at a time when NTR was recovering the lost ground fast enough to make the split in the Telugu Desam (TDP), brought about by Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu to grab power for himself, quite irrelevant.

The first non-Congress Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh since Independence, Mr.

Rama Rao, who died of a massive heart attack on January 18, 1996, had brought about a distinct alteration in the balance of national power with the regional TDP. Without his presence, power equations within the State are bound to shift. His death will drive the two factions of the TDP further apart. Headed by Ms. Lakshmi Parvathi, the cause of the dissension, NTR's group will have lost much of its authority. Mr. Naidu is an ad-

vantage NTR, no doubt, wanted to groom her as heir apparent as a sort of reward for the unstinted service she did for him nursing him back to health when he was bedridden after a paralytic stroke. The 40-year-old lady had been the subject of intense curiosity ever since she became the wife of NTR when he dramatically proposed to her in public in September 1993 at a film function in Tirupati.

Even in his death, the kith and kin of NTR did not spare him. Like alley cats, they growled, fought and scratched each other in a pathetic attempt to grab the political legacy left behind by him. Though the sympathy factor may be in favour of NTR's widow, Ms. Lakshmi Parvathi, as she was "pushed" out of the funeral carriage and had to stage a *dharna* to gain possession of her husband's ashes, the fact of the matter is that even she did not conduct herself in a dignified manner. Her action, right from the moment when NTR was declared dead to the time his ashes were delivered at her residence, speak more of her desperation to grab the mantle than expression of genuine grief and deep respect for her husband's mortal remains. By all accounts, it appears that Ms. Parvathi tried hard to emerge as the sole

hair and to project NTR's sons and daughters along with their spouses, as trespassers in the house

Ms. Parvathi's hope lies in a skilful manipulation of popular sympathy. As a bereaved wife trying to fulfil her late husband's wish to teach traitors a lesson, she might yet win the voters' approval of her role as NTR's chosen political successor. But neither Ms. Parvathi nor Mr. Naidu would fill the shoes of NTR in national politics. A measure of the late leader's importance is that he had remained chairman of the National Front ever after his ouster from Chief Ministership last year. He could have given the Front a considerable number of the 42 Lok Sabha seats from Andhra Pradesh. The chairmanship has been thrown open among senior leaders of the Janata Dal. Also, the Front will find it more difficult to woo the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. For this, it had relied on NTR's positive relationship with the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Ms. J. Jayalalitha.

Whether Ms. Parvathi would be able to don her late husband's mantle as she would hope to do is an open question. NTR had even become some sort of a national figure as the chairman of the National Front, which, no doubt, will be the poorer for his passing. NTR might not have had the astuteness of a wily politician. He was essentially a simple man who by his populist measures won the minds and hearts of the vast populace in the State. He felt greatly hurt that his own kith and kin pulled him down from the high pedestal and he was getting ready to hit back to regain what he thought was his rightful place in the State polity.

Hope for Chakmas

The Supreme Court has on January 10, 1996 directed the Arunachal Pradesh government to counter all moves to forcibly evict the Chakma and Hajong tribals from the State and protect them from being shunted out of their occupations. A division bench has asked the State government to deploy additional forces, if required, to stop forcible eviction of these tribals by organised groups such as the AAPSU (All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union).

The Supreme Court warning to the Arunachal Pradesh government that any lapse on its part to ensure that no threat existed to the life and liberty of the Chakmas would be considered the government's failure to perform its constitutional and statutory obligations has not come a day soon. The hapless 60,000 men, women and children—whose natural home should be in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh—are living under inhuman conditions in Arunachal Pradesh. They belong to the displaced category in international terms.

The Chakma and Hajong refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan, who were settled on humanitarian grounds in the area in 1964, then known as the North East Frontier Agency, had become the target of attack by

certain sections of the people in the State on the plea that they were foreigners and should go back to their own country.

The Supreme Court's judgement ordering the Arunachal Pradesh government to protect the lives and properties of over 60,000 Chakma and Hajong refugees merely presents a ray of hope. The three generations of stateless tribals have been subjected to the most insensate and vile forms of humiliation and deprivation under none other than the 17 years' old rule of the Chief Minister, Mr. Gegong Apang. The cup of woe of the Chakmas and Hajong tribals in Arunachal Pradesh began to fill up rapidly as soon as Mr. Apang took over the reins of power in 1979.

The fact is that Mr. Apang was a key figure in some of the rallies organised by the AAPSU to press the demand for the eviction of the Chakmas and it was this issue that figured prominently in the elections to the State Assembly. The worst was when all the 60 MLAs, including the Chief Minister heading the Congress (I) Ministry, announced that they would quit the Assembly unless the Centre decided by December 31 to deport the Chakmas from the State.

Operation 'Hatred' was the theme and it soon became apparent that the lot of the Chakmas would become unbearable unless good sense prevailed on the part of the administration to ensure that their lives were not in jeopardy. Fortunately for the Chakmas, the National Human Rights Commission, approached the apex court which gave an interim order against eviction. The Court has now ruled that the State should protect the life and personal liberty of each and every Chakma and that any attempt to forcibly evict them by organised groups like AAPSU "shall be repelled if necessary by requisitioning the required para military or police force".

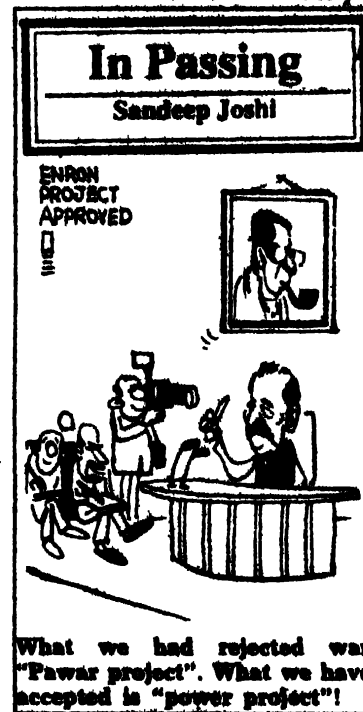
Enron Project Revived

The six-month-long uncertainty over the future of the Dabhol power project in Maharashtra finally came to an end when the Shiv Sena-Bharatiya Janata Party alliance decided on January 8, 1996 to revive the controversial power project sought to be set up by the U.S. multinational Enron on the Konkan coast. The erstwhile Sharad Pawar government had approved only phase one (695 MW of the 2,015-MW project). The Sena-BJP government has not only cleared both the phases, but also raised the total capacity to 2,450 MW. The prestigious Rs. 9,000-crore project was earlier scrapped by the alliance government soon after it came to power in Maharashtra.

Soon after the announcement that the deal was scrapped, Enron declared that it would invoke the penalty clause in the agreement whereby the State Government would have to shell out from Rs. 1,000 crore to Rs. 1,500 crore (upwards of \$300 million) for cancelling the deal that seemed to make the Shiv Sena-BJP combine sit up somewhat.

There was also considerable flak from foreign investors about reneging on a solemnly committed deal and the consequences that this would inevitably have on the future of investment flow into the country. The emphasis then turned to "renegotiating" the project, which Enron was not averse to, even though it implied that Enron had, indeed, padded its cost for the earlier deal.

The Maharashtra Chief Minister, Mr. Manohar Joshi, has absolved the previous government of corruption in the Enron deal. He said he had never levelled such allegations. Mr. Joshi admitted that the price of electricity from the Dabhol project might go up when it was commissioned after three years.



Sandeep Joshi, *The Tribune*

The renegotiation between the U.S. energy giant and the Government of Maharashtra ended honourably for both, and also happily for the people of the State. The Shiv Sena-BJP alliance government has complied a series of points to hold up the outcome as a signal success. The overall project cost is down by something like 30 per cent, per unit tariff is down from Rs. 2.40 to Rs. 1.86, the generation capacity has gone up from 2,249 MW to 2,450 MW and naphtha will be used as the fuel in both the first and second phases. Naphtha is much cheaper than the natural gas planned in the earlier deal. It is also considerably more polluting. The pollution effects were among the main objections that the Shiv Sena-BJP had to the project, something which they have now conveniently forgotten.

Mr. Joshi presented the revised terms as though they were a unilateral offer, based on the recommendations of an expert committee. That makes for a really great triumph. Enron is also happy at the way things have turned out to be. The advantage of renegotiation over arbitrary cancellation has been proved.

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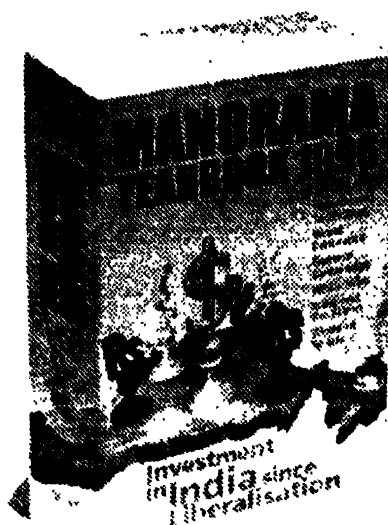
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France Calls An Early End to Nuclear Tests

After exploding the sixth and possibly the last of its series of nuclear tests at its testing ground on the South Pacific atoll of Fangataufa on January 27, 1996, provoking a chorus of protests from Australia, New Zealand and other countries in the region, the French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, called an early end to France's underground nuclear tests on January 29. The sixth blast was equivalent to less than 120,000 tonnes of conventional explosives and more than six times the size of the atom bomb dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945.



Aerial view taken from TV of Fangataufa Atoll in the South Pacific when France set off their sixth and possibly their last atomic test on January 27, 1996

Mr. Chirac had said last year that France would probably stop testing after six underground blasts at the Mururoa and Fangataufa atolls, down from the eight he originally announced in June, and would then sign a treaty outlawing nuclear explosions for ever. He maintained that France needed to hold the tests to validate a new warhead for its submarine-based nuclear missiles and acquire the ability to simulate tests on computer.

France had angered much of the world when it began its final series of tests in the South Pacific with a September 5 blast beneath Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, 1,200 km southeast of Tahiti. That detonation, roughly the size of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, broke a three-year international moratorium on nuclear testing. It made France the only nation besides China to actively test weapons of mass destruction since 1992. The last test, a blast six times more powerful than the first,

was set off on January 27 and triggered a fresh wave of outcry. France's six nuclear tests cost about \$16 million each, the Defence Minister, Mr. Charles Millon, said.

France would scarcely have planned the tests in the Mediterranean. It chose the South Pacific because it was a safe distance from France and Europe and ecological damage and exposure to radiation risks are obviously of no consequence because they do not touch the Frenchmen, only French subjects. They do affect human rights, but that is an elastic concept not only in Third World dictatorships but, on current evidence, in the civilised democracies of Europe as well.

France, which has carried out as many as

six nuclear explosions, polluting the environment and endangering human life in the South Pacific is now being complimented on its decision not to prolong this series of outrages in the face of the most vehement protests from those directly affected. The United States has announced that it will work with France. Britain supports France. Germany, disabled by its commitment not to build atomic weapons "on

its soil", is circumventing the issue by quiet collaboration with France.

Bomb Blast in Colombo

Terror struck the financial heart of Sri Lanka's capital on January 31, 1996 when an alleged Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) suicide squad rammed a truckload of explosives into the nine-storeyed Central Bank building, killing at least 200 people and injuring over 1,500. It was one of the worst attacks in Sri Lanka's 12-year-old civil war. Apart from the Central Bank, the Ceylinco Insurance Company building and other nearby buildings, all extending from five to seven floors, were gutted in the powerful blast.

Though daring in the extreme, the attack by the suicide squad of the LTTE was only to be expected given that the Tigers were raring to avenge the capture of Jaffna. The suicide squad struck in the heart of Colombo, which was put on high alert and turned into

a virtual fortress by the Sri Lankan government, spreading panic and all but wrecking the agenda for ethnic reconciliation in the near future. This was the second major attack by militants in Colombo in recent months. In October last, they had set ablaze two oil installations in the city. It also made abortive attempts to storm the army headquarters in November, killing 20 civilians.

The LTTE had vowed to strike back at the government for "capturing their rebel stronghold of Jaffna" and recently the LTTE's Batticaloa leader, Sivagnanam Karikalan, had said that Colombo would be one of their targets. The LTTE, which recently lost their northern stronghold of Jaffna city to government forces, have rejected the Sri Lankan President, Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga's plan to decentralise power to the country's provinces, including those dominated by Tamils.

Sri Lankan police has said on February 1, 1996 that they had identified the members of a Tamil Tiger rebel suicide squad who detonated the massive truck bomb. The Criminal Investigation Department officials said the LTTE hit squad had arrived in the capital from their northern Jaffna peninsula stronghold on January 8.

Benumbed over the years by a series of assassinations that have wiped out the cream of the Island republic's political leadership, Colombo must yet be shocked by the sheer magnitude of the present outrage. There can be little doubt that only the Tigers could have set and achieved such goals, with the target of attack clearly demonstrating the motive: targeting a symbol of commercial life in the capital of the "enemy". A leadership in decline and on the run has once again revealed its fascist face. If the fall of Jaffna marked a major setback, the Tigers leadership tried to conceal it by words of bravura, the moves that the Sri Lankan government has been making, even if delayed, must have injected urgency to such acts of mad revenge that kill only innocent civilians.

Sri Lanka has vowed to intensify military operation at Tamil separatists. In a statement, Ms. Kumaratunga, said the rebels attacked in desperation after suffering military setbacks and realising that the Tamil people were supporting a recent government proposal to give them limited autonomy in some areas of the country. "This unfortunate incident has once again reminded us that the threat to Sri Lankan society by terrorism must be firmly dealt with," and that terrorists "must be eliminated," she said.

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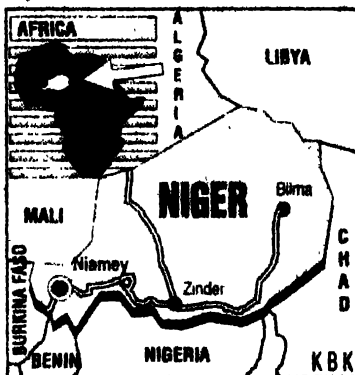
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Coup in Niger

Army officers in Niger, who overthrew the President, Mr. Mahamane Ousmane, in a coup on January 27, 1996, named Colonel Ibrahim Bare Mainassara as the West African country's new leader.



In a quick but bloody coup, soldiers seized control of the government, arrested the civilian president, and ended Niger's brief attempt at democracy. Political parties were outlawed, the constitution was suspended, and Col. Mainassara declared himself head of state after soldiers converged on the presidential palace and seized the President.

Col. Mainassara said he staged the coup to put an end to the "absurd crisis" in Parliament, where for the past one year Mr. Ousmane and his opponents had been locked in a political stand-off.

Niger has been ruled since April 1993 by Mr. Ousmane, the first democratically elected president in that country. The country was under military rule from the early 1970s until 1990 when pro-democracy sentiments led to creation of civilian rule and Mr. Ousmane's election.

The coup, the second in West Africa in 10 days, was sure to make things even more difficult for the wretchedly poor country, which depends upon foreign aid. Few donor nations are willing to give money to military governments that come to power by ousting democratically elected ones.

Arafat's New Era

Riding the crest of an overwhelming wave, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation became the first elected President of Palestine on January 21, 1996 and with this a fundamental transition has been achieved by the revolutionary group. The elections which saw a more than heart-warming turnout is a ringing endorsement of the West Asian peace process, set in motion following the Oslo accords. The elections—most observers are unanimous on this point—were above reproach in the manner in which they were conducted.

Mr. Yasser Arafat became the first elected Palestine President with a massive 88.1 per cent of the vote. Mr. Arafat's sole

challenger, Mr. Samir Khalil, scored 9.3 per cent and 2.5 per cent of votes were blank or invalid in the historic general elections.

It was probably foolish of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, to expect Palestinians to boycott their first chance at popular political expression in centuries. Voting for the assembly and president of the Palestine Authority was a potent symbolic step towards independence. Expressing support for Mr. Arafat was almost secondary. With a voter turnout of 75 per cent, in spite of threats from both Hamas and Jewish right-wingers, the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza sent a deafening statement to their leaders, Israel and the rest of the world.

The resounding victory of Mr. Arafat and his moderate Fatah faction in the elections is bound to raise hopes of a Palestinian state coming into existence in the near future. But this may be overly optimistic given the thorny issues which remain to be settled before the Israelis consider further expansion of the autonomous areas under Palestinian control.

The first Palestinian elections are nonetheless a piece of a larger jigsaw. Without the other bits the recent elections will be meaningless. Mr. Arafat will also have to display far greater tolerance towards political opposition than he has displayed so far. The Palestinians, unlike other Arabs, have traditionally been secular and democratic people. They are unlikely to accept Mr. Arafat's somewhat paternalistic style of functioning. His massive mandate has presented him with a golden opportunity to lay the foundations for a democratic Palestinian state in a region dominated by monarchs and dictators. Mr. Arafat should know only too well that giving the dissidents a stake in self-government is the best way to ensure that they do not disrupt the advancement of peace. Almost every Palestinian in the autonomous territories, whether for or against Mr. Arafat, has been affected by the wave of resurgent nationalism.

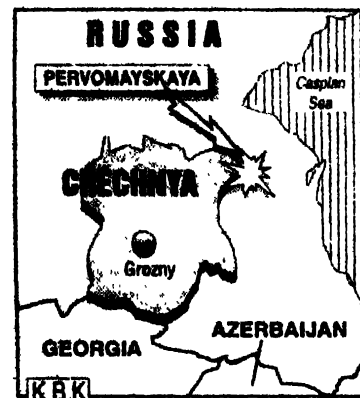
The challenges facing Mr. Arafat are, indeed, formidable. He has to prove very early that the peace process will have a positive impact on the living conditions of the Palestinians hit hard by repeated closures of the borders between West Bank and Israel and by the Israelis replacing the Palestinian labour by Romanian labour. The aid donors have also been insisting on Mr. Arafat creating institutional arrangements for proper accounting of aid receipts and spending. He has to set up the necessary administrative institutional framework for the purpose.

Chechnya Burns Again

The Russians are as stuck in Chechnya as they were 15 years ago in Afghanistan, with the unpleasant difference that it is supposed to be a part of their own territory. The hostility between Chechen fighters and Russian soldiers is probably as intense now as it was in the 1850s. This is a clash of two almost irreconcilable cultures, that of the Slav Russians and that of the mountain Chechens who have never accepted Russian rule.

The fight for independence in Chechnya is over 150 years old. Russia claims it to be its integral part. The mountain-dwelling Chechens have never accepted the rule of Slav Russians. They have not been able to fight the domination of Moscow in an open warfare but have scored some spectacular victories during the guerrilla attacks which have now been refined to the status of a way of life. The abominable development in this never-ending political battle is that the worst sufferers now are the civilians.

The agreement between Russian and Chechen negotiators in August last year calling for cessation of hostilities, exchange of prisoners, gradual disarming of rebels and withdrawal of Russian troops from Chechnya, came unstuck in October when General Yevgeny Podkolzin, commander-in-chief of the Russian airborne troops, was critically injured in a bomb explosion in the Chechen capital of Grozny. Not that the agreement ever had much chance of success for it skirted around the Chechens' primary demand for independence. Even after it was signed, Mr. Dzokhar M. Dudayev, the rebel president then hiding in southern Chechnya, rejected it, dismissed his principal negotiator Mr. Usman Imaev, accusing him of selling out to the Russians.



The Russian President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin last year decided to solve the three-year-old dispute with the rebel government in Chechnya through brute force. The idea was to earn cheap political support through an act that would warm the cockles of an older generation of Russians. Moscow would show it still had muscles to flex and could put the despised Muslim Chechens in their place. There was no doubt as to the outcome. The Russian army crushed the ragtag rebel but only after some humiliating setbacks.

... months of December-January saw a reenactment of that earlier bloody conflict. Chechen terrorists who seized nearly 2,000 hostages in the town of Kizlyar were initially handled with diplomacy. Then Moscow went back on its word and sought to wield a mailed fist. Russian troops stormed the village in Dagestan where Chechen gunmen had been holding over a hundred hostages. On January 18, Russia said that its assault on the village of Pervomayskaya was over and 82 hostages had been freed from Chechen guerrillas.

More than twice shy after being lured into a humiliating agreement with the Chechen rebels once seven months ago, a beleaguered regime in Moscow has seized the opportunity to redeem itself partially and gain some political advantage at home by overpowering the hostage takers in the town of Pervomayskaya in the Caucasus. After the second such drama, this time outside the borders of Chechnya, what is clear is that the rebels, romanticised for some time in the West as freedom fighters and independence-loving mountain warriors, are playing for far greater stakes than looks apparent to outsiders.

Change in Japan

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Tomiichi Murayama, and his Cabinet abruptly resigned on January 5, 1996 and the Japanese lawmakers elected the forceful Liberal leader and Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, as the Prime Minister on January 11, 1996, handing him the task of reviving a slumping economy and wooing disillusioned voters.

The 58-year-old Mr. Hashimoto, Japan's eighth Prime Minister in seven years, bowed deeply at the lawmakers' endorsement, which came by a lopsided vote. As the result was announced, parliamentarians broke into applause.

Plagued with low-support ratings and conflict within his own party, Mr. Murayama did not wish to continue as Prime Minister. He took office as head of a stitched-together coalition in June 1994 and had proved surprisingly durable. Despite days of intensifying rumours of a likely resignation, the timing caught even close associates by surprise.

Mr. Murayama came to power following a period of intense upheaval in Japanese politics. In 1993, voters, angry over corruption, deprived the long-ruling Liberal Democrats of access to power. The political greenhorn, Mr. Morihiro Hosokawa, became Prime Minister, heading Japan's first coalition government. Mr. Hosokawa's government tackled political reform, but he was brought down by a scandal and Mr. Tsutomu Hata took office in April 1994. His government lasted two months and Mr. Murayama took over.

Mr. Hashimoto's election as Prime Minister of Japan reflects the increasing

assertion of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) within the ruling coalition. Moreover, his soaring popularity in the opinion polls suggests people's overwhelming expectations that the new Samurai will refurbish the economy from its present state of "institutional figure". With the recession running into the fourth year and the government's ad hoc measures failing to evoke a suitable response, the power shift has found immense support among the people.

Japan is now under an unusually forceful leader confronted by an equally forceful opposition leader. This makes for an interesting period ahead in the continent. Mr. Hashimoto is considerably younger and has a reputation of being a tough negotiator. Though a member of the traditional LDP machine and as astute a political operator as the earlier veterans, he is in some respects different. Despite the smoothness of the succession, it might be too early to underwrite the durability of the Hashimoto government. Japanese prime ministers have traditionally shown a high rate of turnover and though many Japanese were surprised by the suddenness of the announcement, this one was yet another in the periodic prime ministerial changes in the country.

Increase in World Population

The world's population grew in 1995 by 100 million people, to 5.75 billion, the largest increase ever, the head of a Washington population research organisation reported on December 27, 1995. And disturbingly, Mr. Werner Fornos of the Population Institute said, 90 per cent of the growth is in poor countries, "already terribly torn by civil strife and social unrest and where all too many people live in brutal poverty."

Mr. Fornos, giving the institute's 1995 *World Population Overview*, said that effective birth control policies and practices could stabilise world population by 2015 at about eight billion. But unless family planning is actively promoted, he said, there could be an increase to as many as 14 billion people.

"Some three billion young people will be entering their reproductive years in this coming generation," Mr. Fornos said. "How well these young people are able to implement the awesome responsibility of parenting will make the difference between our setting course for an environmental Armageddon in the 21st century or a better quality of life."

The Population Institute is a private research group and Mr. Fornos emphasised it receives no U.S. government money. Its funding comes from the United Nations, foundations and individuals.

To illustrate the difference between population growth in wealthy and poor countries, Mr. Fornos compared conditions of Iowa in the United States and the South

Asian country Bangladesh, which have about the same area.

At the present growth rates, Iowa will need a century to double its population of less than three million. But Mr. Fornos estimated that Bangladesh will double its 128 million people in less than 10 years. Around the globe, he said, the people of 80 countries are reproducing at a rate of double their population within those same 30 years or less. Of those, 43 are in Africa.

Rise in Average Human's Income

The World Bank estimates that the average human's share of the world's income was \$4,600 in 1994, about \$45 higher than the year before and the first increase after three years' decline. The worldwide figure embraces every living person from computer software tycoon, Mr. Bill Gates, whose estimate net worth was \$13 billion, to a peasant family's newborn in Ethiopia, where incomes have declined every year since 1985 and averaged \$130 in 1994.

The estimate appears in the *World Bank Atlas 1996*, a booklet of figures and financial computations that gives an overview of the state of the world in dollar figures. Bank experts compute average incomes by totalling the value of everything produced in 159 countries, then dividing each country's total by the country's population. They call the result gross national production per capita, which is generally used as the measure of average income. The world income figure combines the 159 results.

The figure does not give actual income in most cases. An Ethiopian earning \$4,600 in a year would rank among the country's wealthy few. Instead, the average income figured every year gives economists a guidepost to measure a country's progress or lack of it.

Figures in the new list range from the \$130 of an Ethiopian to the \$39,850 of the affluent Luxembourg. The average for that little country nestled among Belgium, France and Germany is skewed by high incomes of companies registered there to take advantage of Luxembourg's liberal tax laws. Luxembourg has only about 400,000 residents and most stock in the tax-sheltered companies is owned elsewhere.

Absentee owners of bank accounts figure in the number of Switzerland, which has an average income of \$37,180. The average Japanese follows with \$34,630. Denmark's \$28,110 and Norway's \$26,480 put the average U.S. resident in sixth place, \$25,860.

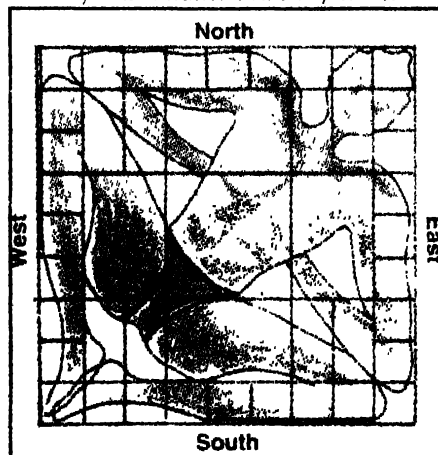
Data indicate that average income declined in 68 countries over 10 years, especially in Africa and the former Soviet Union. The fastest growth since 1985 was seen in Thailand, although its average remained only \$2,210 in 1994 compared with \$830 in 1985.

World Press—Important Topics

Back to the Vaastu Shastra

The superficial 'modern' man might dismiss it as hodge-podge or a funny tale moulded in the crucible of superstition, but when the high-bred executives of corporates see the irrefutable logic in the ancient texts like the *vaastu shastra*, the sceptical lot become wary before they pass on unsavoury comments about the ancient wisdom of India. Even today, while the plans of architects are approved, many traditional families seldom defy the guidelines of the Indian geomancy. Against the backdrop of the corporate elite going into the Vedic Age as to how to plan their housing, **FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW** (January 18, 1996), published from Hong Kong, makes a candid analysis of what the ancient treatise is all about.

"Had you entered the Calcutta offices of Om Dhanuka a few months ago, you would have seen the leading sugar industrialist and former president of Indian Sugar Mills Association sitting at his elegant mahogany table facing the door. When you enter the same room today, you find Dhanuka's chair and desk turned a full 90 degrees to the left: the executive wants to face east.



"Dhanuka made the move on the advice of a professional vaastu shastra consultant, an Indian version of a geomancer. The consultant also recommended other changes in the room: a flower vase here, a bright light there, and a stone statuette in a corner. The modifications have done him good, Dhanuka says. Once-stagnant sales are picking up—and he feels more at peace with himself.

"This corporate leader isn't wacky, either. In fact, many other Indian chief executives are following Dhanuka's suit. Vaastu shastra—India's equivalent of China's feng shui—has become a hot trend. ...

... There is an art rooted in science, they say, derived from ancient Indian texts dating back to the Vedas, the most sacred Hindu scriptures. They say the four directions—north, east, south and west—and the four angles between them are each presided over by a deity. They include Kuber,



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lord of wealth, in the north; Eesha, the supreme being, in the northeast; Indra, head of the heaven's inmates, in the east; Nairith, the demon, in the southwest; and Agni, lord of fire, in the southeast."

Kabul Under Siege

Under siege for over four years over 25,000 of the one million citizens of Kabul, the Capital of Afghanistan, have perished in the protracted civil war, which, if unchecked, could result in Afghanistan, in the words of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, bleeding to death. Pakistan-backed Taliban militia has been indulging in insidious tactics to terrorise and kill innocent civilians in a subtle bid to browbeat the government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani into submission. More than ever before, Afghanistan and its people need the backing of the UN to cry a halt to the endless warfare.

In its leader published in **ASIaweek** (January 19, 1996), published from Hong Kong, the weekly cautions Pakistan that it



will be better to stop supporting the Taliban outfit.

"...President Rabbani needs the full support of U.N. The world body should back his government decisively, supplying the political recognition that will earn it international credibility and—by extension—increase influence over the provinces. At the same time the U.N. must work hard at selling its peace plan to neighboring nations, so they will rein in their proxies in Afghanistan.

"This will be hard for Pakistan to swallow Islamabad's dislike of the Kabul government is palpable. It is also damaging to Pakistan's own interests. Islamabad wants the Afghans as partner in an Islamic bloc against its old nemesis India. But President Rabbani is not interested in its efforts to unseat his regime, Pakistan has pushed it, little by little, into seeking support from Delhi. If this continues, Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto will face a strategic nightmare of her own making: an ally of India along her country's exposed western flank.

"Pakistan, like the U.N., should wake up to the reality of what is happening in Kabul. In particular, it should disabuse itself of the dangerous notion that the Afghan government is in the pocket of the Indians. Mr Rabbani and Mr. Massoud are too prickly and independent for that. Once Ms. Bhutto recognizes this, she might discover she has a pragmatic neighbor—one that can provide Pakistan with access to strategic trade routes into Central Asia."

Global Warming is Already In

It is no doomsday fiction. The cataclysmic changes in global climate patterns indicate that mankind is in deep trouble with alarming alternations of floods and drought round the corner year after year. NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York warns, through the capricious nature of world climate, to turn our thoughts to the warming of the climate.

NEWSWEEK, published from New York in its issue dated January 22, 1996, enumerates the revelations of James E. Hansen

the director of the space institute:

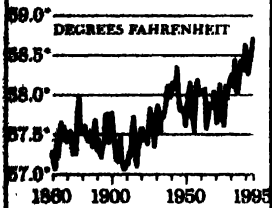
"...As you get more global warming, you should see an increase in the extremes of the hydrologic cycle—droughts and flood precipitation.

"...In 1981 this was the man (James E. Hansen) who won the scientific consensus that the planet was getting cooler. He argued that to the contrary, the globe had warmed.

degrees Fahrenheit in the last century—because industrial gases were trapping heat in the atmosphere. He was right, it turns out, and “that was the first thing that got us in trouble,” he says with a faint smile. In the spring of 1990 he met a colleague that at least one year from 1990 to 1992 would be the warmest on record. ...Then he nailed his prediction that the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines would put a lid on the warming trend until the 20 megatons of heat-reflecting volcanic dust had settled. And four days after 1995 was history, Hansen announced that it had been the hottest year ever, an average 59.7 degrees. ...

Getting Warmer

The average surface temperature of the earth has risen more than 1.5 degrees in the last 135 years.



SOURCE: CLIMATIC RESEARCH UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

tion that sustain fish; Northern Europe bailed out from under spring floods. “The more rapidly we force changes in the (climate) system,” says Stephen Schneider of Stanford University, “the more likely it is to exhibit inscrutable behavior.”

Bangalore: The Perils of Growing Too Fast

May be it is a price every city has to pay when growth becomes too fast, with a stagnant infrastructure that can neither support a burgeoning population nor the excessive demands that prosperity brings in its wake. It is the bane of India's every city, and the intolerable civic woes have come too early for a city riding on the crest of such sobriquets as ‘garden city’, ‘Pensioners’ paradise’ ...

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (January 18, 1996), published from Hong Kong, probes the state of affairs of Bangalore—the fall from grace of India's industrial hub.

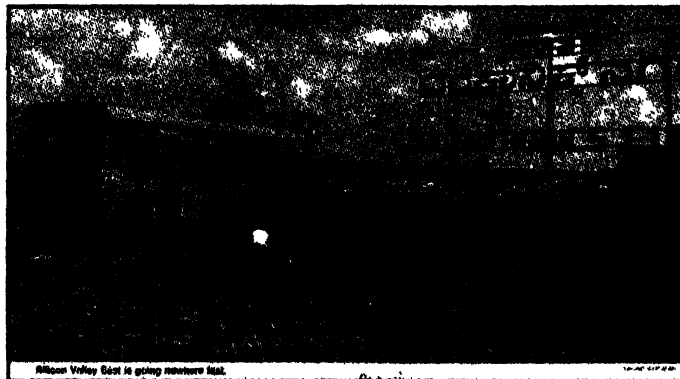
“Bangalore is in a shambles,” he (T.C. Chauhan, Managing Director, BPL Refrigeration) says, in an assessment that's echoed throughout the city. “There's a perpetual power crisis, the roads are congested and falling apart, there's very little water. The city is collapsing under its own weight.”

“That's an astonishing turnaround for a city that barely five years ago was India's most powerful magnet for business. Today, although only a few companies are actually moving out, several have stopped expanding their local factories and are looking elsewhere. Says N. Akshman Rau, a former city administrator: “The brawl has become unmanageable—to the point that any further growth would be fatal.”

“Bangaloreans wonder how so much could have gone wrong so fast. Two decades ago, Bangalore was a pensioner's paradise, a sleepy town that hadn't quite outgrown its past as an army

cantonment during British rule. Only 10 years ago, it was India's “Garden City,” with sprawling, wooded parks downtown.

“...In the 1990s, economic reforms brought more companies—and with them the trappings that confirmed Bangalore's reputation as a beacon of modern India: cosmopolitan stores, shopping malls and an unrivalled pub culture. Today, though, the city is better known for what it doesn't have. Water supplies are chronically inadequate, pedestrians are regularly knocked off roads choked with cars and scooters and companies must rely on their own generators for electricity.



“These woes afflict all of India's major cities but they are more acute in Bangalore because it has grown faster. The city now has nearly 5 million people, up from 2.9 million in 1981. The boom has overwhelmed city planners. Apart from some half-hearted attempts to develop new suburbs many of which filled to the brim before adequate civic amenities could be provided—little has been done to accommodate the crush of people and businesses. Slums that sprang up to house migrant construction workers have become permanent. Says Pradeep Kar, chairman of Microland, a computer company: “Bangalore grew too fast, and the government failed to ensure that basic infrastructure kept pace.”

Who Will be the Next President of Russia?

It is anybody's guess. Boris Yeltsin? Gennady Zyuganov? Vladimir Zhirinovskiy? Or none of them? Just as few could have predicted the relatively better performance of the communists a few months ago, none can foresee the events to come. Will Boris Yeltsin, in between his bouts of illness, be able to retain Russia's top office? How does he appraise his own prospects? In its January



Russian roulette: Recent Communists gains could put Yeltsin against Zyuganov for the presidency.

8, 1996 issue, **NEWSWEEK**, published from New York, gives the Yeltsin version, as conjured by its correspondent:

“...And as for the Russian people: if some of them aren't happy with the turmoil of the present situation, many more aren't crazy enough to turn the clock back 75 years. A lot of them still remember the long lines for milk and scraps of sausage. They haven't forgotten the midnight knock at the door that signaled the disappearance of a loved one for ever. And how many could give up their new freedoms—the right to travel, to set up real businesses, to make a new start?

“Besides, people would rather have the devil they already know. They may not like me (Boris Yeltsin). But once they get into the voting booth they'll think. “This guy Yeltsin has taken us on a bumpy ride, but at least I know more or less where things are headed now.” I can also peel off layers of my unpopularity in the months before the election. A good, visible anti-cor-

ruption campaign should keep some complainers quiet. I can always blame my cabinet for doing a bad job. If the complaints grow louder that privatization is only a disguise for the looting of the economy. I can easily dump the deputy prime minister who launched the program; everybody loves to hate him anyway. And if that damnable mess in Chechnya gets worse, out goes my defence minister!”

In the same vein, Zyuganov also hopes that the Russians, weary of reforms that have gone awry, would settle for a communist leader like him:

“...The Russian people know better. I (Gennady Zyuganov) understand their fears and frustrations—and I can exploit them better than anyone. I tell them how all this democracy has led to crime and chaos, and they don't need much convincing on that score. What people remember and long for is stability, predictability. They want to hear that we'll make the streets safe at night again.

“I can deliver, after a fashion, anyway. I now have a voice in Parliament—not strong enough, perhaps, to overturn a presidential veto, but loud enough to arouse the people. We'll call for lower prices, for protecting local industries and raising wages and pensions. If Yeltsin goes along with

some of our initiatives, we'll get the credit. If he vetoes them, he'll simply hand us made-to-order campaign issues that we can use against him. “Look,” we'll be able to say, “this is the president who is responsible for the high price of bread.”

“...Let Yeltsin try to scare people with his anti-Communist diatribes. It didn't work in this last election, and it won't work in June. These are the words of a desperate man, a sick

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Two months to recover from the latest coronary—even if he makes it through the runoff in the June election, most people don't think he can survive another term. I may not be the most exciting personality in Russia, but I'm healthy, energetic. Next to me, Yeltsin will look as doddering as Brezhnev. Meanwhile, I'll be assuring voters I have a plan to ease the pain and restore us to greatness. The future is ours, comrades."

Tissue Culture for the Humans

Prolonged suffering has been the fate of many burn victims. All along, doctors have depended upon the healthy tissues of the patient, plastic implants, the skin of a cadaver or donated transplants to repair the injuries damaged by severe burns. All these treatments may not yield satisfactory results. A breakthrough made by a small biotechnology firm in the U.S.A. in culturing human tissues artificially is likely to mark a milestone in grafting in the case of victims of severe burns.



In the January 6, 1996 issue, **THE ECONOMIST**, published from London, provides glimpses of the amazing discovery

"If Advanced Tissue Sciences (ATS), a small biotechnology firm based in La Jolla, California, has its way, smothering burn victims with a cadaver's skin will soon be a thing of the past. For ATS is a hopeful practitioner of a new technology—that of growing human tissues, or reasonable approximations to them, artificially

"The tissue ATS specialises in is skin. The source of its raw material is not the dead but the newly living. It has worked out how to disaggregate the cells from a single penile foreskin (obtained from the circumcision of a newborn), sort out cells known as fibroblasts, and grow them into sheets.

"Fibroblasts have two useful properties. First, they do not produce the proteins that immune systems use to recognise foreignness, so they are less susceptible to rejection. This, in turn, means that the healing process is not so aggressive, and produces little scar tissue. Second, they are unspecialised, and are therefore easily coaxed into dividing, and thus multiplying. The cells from a single foreskin can be made to yield 25,000 square metres (about a quarter of a million square feet) of artificial skin by persuading them to colonise a mesh-like sheet that acts as the skeleton for the new structure."

Purulia Raises a Hornet's Nest

Few outside West Bengal have heard of Purulia until the clandestine operation of 'foreign' planes dropping a large cache of weapons in the remote place was discovered. Even as the locals were watching low-flying aircraft drop several parachute loads into forests, the nation wondered as to how such huge quantities of rifles, grenades and ammunition—enough for an insurgency, could be unloaded with such impunity violating India's airspace. While the accusing finger was pointed at both Pakistan and Bangladesh for reaching arms to insurgents in the North-East, Anand Margis or Naxalites, the basic question remained how foolproof was India's air security. Commented **ASIaweek** (January 12, 1996):

"A former fighter pilot, Satish Kumar Sareen is used to catching a lot of flak. But his skills were severely tested last week, when he met reporters for the first time in his new capacity as

Air Force chief. The military has been under fire since a Russian-made cargo plane dropped a large cache of weapons into the volatile Purulia district in West Bengal state. Sareen kept his cool and deflected the blame onto civilian authorities, who allowed the plane into Indian airspace. But the incident has clearly embarrassed the defence establishment and raised some unsettling questions about how this could have happened—and whether it can happen again."

Learning from Singapore

Who on earth would believe that a Western country like Britain has to learn from an Eastern country like Singapore the art of governance—at least in certain fields? The miracle wrought by Lee Kuan Yew—hailed variously as "senior minister", "supernumerary consultant", "Asia's Moses", "the Thomas Jefferson of the Pacific rim", etc.—is creating waves in the entire West. One of the latest to be carried away by the runaway success of this new "developed" country of Asia (so classified recently by OECD) has been Mr. Tony Blair, the leader of Britain's Labour Party. **THE ECONOMIST** (January 13, 1996) traces the trail of glory left by Lee Kuan Yew and the present Prime Minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong:

"...After enjoying economic growth of 8.5% a year since gaining independence from Britain in 1959, the average income of Singaporeans is now \$24,000, higher than that of the British. The government is so well off that on January 3rd it was able to reveal plans to spend more than \$9 billion on improvements to the island's already state-of-the-art transport system.

"Singapore's praises, and those of its founding father, Lee Kuan Yew, are being widely sung. Now designated "senior minister" (a post he describes as that of "supernumerary consultant"

to the government), Mr. Lee was named "man of 1995" by a Chinese-language regional newspaper magazine, *Yazhou Shoukan*. It praised his "hardline stance and criticism of western values".



"The eulogies are not only from Asians. Western studies of the region have also been effusive. Sterling Seagrave, a journalist, recently described the former prime minister as "the Thomas Jefferson of the Pacific rim". "Asia Rising", a book by Jim Rogers, an investment banker and former Economist journalist, calls Mr. Lee "probably the most lucid and powerful intellect of any English-speaking leader of the second half of the century", and "Asia's Moses".

"The latest western leader to come in search of lessons from Singapore is Tony Blair, the leader of the opposition in Britain. But Mr Blair seemed less interested in a quick geostrategic fix from Mr Lee than in what he describes as Mr Lee's "notion of ensuring you produce economic prosperity but do so in a society...encompassing all its citizens." In particular, his Labour Party was interested in Singapore's Central Provident Fund for pensions."

Genes for "Novelty Seekers"

All along, genetics has been associated with traits like aggression, shyness, alcoholism and the like. Genes also could make people 'exploratory', making them do things extraordinary. If all the extraordinary things in life could be the handiwork of the individual's biology, what about the primacy of social forces? In its January 15, 1996 issue, **NEWSWEEK** comments about the novelty-seeking gene:

"...The novelty-seeking gene, not surprisingly, acts in the brain. Two groups—one led by Dean Hamer of the National Cancer Institute and the other by Richard Ebstein of Sarah Herzog Memorial Hospital in Jerusalem—report that people with a long form of a certain gene score higher on a scale of novelty-seeking than do people with a short form. (Novelty-seeking was assessed by asking 124 volunteers in Israel, and 315 in America, whether, for instance, they "have sometimes done things just for kicks or thrills.") The gene, the teams explain in the journal *Nature Genetics*, holds instructions for building receptors in the brain. The receptors stud the surface of neurons like docking ports stud a futuristic space station, and attract a brain chemical called dopamine, long known to trigger an urge to seek new experiences. The theory, then, is that a longer gene makes a longer receptor; a longer receptor somehow affects dopamine's



Along Tom, dude: Do any surfers owe their bent for new skills to their DNA?

influence on the brain, making the owner of the brain want to, well, bungee-jump. But this receptor accounts for only 10 percent of the genetic difference in people's yen for roller coasters, admits Hamer. And genes of any sort, estimates psychiatrist C. Robert Cloninger of Washington University, account for less than half the difference in people's desire for novelty."

For a More Confident and Open Japan

What will be the shape of things to come in Japan with the exit of Mr. Tomiichi Murayama and the advent of Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto as the new Prime Minister? An alumnus of Tokyo's Keio University, the 58-year old Samurai is said to be a tough guy who stood up to Washington last year in the car negotiation, keen to forge closer relations with Asian neighbours. He started as an LDP (Liberal Democratic Party) legislator at the age of 26 and rose steadily through the ranks to the position of the President of the Party. A politician to watch, Mr. Hashimoto is bent on giving Japan a greater say in world affairs.

In the January 19, 1996 issue, *ASIaweek*, published from Hong Kong, gives a candid profile of the new Japanese Prime Minister:

"A famous photo of Hashimoto Ryutaro shows him parrying a blow from a kendo sword by Mickey Kantor, his American sparring partner during tough car talks last year. Both are smiling at the p.r. stunt. Yet there is a steely gleam in Hashimoto's eye and a pronounced firmness as he grips the tip of the bamboo weapon. One is prompted to ask: If really tested, what might he be capable of?

"Japanese themselves may soon be asking that question. Hashimoto's colleagues in the Liberal Democratic Party are counting on him to refurbish its tarnished image among voters. For the LDP chief is a rarity in Japanese politics: he is assertive and colourful. Party stalwarts hope such qualities will appeal to a public wanting strong leadership after another year of economic malaise and political wavering. Hashimoto's personal style will be an asset. With his sleek

cigarette holder, gelled hair and sideburns, he is something of a sex symbol to older women voters. His charisma has made him a star performer before TV cameras, where Japan's political battles are increasingly fought.

"Hashimoto has been likened to a samurai for his imperious manner. The comparison holds true in his kendo, say jousting partners. When he lands a stroke, it hurts. He has twice headed unsuccessful bids to scale Mount

Everest. And Hashimoto's temper can flare: he has publicly upbraided subordinates.

"As finance minister in 1991, Hashimoto acted decisively in agreeing to U.S. requests for a \$9-billion contribution toward the Gulf War. But as prime minister, he may give Washington a harder time. Though he favours strong bilateral security ties, Hashimoto wants his country to

RESUME

AGE 58

WORK EXPERIENCE

- President of Liberal Democratic Party
- International trade and industry minister
- Finance minister
- Member of the Diet since 1962

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Privatized the debt-ridden Japan National Railways
- Signed up to America's Mr. Ford-Kantor during tough auto trade talks

STRENGTHS

- Has broad popular support, especially among conservative voters
- Heads Japan's largest party
- Is telegraphic
- Is seen as a powerful defender of national interests

WEAKNESSES

- Is seen as a hardish negotiator
- Has a temper and short fuse
- Failed to cultivate younger politicians
- Involved in numerous scandals

RELIGION

- Buddhism

PASTIMES

- Kendo, mountain climbing, photography, chain-smoking

have a bigger global role and a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. The Japanese, he wrote in his 1993 book, *Vision of Japan*, "have no intention of shaking the Japan-U.S. axis. But if America acts as if it has forgotten it is a Pacific nation, Japan will have no choice but to review our relationship." Though last year's cars deal papered over key differences, Hashimoto salvaged Japanese pride after years of capitulation to U.S. demands. "He's a tough negotiator not in the mold of the deferential, consensus-seeking Japanese premiers of the past," says Kantor.

"Others disagree with that assessment. To

them, Hashimoto is less a reformer than an LDP traditionalist. He was a protégé of former PM Tanaka Kakuei, the backroom supremo behind many questionable fund-raising practices. LDP insiders consider Hashimoto a consensus-builder whom they can rely on to promote the party's policies over his own. He has headed key ministries—finance, trade, transportation and health and welfare. His experience has given him a sound understanding of policy matters. But it has also aligned him, in the public's eyes, with the very bureaucrats who so often strangle policy initiatives in red tape."

ASEAN and the Nuclear-Free Zone

Under the looming shadow of mutual suspicions, the member countries of ASEAN, together with special invitees—Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos—met in Bangkok last December to discuss trade, closer economic ties amongst themselves and with China. ASEAN was also nettled by the independent initiatives by certain members without consulting the trade bloc, and there has been division among the members in regard to the approach towards China and Japan.

According to *FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW* (December 28, 1995), published from Hong Kong, the very decision to invite India to attend ASBA meetings as a full-dialogue member was made as "an economic counter-balance China."

Whatever could be the friction underneath, the ASEAN meet took unanimous decision about the South East Asia Nuclear Free-Zone. Says it weekly:

"...One substantial outcome of the meet was the signing by leaders of all 10 countries the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty. This had long been in the pipeline, though according to Asean officials there were last-minute objections from the Philippines, which has a security treaty with U.S.

"A clause inserted in the treaty eased Philippine concerns, but the U.S. nonetheless said it was unable to sign the accompanying protocol. China, which is concerned about the implications of the treaty for its claims the South China Sea, also made its objection known. Both countries are worried about the fact that the treaty covers not only the Southeast Asian countries but also the 200-mile exclusive zones and continental shelves—meaning much of the South China Sea.

"It would be of course much more important if all the nuclear countries sign along the dotted line," admits Alatas (Foreign Minister of Indonesia). Nonetheless, all Southeast Asian countries did sign, making it the first new Asean treaty since 1976. "The treaty helps us regain our confidence in terms of our cohesiveness," comments a senior Indonesian diplomat."

Remember Names

"The sweetest music this side of heaven is the sound of your own name," says a top-class sales expert. It is true that the sweetest sound in any language is one's own name. People like you and respond to you favourably when you remember their names, pronounce them correctly and spell them rightly. They are proud of the degrees they have earned and honours they have obtained. Therefore, they appreciate it very much when you address them in person in the proper manner as Doctor, Professor, Panditji and so forth and make it a point to add the complete decorations when you address them in writing.

You know very well how people go out of the way to perpetuate their family names. There are millions of endowments, memorials, trusts, charitable foundations, educational institutions, etc., all over the world so that posterity may preserve the names of its founders. People adopt others' children as their own, so that their family names may not become extinct. Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal so that future generations may remember him and his beloved for ever. Therefore, the easiest and quickest way to reach one's heart is to remember his name, his date of birth, his marriage anniversary, his lucky number and so on. People appreciate it very much when you send them a greeting card on their birthdays and wedding anniversary days. They cannot but like you as you have taken the trouble to remember their birthdays.

Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire businessman, successfully made use of this universal need on the part of human beings to hear, see and read their names everywhere. When he wanted to sell steel to the Pennsylvania Railroad, he named his steel mill in Pittsburgh as "Edgar Thomson Steel Works" after the name of J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of course, Edgar Thomson was a human being like you and me and he had to patronise a steel mill that bore his name. Andrew Carnegie adopted the same technique when he wanted a merger of two rival and competing business organisations. He named the new firm emerging after the merger after the name of his rival George Pullman and the new combine was named as "Pullman Palace Car Company". It ended the cutthroat competition, and Carnegie earned millions by his near monopoly business with Union Pacific Railroad.

If you, therefore, want to be an effective leader and if you desire to influence and motivate people to your way of thinking, you have to cultivate the art of remembering names, faces and dates very well. You will

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

find the loyalty of your men increasing tenfold towards you when you are able to remember not only their names but also the names of their daughters and sons.

In the same way, when you forget names, you will be asking for trouble. 'Forgotten' is the most cruel and annoying word when somebody who fails to recall your name says it. It is an insult to the other person when you forget his name. It implies you care two hoots for him. In fact, he is not wrong in thinking in that fashion. You will never forget the name in which you have some deep or profound interest. You never forget the name of your sweetheart. You remember the name of the person who got the better of you in any field or contest, throughout your life. You find it just impossible to forget the name of the person who owes you something, whether in cash or in kind. Therefore, remembering names is related to your interest. And to motivate and lead people, you have to be genuinely interested in them.

It is not difficult to remember names and faces, once you learn the art and cultivate the habit. First, when you hear the new name and get to know the person whom it belongs to, repeat it at least three times. Find out some opportunity to use it in the course of your conversation. Next, relate the name to the facial features or other characteristics of the individual. Get the right spelling, native place, business interests and hobbies of the person and associate the name in your mind with these characteristics. Ask the individual whether he believes in astrology or in lucky numbers and indirectly ascertain his date of birth. Now associate this detail also with the name. If possible, obtain the full versions of the initials or christian names. The steps involved impress the name in your mind by repetition. Help its retention by full association. And finally reduce it to writing at the earliest possible opportunity.

Maintain an alphabetical index diary for names and people and record the details. Whenever you visit a new town or city, check your diary and refresh your mind in regard to these names and people. Very soon you will find that you command the personal acquaintance and friendship of hundreds of thousands of people. Why not make the start now. Write down the names of all the people you know. Also add all the details that you could associate with them.

It will be a real discovery for you to see how many good and close friends have faded away from your mind. Unless you make systematic, sincere and scientific efforts, you will not be able to count on the support and following of many people. Names, therefore, act as magic and tonic to motivate and influence people. A leader to be successful must master this very important art.

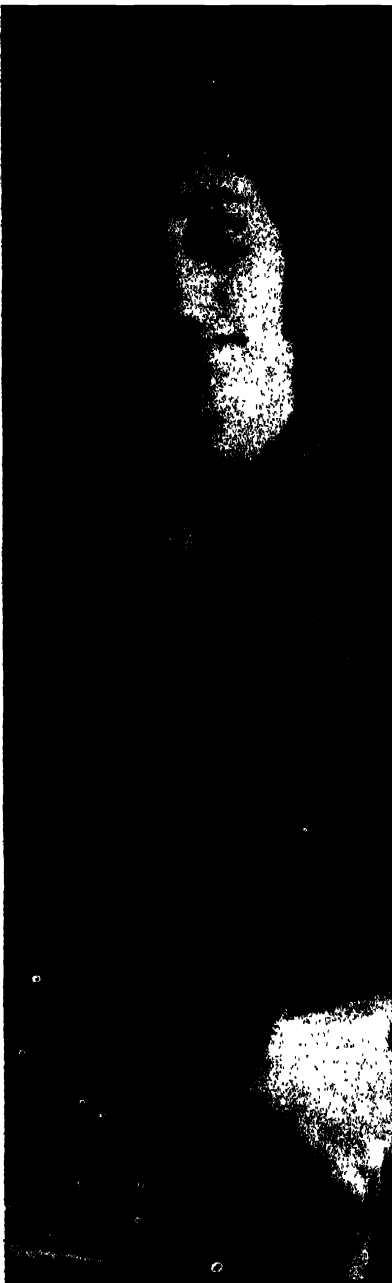
Genuine courtesy means that you have consideration for the other fellow's interests—his wants, desires, likes, dislikes, feelings and opinions. It means that we must do unto others as we would have them do unto us. True politeness consists in treating others just as you wish to be treated yourself.

A smile and a hearty "thank you" warm us up faster than a thousand other things. "Thank you" makes people like you, it makes friends, it builds business, it brings happiness, it makes you feel like an emperor. It will never make a single enemy. Whenever the door boy, the taxi driver, the porter says "thank you", you invariably dig deeper into your pocket for an extra coin and tip them a little extra in grand style. Whenever your car mechanic, tailor, laundry man, milkman, plumber or grocer takes a minute to say "thank you", you go around asking people to trade with him. Saying "thank you" to the boss, saying "thank you" to your colleagues and assistants, for even the smallest favour or request or consideration, gets many problems solved faster than otherwise.

You get more wordly goods, more friends, and more happiness in life when you thank people for their smallest favours. Thanking your neighbours, thanking your family members, thanking your friends in the club, thanking the bystanders at the bus stop—all make them feel better and you, too, since it works both ways. When you say "thank you", look the other person straight in the eye since eyes and faces can express "thank you" as effectively as the words themselves. A "thank you" not backed up by a cheerful smile is only half a "thank you". A cheerful "thank you" touches the heart and spirit of the people. You can try out these "thank you's" right from this moment:

1. "Thank you" to anyone—friends or strangers, young or old—for doing anything, small or big for you. It endears you to them.
2. "Thank you" to the young ones for doing anything. It develops the habit early in them.
3. "Thank you" to your wife, son or daughter or servant who brings the morning cup of tea or coffee to you.
4. "Thank you" to the newsboy who brings the morning paper to you.
5. "Thank you" to the wife who reminds

(Continued on page 90)



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Science & Technology

Mathematical Eyes of Locust

Locust and probably other creatures use complex mathematics in their eyes and brains to sense that an approaching object is getting too close and that it is time to get out of the way, scientists say. The findings might someday be used to build an artificial human retina that would send signals to help blind people avoid bumping into things, said Mr. Gilles Laurent, Assistant Professor of Neuroscience at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California.

Such technology is probably a decade off, he said. Mr. Laurent is part of a team of scientists who found a mathematical function that explains how a locust's brain processes the size and speed of a potential threat. Their study has appeared in an issue of the journal *Science*.

"Detecting predators or detecting danger is a very general problem in nature and it concerns all animals, including us when we cross the street," Mr. Laurent said. "The problem is to first recognise that an object is approaching and the second is to react before it actually collides."

Mr. Laurent said the retina at the back of the eye provides three pieces of critical information about an approaching object: the size of the image, the speed at which its edges are widening and how much the image is speeding up. To find out what makes the locust act before the moment of collision, scientists put the 2-inch insect in front of a computer screen covered one of its eyes and projected images that simulated an approaching object. The scientists recorded via an electrode how one single neuron, or brain cell, pulses in response to the visual stimulus.

Scientists found mathematical quantity that peaks before the moment of collision and apparently triggers a warning to get out of the way, Mr. Laurent said. "However, if the approach of the object is too fast, he said, the action time is not long enough and the animals get hit." That is why predators can survive.

Wind Energy

Wind energy seems to be the first among renewable energy resources to become an economically viable source of power generation. Conventional energy sources are just losing the battle against the wind as technological improvements bring the cost of wind power to a low ebb. Wind energy is one of the cleanest environmental options, so it does not lead to air pollution, global warming and ozone depletion. No hazardous waste is created and big dam-like structures are not required to produce wind electricity.

Over the last few years, several such wind energy farms have sprung up in the coastal

areas of the country. India today boasts of more than 180 MW of wind farm capacity. These farms supply power to the main electricity grid.

These massive windmill-type wind electric generators are not just rotating blades but a product of years of research and development. Wind energy is the fastest growing area of all the renewable energy resources. Technological improvements of equipment over the last 15 years or so have steadily brought down the cost of production of electricity by wind energy.

A mere one per cent of the world's wind resources could meet the entire energy needs of the world. In India, at least 20,000 MW of power could be economically generated using wind energy. Given the present technology, wind speeds averaging 20 kmph can be economically harnessed.

Generating Electricity from Moving Vehicles

A new device has been invented by a student of Vellore Engineering College to generate electricity by harnessing the mechanical energy got from the continuous movement of vehicles on busy highways.

Mr. K. Raghunandan, a final year student of B.E. (Electronics and Communications Engineering) has made a prototype device, which he says, could be embedded at frequent intervals on roads. The device comprises a long cylindrical plastic tube with two springs suspended on either sides, and an electrical coil suspended at the centre. This device when converted into a real situation device would look like a speed breaker. When a vehicle passes over the top plate of this device, it sinks to the road level as it is held by the springs.

At the same time, the coil generates electricity (based on Faraday's laws). Because of the frequency of the large number of vehicles moving on highways, there will be sufficient amount of electricity which, according to Mr. Raghunandan, could be used for energising street lights or traffic signals.

Plants That Grow Steel Fibres

Scientists at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, have brought one step closer to reality the prospect of genetically engineered plants growing strong-as-steel fibres for a variety of uses. They did this by determining part of the molecular structure of one of nature's most remarkable materials—the dragline silk of the golden orb-weaving spider.

Spider silk, particularly the dragline silk that the golden orb-weaving spider produces first to support the rest of its web, has the tensile strength of steel fibre of the same diameter, yet it can stretch and rebound from

at least 10 times its original length. That is better performance than any metal or synthetic fibre.

The mechanical properties of dragline silk are thought to depend, in part, on the processing that the fluid polymer undergoes and the Cornell team of experts expects to find clues to understanding the process in the spider's abdomen. Silk polymer, once it leaves the gland where it is produced, must travel through a convoluted duct. The duct is five times longer than the distance from the internal gland to the spider's spinneret, the organ that releases the silk. During the journey through the duct, the silk molecules align themselves becoming organised and partially crystalline. This process continues until what emerges is an oriented, solid fibre—the dragline silk.

Stomach Acidic Juice

Stomach is a unique organ. It can digest anything. The highly acidic gastric juice produced by it is strong enough to dissolve iron nails. But it is still not fully understood why the stomach does not eat itself and why the juice does not corrode the inner walls of the stomach.

For quite some time it was believed that the stomach does not destroy itself because of a protective film of mucus that prevents the hydrochloric acid from seeping back into the gastric glands that line the stomach's inner walls. The theory had it that the mucus-secreting cells play the key role in protecting the stomach from its own acid.

The gastric glands secrete the acid juice under high pressure. Once the juice is above the mucus lining, it cannot seep back into the gastric glands or the surface below the mucus lining, thus protecting the stomach. Even if a few drops of acid get beneath the mucus, they are neutralised by a layer of bicarbonate ions. The stomach wall is made of thousands of millimetres-long tube-shaped glands. The glands' mouths open into the stomach.

On the inside of the tube are located cells that secrete mucus as well as acid. But the cells which produce mucus are found near the opening of the glands while the gastric cells lie half down the tube. Scientists working on the question as to how the gastric cells protect themselves when there is no mucus or bicarbonate lining the gastric cells and what prevents their self-destruction, have come up with some new explanation after research. They took the tubular gastric glands from the stomach of a rabbit and put them in a solution containing a fluorescent dye. They added weak hydrochloric acid to the solution. In no time, the acidity-level of the cells increased. The acidic solution diffused into the cells from the side which is not exposed to the stomach. The flow of the acid could be seen due to the presence of the dye. □

India Today

Special
Feature

1. Current Affairs HOME AFFAIRS

Intrusion in Indian Air Space

After infiltration by land and sea, it was now the turn of intrusion by air. The episode involving the interception of an AN-26 aircraft with a six-member foreign crew on board turned truly bizarre. The country's civil aviation security was completely breached by the aircraft of foreign origin with non-Indian crew which filed one flight plan and wandered off at will all over the country, dropping arms with impunity, until two Indian Air Force fighters forced it down at Bombay. The co-pilot of the aircraft escaped while being escorted by an unarmed official of the International Airports Authority of India at Bombay which reflected the utter lack of sense of gravity of the airport security authorities as also affirmed the sinister designs of the desperadoes.

A second AN-26 aircraft was force-landed at New Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport three days after the first in Bombay's Sahar Airport. The aircraft brought down at New Delhi had also taken off at Karachi like the earlier one.

The Russian crew of the second aircraft was reported to have revealed that the consignments of arms were air-dropped in the Purulia countryside in West Bengal. Sophisticated weapons, ammunition and night-vision devices were also seized in Bombay from the belly of the unpounded aircraft which had air-dropped arms in three villages in Purulia district.

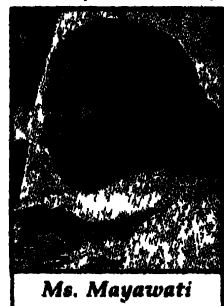
The cache of weapons—AK-47 and AK-56 rifles, rocket launchers, 9 mm pistols, anti-tank grenades, grenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition—was built up over the week as more and more weapons were discovered, indicating the enormity of the consignment, even before the confession by the AN-26 crew. The villagers were given an "ultimatum" by the authorities on December 22, 1995 to voluntarily give up weapons within four days. In yet another development, six foreigners and five *avadhoots* (roving monks) were taken into custody from the Anand Marg headquarters in Purulia.

The two incidents involving Soviet-built AN-26 aircraft should support the belief that the collapse of the Soviet Union has spawned a lot of mercenary activities affecting

international peace and stability. *Prima facie*, the two incidents in India pointed to mercenary service which governments hostile to India seemed to have used against this country. As it happened, the crew of both aircraft belonged to the erstwhile Soviet Union (Latvia and Central Asian Republics) and claimed they had taken off at Karachi.

President's rule imposed in U.P.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which had helped the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) to



Ms. Mayawati

form a government in Uttar Pradesh in June 1995, withdrew its "unconditional support" on October 17, 1995 leading to the resignation of the Chief Minister, Ms. Mayawati. The State was placed under President's rule on October 18 and the Assembly kept in suspended animation.

Notwithstanding the exercises that went on for ministry-making since October 24, when both the BJP and the Samajwadi Party (SP) staked their claim before the Governor, doubts persisted in both the camps about the sincerity of the ruling party at the Centre to allow any non-Congress (I) Government to function in the largest populated State, with Lok Sabha elections only a few months away. Although a lot of spadework and horse-trading had been undertaken to induce defections to touch the magic figure of 212 by the BJP as well as SP, the Centre threw cold water on all projections to allow the Congress (I) to rule by proxy. The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, dissolved the Assembly on October 27 following the State Governor, Mr. Motilal Vora's recommendation.

Under the Presidential proclamation issued under Article 356 after the Mayawati Government resigned in view of the



Mr. Motilal Vora

withdrawal of the BJP support to it, the Central Government assumed to itself all the functions of the Government of the State of Uttar Pradesh, and dissolved the State Assembly declaring that the powers of the U.P. State Legislature would be exercisable by or under the authority only of Parliament. Article 356 is one of the emergency provisions set up in Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution to provide for the contingency of breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State that is to provide for cases where the government of a State "cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution".

The entire episode had a striking similarity with the downfall of Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav in June and was the offshoot of the recalcitrant behaviour of the two leaders joined by Mr. Kanshi Ram who together dug the grave of the anti-BJP movement in U.P. in less than two years' time. The alliance struck on the note of "fighting communal forces" on the eve of the 1993 State Assembly elections and the subsequent outcome of the polls gave a sort of a mandate to the SP-BSP combine against the BJP, though the combine was far short of absolute majority in the House.

In not dissolving the State Assembly, the Governor not only acted according to the directions of the Supreme Court in an earlier case but also adhered to the spirit of the relevant Article in the Constitution stipulating the provisions in case of failure of the constitutional machinery in the State.

Telecom Muddle

In the month of December 1995, Parliament witnessed a furore over the Communication Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram's attempt to favour Himachal Futuristic Communication Limited (HFCL) in basic telephone licence. The opposition parties declared this a Rs. 20,000-crore scam and wanted that the matter be investigated by a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC).

At the centre of the controversy over basic telecom licences was the Government's decision to change the rules of the game in a way. The process of domestic and global competition that followed the opening up of India's sprawling field of telecommunication only intensified the business race. The way the Supreme Court had to intervene in the

India Today

insurance of licences for value-added services only underlined the degree of fierce competition among private companies for a share in the profit prospects. Every aggrieved company, for that matter, had moved the court rather than meekly submit to the official verdict on the licence bids.

When the tenders for basic telecom services were opened by the Department of Telecommunications, a big surprise was awaiting global telecom giants such as AT&T, US West and Bell Atlantic as well as their Indian partners which included some of the biggest names in the Indian corporate sector. HCL Telecom Ltd, the combine led by HCL, had quoted an astronomical sum of Rs 86,000 crore for getting licences to run basic telephone services in nine major circles. Unable to fathom how HCL would manage to pay this amount, the giants only wished it luck. Though HCL is an ambitious child from Himachal Pradesh, the foreign partners had promised to fully back the joint venture's efforts to mobilise funds.

The Opposition had forcefully made its point that the tendering process for awarding various contracts for providing basic telecom facilities was not only faulty but it also meant considerable loss of revenue to the exchequer. But it was not able to get the required response from the Government which neither conceded its demand for the setting up of a JPC nor saw any validity in the plea for the dismissal of Mr. Sukh Ram.

Union Cabinet Reshuffle

In a major reshuffle of portfolios of far-reaching importance, the Prime Minister Mr P V Narasimha Rao, on September 15, 1995, removed the controversial Minister of

Sangma. Mr Singh Deo was given Food Processing Ministry.

The much-awaited Cabinet expansion saw five Central Ministers tendering their resignations. Mr Narasimha Rao inducted 16 new Ministers of State and promoted three Deputy Ministers to refurbish the Government's image before the Lok Sabha polls. However, none of the 16 Ministers was given a Cabinet berth.

While Mr R K Dhawan and Mr Rajshankar Murthy were sworn in as Ministers of State with independent charge, the others were inducted as Ministers of State. They were Mr Debi Prasad Pal, Mr Kripa Sindhu Bhoi, Prof Mei Jin Lung Kanwon, Mr Mohammed Ayub Khan, Dr P J Kurian, Mr G V Krishnan, Mr Suresh Pachauri, Mr S S Ahluwalia, Mr Aslam Sher Khan, Mr Suresh Kalmadi, Mr Syed Sibt-e-Razi, Mr Venod Sharma, Mr Vilas Baburao Muttemwar and Mrs Vimla Verma. Three Deputy Ministers, Mr Selja, Mr Ram Lal Rathi and Mr Paban Singh Chaturwar were also promoted as Ministers of State.

EC Rules Out J&K Polls

The three-member Election Commission (EC) on November 10, 1995, unanimously rejected the Government's recommendation to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir in mid-December 1995. In its wisdom, the EC decided that conditions in Jammu and Kashmir were not conducive for holding elections. The EC came to the conclusion with absolute unanimity and with no reservation whatsoever that the sum total of factors available at present in the State were not consistent with the conduct of a fair and free election.

Most opposition parties heaved a sigh of relief that the Election Commission had put off elections in Jammu and Kashmir. A significant section of the liberal intelligentsia was also happy that the EC had aborted a

cynical exercise. Rushing through the polls in the State without adequate preparation, it was argued, was not aimed at finding a solution to the Kashmir problem but at bolstering the Prime Minister's image on the eve of the Lok Sabha elections. It was also said that perhaps the EC has done the country a service by signalling to the hapless Kashmiris that not every institution in the

country was a handmaiden of the Centre.

The decision to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir by mid-December was communicated under dramatic circumstances to the nation by the Prime Minister Mr P V Narasimha Rao, from Burkina Faso, on November 4. In a move to dilute the process

of Jammu and Kashmir's full integration with the rest of the country, Mr Narasimha Rao, agreed to restore the designation of "Sadr-e-Riyasat" for the Governor and "Wazir-e-Azam" for the Chief Minister as was in the early days after accession of the State to the Indian Union.

In the pre-poll package for Jammu and Kashmir, Mr Narasimha Rao made it clear that the Government had decided not to abrogate Article 370 that granted special status to the State and indicated that the State would be restored much of the pre-1953 status—a demand that was made by the National Conference leader Dr Farooq Abdullah during his meeting before Mr Narasimha Rao left on his foreign tour. The Prime Minister said it was clear that the Government would virtually accept any amendment passed by the Assembly to change the character of the laws which were implemented in the State after 1953.

The Union Cabinet after a meeting had sent a communication to the Election Commission for holding Assembly elections in the State by mid-December. The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1987, was later amended to facilitate holding of Assembly elections in the State. It was amended to make provision of polling stations outside the territorial limits of a constituency for security reasons. Provision was also made for postal ballots to facilitate migrants.

In deciding upon whether to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir, the EC reversed its one stroke attempts at reviving the political process in the troubled state. The commission's case was that Jammu and Kashmir must await its turn at the hustings till such time as conditions there were conducive for a free and fair poll.

Doctors Made Accountable

In a landmark judgement delivered on November 13, 1995, the Supreme Court brought medical service under the purview of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Interpreting relevant provisions of the Act, the apex court ruled that providing medical assistance for payment (earned on by hospitals and members of the medical profession) fall within the scope of expression 'service' under Section 2(1)(g) of the Act. Therefore, in the event of any deficiency in the performance of such service, the aggrieved party can invoke the remedies by filing a complaint before the consumer forum having jurisdiction.

The judgement came as a boon for hapless patients who had been fighting mighty doctors for years. But the medical professionals, however, hinted that the cost of treatment would go up for the increased insurance cover which doctors would look for following the Supreme Court judgement.

The judgement was unexceptionable. Doctors do render service, patients avail of their services and if there is any deficiency or negligence in service, there is no reason



The newly sworn-in Ministers are seen with President, Vice President and Prime Minister after the swearing-in ceremony at the Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on September 13, 1995.

Internal Security. Mr Rajesh Pilot from the Home Ministry and put him in charge of Environment and Forests. While shifting Mr K P Singh Deo from the important Information and Broadcasting Ministry, the Prime Minister upgraded the post to Cabinet rank and put his trusted colleague Mr P A

why doctors should not be proceeded against under the Consumer Protection Act which provides a quick and inexpensive remedy. The judgement allowing doctors to be sued for medical negligence has many advantages. So far, cases in ordinary courts have meant hiring lawyers and paying court fees. In consumer courts, neither is necessary. Decisions also come much more quickly.

Beant Singh Killed in Car-Bomb Explosion

It was a kind of anticlimax of sorts when the entire country was stunned by the shocking news of the gruesome assassination of Mr Beant Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab in Chandigarh on August 31, 1995.



Mr Beant Singh

The news was just beyond belief in the sense that the entire Punjab and the rest of India firmly believed that militancy in Punjab was a bitter memory of the past. With Mr Beant Singh taking over the reins of the State administration in 1992, a new chapter was open in Punjab with the State fully geared to make up for the stagnation it had suffered during the tragic interregnum of mindless violence by terrorists. This was not all, under Mr Beant Singh the State was riding on the crest of the new wave of economic liberalisation.

But suddenly everything looked like a dream that turned into a hideous nightmare when Mr Beant Singh fell a martyr to the bizarre conspiracy hatched by the nation's enemies.

In 1992 many doubted the ability of the Congress in tackling the all-pervading terrorism in Punjab fuelled from across the nation's borders, particularly because of the low percentage of votes polled in the Assembly elections. But Mr Beant Singh, who was to take over as the thirteenth Chief Minister of the State, bolstered up by the then indefatigable police chief, Mr K P S Gill, was prepared to accept the challenge. The duo took the plunge risking their own future, and for the first time in the decade long history of unbridled violence, there was a flicker of hope. It was a miracle of normalcy and peace that every resident of Punjab was eagerly looking for and this miracle was wrought by Mr Beant Singh through his able governance, coordination among the different wings of the government and the support of the people. The peaceful way the civic and panchayat elections was conducted, demonstrated that Punjab was once again back in the infectious spirit of the ebullient *bhangra* rhythm.

Kidnapping by Militants in J&K

It was not just a coincidence that militants in Kashmir kidnapped five foreign nationals—two British, an American, a German and a Norwegian—who were part of a group of eight persons from abroad trekking to the famous Tarsar-Marsar lakes, about 10 km uphill from Pahalgam in July 1995. The kidnapping incidents showed the extent of desperation of the Pakistan-sponsored saboteurs.

Ten members of a marriage party in the Kishtwar area of Doda district were harassed and abducted in the same month. The demand of a ransom of Rs 5 lakh highlighted a new trend in kidnapping by militants. Similar was the fate of six villagers and seven students. Two villagers were butchered in the Kothar circle. At least 17 people were killed and 30 injured in a powerful explosion triggered off by deadly RDX planted in a two-wheeler at the busy Purani Mandi street in Jammu on July 20.

The kidnapping of Western tourists from Pahalgam by a hitherto unknown militant outfit called 'Al Faran' was another grim reminder that those who do not want peace in Kashmir except on their own terms, will stop at nothing to prevent any reduction of tension in the State. The aim of the kidnapping was obvious—to reflect the desperation that the people of Kashmir were feeling over the neglect of their just cause by the international community. The Al Faran terrorist group had demanded the release of 22 jailed militants in exchange for the foreign tourists.

Kidnapping of prominent people had different objectives: create a stir in the area and grab wide publicity. In this case, the victims were ordinary people and their cases did not get known much. Many of these do not even come to light. The hostages came from the United States, Britain and Norway. But kidnappings are an everyday affair. A pity because nobody cares much about the victims.

Supreme Court Puts CEC at Par with Colleagues

A five-judge bench of the Supreme Court unanimously upheld on July 14, 1995 the constitutional validity of a multi-member Election Commission even while sparing no words to condemn the conduct, in and outside office, of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC), Mr T N Seshan. The constitution bench, presided over by the Chief Justice, Mr A M Ahmadi, "unanimously" held the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Act, 1994, in "entirety" and said Mr Seshan had no overriding powers over his colleagues.

Mr M S Gill and Mr C V G, Krishnamurthy.

Virtually indicting Mr Seshan for handing over charge to the Deputy Election Commissioner, Mr D S Bagga in his absence on leave, the bench ordered Mr Gil to take charge "forthwith". Later Mr Gil took over from Mr Bagga. The apex court ruling was a quick reaction to the complaints lodged by the two Election Commissioners.

In October 1993, the Centre passed an ordinance converting the Election Commission into a multimember panel and appointed Mr Krishnamurthy and Mr Gill as co-Election Commissioners. Subsequently, Parliament passed an Act equating them with the CEC. Mr Seshan challenged the appointment and the Act in the Supreme Court. In his petition, he argued that the appointments were made to clip his wings and the Act was unconstitutional.

Taken together, the pronouncements of the apex court constituted the strongest judicial indictment ever of a constitutional appointee.

Package of Welfare Schemes

A massive Rs 2,084-crore nationwide midday meal scheme for primary school children.

a rural group life insurance scheme and a Rs 867-crore national social assistance scheme to benefit poor people was announced by the Prime Minister Mr P V Narasimha Rao, on July 29, 1995. These Centrally-funded schemes were aimed at directly helping the poor and the destitute and boost primary education programme.



Mr P V Narasimha Rao

The midday meal scheme, covering around 11 crore children of Classes I to V in over five lakh schools in a three-year period, was intended to improve attendance, reduce drop outs and have a beneficial impact on children's nutrition.

All the schemes—midday meal, old age pension, benefits in case of death of primary bread-earner, maternity benefits and rural group insurance—are being implemented with the help of panchayats and *nagapalikas*.

In addition to the three schemes implemented by the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, a rural group life insurance scheme was also launched. Under this scheme, a life cover of Rs 5,000 is provided for a modest premium of Rs 60 per annum for enrolment up to 40 years of age and Rs 70 annually beyond the age of 40 and up to 50 years of age.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

U.S. Warns India on N-Test

The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, denied as totally false the stories it appeared in *The Washington Post* and the *New York Times* reporting hectic activities at Kharan (the site of the first nuclear test in Rajasthan in 1974) as a prelude to India conducting her second nuclear test. The minister reiterated India's stand that atomic energy would be used only for peaceful purposes.

Following these news reports, the White House warned on December 15, 1995 that nuclear tests by India could shake up the regional balance and doom global Test Ban Treaty. The U.S. administration was strongly committed to the goal of a comprehensive test ban, said the White House spokesman. The sensational story in the Western media, just as foreign ministers from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) were gathering for the 10th year commemorative session, was mainly designed to embarrass and politically isolate India on the international stage. Another fact that could not be ignored was that the well-timed stories had momentarily diverted attention from the misconceived American plan to arm Pakistan.

The Indian spokesmen described the story as 'highly speculative' a reaction it was understandable in the circumstances. But the story was interesting for its timing and therefore merited analysis. It appeared after the recent and quiet Indian decision not to co-sponsor a UN resolution on nuclear test ban. Washington must have used it as evidence of India reneging on its earlier assurance that it supported the

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Western initiative for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

The suspected Indian preparation for an atomic test, as reported in the U.S. press, brought into focus the sophisticated means of carrying out nuclear surveillance. The U.S. combines use of satellite-based searches and seismic monitoring to gather clues on possible test preparations and to confirm it in case a detonation is carried out. The U.S. and the former Soviet Union flew their satellites around the time when India conducted a peaceful nuclear explosion over two decades ago.

The use of satellites is quite effective to detect preliminary activity at a test site. Much importance is attached to pre-test space-based surveillance as carefully planned underground detonations can escape detection. It is easier to pick up overground nuclear blasts. Other kinds of satellites can be used for imaging typical shock wave patterns of an underground experiment. Satellites can also be used when an underground test is involved.

India might or might not be preparing for another nuclear test. But the news claiming India was doing so had a life of its own. After all, the nuclear war game hinges upon subtle and stealthy ploys. Just as deterrence is said to be the prime objective of the enormous stockpiling of the atomic bomb, so the news about India's preparations for a second nuclear test after 21 years can serve its own purpose. It has certainly made the Bharatiya Janata Party, which has never made secret of its desire that India should go

nuclear and declare itself to be a nuclear power, come out with a pious offer to cooperate with the Government for adopting a unanimous resolution in Parliament on India's nuclear policy, if a consensus emerged on this important issue.

Indo-China Accord over Troop Pull-Out

Making a major breakthrough for the maintenance of peace and tranquility along the 4,060 km-long disputed Himalayan frontier, India and China agreed on August 20, 1995 to pull back their troops in close proximity to the Sumdorong Chu Valley in the eastern sector. The face-to-face positioning of Indian and Chinese personnel in this area had been a source of tension in the past, peaking to a near clash in 1986-87. Besides, the two sides agreed on more confidence-building measures.

The disengagement of troops was planned in a phased manner with India and China winding down two posts each located barely 50 to 100 yards from each other in Sumdorong Chu Valley in the Wang Dung area in Arunachal Pradesh. It was a step-by-step process of mutual withdrawal of forces, according to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Salman Haider.

The agreement had implications that went far beyond the beneficial results immediately achieved. It established that both countries were determined to make the long border peaceful as per the agreement reached during Mr. Narasimha Rao's visit to China in 1993. It showed that difficult and long-standing disputes on the border need not come in the way of improving relations between two neighbours and building mutual confidence.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Panel Suggests Strict Antismoking Measures

The Parliamentary Committee on subordinate Legislation on Rules and Regulations framed under the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 recommended strict antismoking measures which included ban on sale of tobacco and tobacco products in the vicinity of educational institutions.

Antitobacco education should be made compulsory in schools and colleges and teachers be directed not to smoke within the school premises, the committee recommended. It also suggested that as far as possible and/or until rules make it absolutely necessary, scenes where a character was smoking cigarettes should not be included in television programmes.

The committee felt that there was a need to safeguard the rights of non-smokers by posing a ban on smoking in public places such as hospitals, dispensaries and other

health care establishments, educational institutions, conference and cinema halls, offices, all types of work places, waiting rooms in railway stations, trains, buses and air flights and recommended banning smoking in these places.

A total ban be imposed on all forms of advertisements on tobacco as also on major sports events being sponsored by the cigarette companies, it said.

The health warnings should also cover 'beedi' which was more harmful than cigarettes due to presence of higher contents of nicotine and tar and these should be printed in regional languages and displayed on shops where tobacco products were sold.

Judicial Pay Commission

The first-ever National Judicial Pay Commission was appointed on November 23, 1995 under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice K. Jaganatha Shetty, a retired Supreme Court judge.

The terms of reference of the commission,

set up on the direction of the Supreme Court, included the examination of the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service, minimum qualification, method of recruitment, work methods and work environment, etc., of judicial officers in the States and the Union Territories.

Panel on Savings

Prof. Raja J. Chelliah, Chairman, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, was appointed as the Chairman of Expert Group on Savings and Capital Formation, set up by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning.

The committee set up earlier in April 1995 under the chairmanship of Prof. V. N. Dandekar had to be dissolved following the death of Prof. Dandekar.

The reconstituted expert group will undertake a critical review of the available estimates of the savings and capital formation in the economy.

Panel for Sound Recruitment System in UPSC

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) should enjoy the same status as other constitutional bodies in financial matters and evolve a sound recruitment system. The Committee on Home Affairs in

its report described the present system of recruitment as "obsolete".

Economically advanced countries have abandoned the two-tier system of academic age of specialisation and accordingly the UPSC should evolve a comprehensive system suited to the social and economic ethos of the country," said the report.

On the financial power, "it finds no reason whatsoever for discrimination of the UPSC" with their constitutional bodies like the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG). The committee pointed out that the UPSC had been impressing upon the Government to treat the Commission as a Ministry for financial purposes and to delegate financial powers accordingly.

India's External Debt

The 'status report on India's external debt' published by the Union Finance Ministry on December 25, 1995 placed India third amongst the developing countries in terms of the absolute magnitude of debt during 1994-95 period.

It pointed out that India's debt as a percentage of GDP was 36.9 per cent in 1993-94. This was comparable with Thailand and Malaysia and much lower than that of Indonesia, Philippines and Turkey.

The Government admitted that India's external debt estimated at \$99.04 billion at the end of March 1995 up by \$6.34 billion in one year was a cause for concern but asserted that the country was not in the danger of falling into a debt trap.

In its white paper, the Government said that the total debt service burden, as measured by the debt service payments expressed as a percentage of current receipts component of the balance of payments was declining and added that the decline was a critical indicator.

The three key messages of the report were first, the recent surge in the value of long-term debt had been almost entirely due to a depreciation of the rupee against major currencies and not on account of any real increase in the stock of debt; second, that the present value of debt taking into account the large share of concessional and long-term debt in India's total debt stock, was only a third of the nominal value, and finally that since the balance of payments crisis of 1991, short-term debt had declined and remained negligible.

Cash Reserve Ratio Reduced

On December 9, 1995, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) further reduced the cash reserve ratio (CRR) from 14.5 per cent to 14 per cent. It was on November 11 that the CRR was revised from 15 per cent to 14.5 per cent.

The CRR is the percentage of the deposits that banks are required to keep compulsorily with the RBI. The 0.5 per cent cut was expected to release Rs 2,000 crore into the market. This was being seen as a move to ease the severe liquidity crunch.

The CRR is usually determined as a function of the funds requirements, its cost and the overall economic health of the nation. By cutting the CRR, RBI was allowing banks to keep more money in their coffers and less

ECONOMY

in RBI's. This facilitated the availability of money to bank borrowers.

Real GDP Up by 6.2 pc

According to the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1994-95 was as high as 6.2 per cent and not 5.3 per cent as forecast earlier. The latest GDP estimate was based on growth of 4.8 per cent in agriculture, forestry and fishing (primary sector)

against the expected 2.3 per cent, 7.4 per cent in mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction (secondary sector) as against the earlier projection of 5.4 per cent and 6.4 per cent in services (tertiary sector) against a forecast of 5.5 per cent.

The best news was therefore from the agricultural sector where the revised advance estimate showed a rate of growth twice that of the projected figure. It might be recalled that the projected figure was based on what could be called monsoon optimism induced by three consecutively good monsoons while the revised advance estimate revealed the impact of an unexpectedly good monsoon.

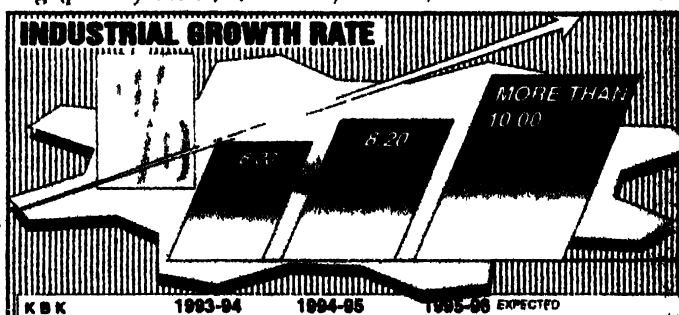
Decline in Foreign Exchange Reserves

The stock of India's foreign exchange reserves came down sharply from \$18.96 billion in the first week of October 1995 to \$17.45 billion in the first week of November 1995. Around one third of the decline was on account of bunching of debt service. A little over one billion dollars were used by the Reserve Bank to stem panic in the forex market in October, a rather low and reassuring cost by international standards.

The Reserve Bank's explanation for the \$1.51 billion decline in forex reserves was that it also accounts for repayment to the International Monetary Fund, outgo on the foreign currency non-resident accounts, and some other scheduled debt repayments. It was also known that a steep increase in the trade deficit in the first quarter of 1995-96, owing to unexpected surge in imports, exerted pressure on the demand for dollars.

Rise in Industrial Production

Industrial performance was set to brighter with a 13.5 per cent growth rate having been recorded for 24 key industries in the first quarter of the financial year 1995-96. This compared favourably with the growth rate of 7.8 per cent recorded during the first quarter during 1994-95. According to the Industry Ministry, these selected industries



represented a weightage of just over 50 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

The advance information on their performance indicated that the growth rate of six infrastructure industries had more than doubled to 12 per cent against five per cent in 1994-95. The 18 other industries with a combined weight of 21.60 per cent in the IIP as against 28.77 per cent of six infrastructure industries had a much higher growth rate in absolute terms—16.1 per cent during the first quarter of 1995-96 as against 13.2 per cent during the same period 1994-95.

Industry-wise details indicate good performance by sugar, jeeps, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, cars and crude petroleum. These recorded a growth rate of 20 per cent or more.

Among the six infrastructure industries, coal bounced back from the negative growth rate of 1.5 per cent in 1994-95 to 8.8 per cent. In addition to crude petroleum, petroleum refinery products also grew impressively from 1.4 per cent to 8.9 per cent. The growth rate for cement doubled from four per cent to 8.8 per cent. Saleable steel and electricity also went up.

India Biggest Third World Supplier to UN

India is the biggest among major Third World suppliers of goods and services to a growing multibillion dollar market at the United Nations and its agencies dominated by industrial nations, said a study.

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In a comprehensive study on UN procurement practices, the UN Association of U.S.A. said that India supplied about \$25 million worth of items to the Geneva-based World Health Organisation in 1993 as well as \$16 million worth of goods and services to the UN Industrial Development Organisation in Vienna.

Supplies to other agencies included the World Food Programme (\$11 million), the UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (\$679,000), the UN Population Fund (\$466,000) and the Food and

Agriculture Organisation (\$502,000), the study said.

India Third Largest Borrower from IBRD

India was the third largest borrower from the World Bank, after China and Mexico, during the fiscal year ended June 30 1995.

China, the top borrower from the bank received almost \$3 billion from the bank and its soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA). Mexico received \$2.3 billion and India was third with the World Bank and IDA loans totalling \$2.1 billion. India received close to \$945 million from IDA during the year.

The World Bank officials have said that under the new lending strategy for India approved by the bank's board of directors, India would continue to get close to \$2.3 billion a year over the next 2-3 years. Half of this amount would come from IDA on soft terms and the other half from the bank on near commercial terms.

The officials said that the bank's capital base was adequate to support a lending of \$1 billion a year to India. However, lending from IDA would depend on the outcome of the IDA-11 negotiations. A cut in the size of IDA 11 would result in a sharp cut in IDA assistance to India.

Globally, new lending commitments from the bank to developing countries amounted to \$22.5 billion in the fiscal year 1995.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Changes Made in Pension Scheme

Having waited for over three years after first introducing the Bill seeking to provide a pension scheme to employees covered by the Provident Fund Act, the Government implemented the scheme which came into force on November 16, 1995. The scheme, *inter alia*, provided for payment of monthly pension in the contingencies of superannuation, retirement, permanent total disablement, death, etc. Serious flaws in the pension scheme were noticed by the trade unions which pleaded that the scheme did not meet their demand for a third benefit for the working class.

At the National Labour Conference, the Labour Minister, Mr. C. Venkataswamy, threatened to drop the entire scheme altogether unless there was a consensus among the central trade unions on accepting it. This resolute stand paid dividends with all the major unions responding with alarm. The Minister rejected some of the major demands of the trade unions while conceding relatively minor ones.

Accordingly, on December 19, 1995, the Government announced several changes made in the pension scheme for the provident fund subscribers in a bid to make it acceptable to the trade union organisations.

Under the changes made, the pensionable salary was determined on the average of the last 12 months' pay against originally envisaged 60 months' salary for the purpose. For the piece-rated workers, the pensionable salary would be determined on the basis of the average wages received on the actual days of work during the last 12 months.

All the members of the family pension scheme launched in 1971 are automatically members of the new pension scheme while the non-optees are allowed to join the scheme if they make contributions for the past period.

With effect from April 1, 1993, the scheme already provided for retrospective allocation. Those who retired on or after this date could

refund the benefits they had availed of and opt for the pension scheme.

Withdrawal will be admissible to members of the old pension scheme in such establishments which seek exemption from the scheme to establish their own pension schemes.

Discrimination between remarrying widow and the remarrying widower has also been removed. The remarrying widow and the remarrying widower have been put on equal footing. On remarriage, be it the widow or widower, the pension payment will be passed on to two children at a time as envisaged in the scheme until they reach the age of 25. If there are no children, such benefits can be passed on to dependent parents.

New Employment Scheme for Rural Youth

On December 26, 1995, the Government announced a new employment scheme for educated rural youth, who have studied up to eighth standard, giving them a subsidy of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500. The subsidy, to be provided by nationalised banks, would be used by the youth for self-employment.

The target group is the youth from rural households below the poverty line who have either passed or studied up to the eighth standard. The new scheme will be implemented as part of the revamped Integrated Rural Development Programme.

In another scheme, groups of five or more people below the poverty line would be entitled to a subsidy of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 125,000.

Court Restores Pension to PSU Staff

In a significant judgement benefiting lakhs of public sector undertaking (PSU) employees, the Supreme Court ruled on December 20, 1995 that the Central Government employees absorbed in PSUs, who had commuted one-third of their

pension would be entitled to the restoration of full pension after 15 years.

The court partially quashed a 1987 Central Government office memorandum refusing the revival of full pension to the Central Government employees who had commuted one-third of their pension and were absorbed in the public sector undertakings. The court held that pensioners were entitled to the benefit of restoration of full pension after 15 years of retirement in view of the court's earlier judgement in the case of Common Cause. So far it related to restoration of one-third of the commuted pension.

Reservation for Women in Govt. Jobs

The Department for Women and Child Development in the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development supported the proposal of the National Commission of Women for 30 per cent reservation for women in all government jobs.

Mrs. Mohini Giri, Chairperson of the National Commission for Women (NCW), maintains, 'If you want women to get into decision-making positions, at least a third of the jobs should be reserved for them.' Mrs. Giri, in fact, pushed a proposal mooted by her predecessor, Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik.

The recommendation was cleared by the HRD Ministry and was doing the rounds of the Ministries of Law and Welfare and the Department of Personnel. The recommendation was significant after the release of the 1995 Human Development Report of the UNDP, which mooted the 50:50 job proposal for women and men. Beginning with 30 per cent jobs in the organised sector for women, the Report said governments should work towards 50 per cent jobs for women.

The NCW said the question of reservation of jobs for women should be examined afresh. The scheme of Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution, it said, was to provide safeguards against various discriminations, coupled with relaxation in favour of certain classes of citizens to promote their development. However, while Article 15(3)

and (4) enables the state to make special provisions for women and children, educationally backward classes of citizens and SCs/STs, clause (4) of Article 16 vests such powers in the States only in respect of backward classes of citizens and not for women or children.

The NCW pointed out that the Supreme Court's decision disallowing reservations exceeding 50 per cent of the vacancies for all categories taken together, could not logically

be applied to the case for reservations for women because women do not form an additional category. They constitute a sub-category within every category of citizens.

Bonus Ceiling Raised

The President promulgated an ordinance on July 10, 1995 to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, raising the bonus ceiling both for eligibility and computation purposes. The amendment takes effect from April 1, 1993.

All workers drawing wages up to Rs. 3,500 per month are now eligible for bonus as against the limit of Rs. 2,500 so far.

With the raising of the computation ceiling, those getting bonus are now entitled for a higher amount. So far bonus used to be calculated on a notional salary of Rs. 1,600 per month. Under the ordinance, this was raised to Rs. 2,500.

Depositories Bill

The Lok Sabha passed Depositories Bill on December 6, 1995. The Bill provides adequate safeguards to the investor against the risk of manipulations, forgery, theft, etc., and paves the way for smooth and free transfer of securities. It also provides a legal basis of establishment of depositories to conduct the task of maintenance of ownership records of securities and effect changes in ownership records through book entry.

Land Reforms Bill Passed

Parliament put its seal of approval on a Constitutional Amendment Bill on Land Reforms, with the Lok Sabha passing it unanimously on August 26, 1995. The Rajya Sabha had already passed the Bill.

The Constitution (81st Amendment) Bill places land reforms laws in seven States under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that they are not challenged in a court of law. Governments of Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had suggested inclusion of some of their Acts relating to land reforms in the Ninth Schedule.

The Bill incorporates a number of amendments to State Acts—along with a few principal Acts in the Ninth Schedule—

to ensure that their implementation was not adversely affected by litigation.

Delhi Rent Act

The Delhi Rent Bill, 1995, was passed by both the Houses of Parliament in the last Budget session and the Bill received the President's assent on August 23, 1995, making it an Act. However, in accordance with Section 1(3), the Act would come into force

days before the Central Government announced that it would take steps to introduce suitable changes in the controversial Act.

Sixth Schedule Amendment Bill Passed

On August 26, 1995, Parliament approved a Bill for inclusion of two hill districts of

Assam in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution with a view to providing them greater autonomy.

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1995, seeks to give additional executive and legislative powers to Autonomous Councils of Karbi-Anglong and North Cachar hills. The Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha earlier.

The Bill provides

for exercise of discretionary powers by Governors as in the case of Councils in Mizoram and Tripura and provides for consultation with the Councils in exercise of such powers.



Traders Bandh to protest against the Delhi Rent Bill 1994 passed by Parliament on June 5, 1995

from the date to be notified by the Central Government in the official gazette.

Markets in major commercial complex in the Capital observed bandhs for a couple

MISCELLANY

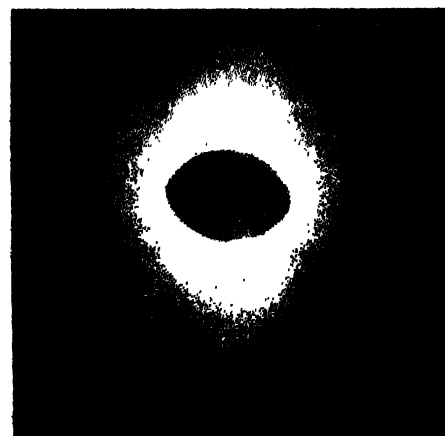
New District of Punjab

The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Harcharan Singh Brar, inaugurated Moga as the 17th district of Punjab on November 24, 1995.

Moga is the third subdivision of the State which was made a district during November 1995. Mr. Brar had inaugurated Muktsar and Nawanshahr as districts of the State on November 7 to coincide with the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev.

Celestial Splendour

Millions witnessed a grand celestial spectacle as the moon's shadow blanked out the rising sun for a few seconds on October 24, 1995 along a 14,000-km path from central Iran to the South China Sea, including the Indian subcontinent. It was a rare cosmic spectacle of the moon overshadowing the sun. The strip in north India from Bikaner to



Total Solar Eclipse at Akbarpur in Rajasthan on October 24, 1995

Diamond Harbour, south of Calcutta, was the centre of attraction as scientists and enthusiasts converged to watch the racy

progress of the trail of darkness caused by the moon's shadowing of the sun. In other parts of the country, too, life came to standstill till the sun emerged out of the moon's shadow. Many people sat glued to television sets for a live telecast of the eclipse while others were viewing it from vantage points through solar filters.

The eagerly awaited total solar eclipse did not disappoint the scientists. The weather over the entire path of totality—the belt from north-western Rajasthan to southern tip of West Bengal—could not have been better. Though the spectacle, which was being re-enacted in the Indian skies after 15 years, was shorter than the earlier total eclipse of February 16, 1980, it was equally dramatic and unforgettable.

As compared to 1980, the awareness, too, had certainly grown and, as was evident from reports from various locations in the stretch

(Continued on page 83)

SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Beauty Contests at the national and international levels have been all the rage for quite some time and the organisations and the moving spirits behind these contests have rendered a great service to society by "discovering" young women with stunning beauty and a sense of concern for the society around them; many of the "Miss India" or, for that matter "Miss World" or "Miss Universe" title holders have moved to fresh pastures like designing, acting, or social work to work for causes larger than life.

We, in *Competition Success Review*, have moved over to an untrodden field, to the best of our knowledge, not only in India, but even abroad, in a noble endeavour in search of talent: brains that could change the face of our country, in pursuance of the basic objectives, for the realisation of which *Competition Success Review* was launched 32 years ago.

The path-breaking venture announced by us in November 1995 regarding the launching of the prestigious CSR SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 to select the Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996 could be hailed as an integral part of our mission to serve the cause of millions of youth in our country striving for success in a vast range of fields.

The Contest has already stirred up an overwhelming response from all over India as is evident from the deluge of entries for the ALL INDIA ESSAY CONTEST, the Stage I of the Contest.

Competition Success Review has introduced from February 1996 issue onwards four essays on different topics every month contributed by the first and second prize winners in the women's category and men's category of the essay contest.

The first prize winner of the essay contest in the women's category is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH while the first prize winner of the essay contest in the men's category is declared MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.

We are sure that these topics—as many as four—contributed by those adjudged as the most brilliant at the national level and published month after month in *Competition Success Review* will be a PLUS FEATURE.

Our Surprise Package For Winners

- ★ Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers and Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his can look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons only) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Another surprise for the Intellectuals Of The Month: each will receive a cash award of Rs. 500 and a trophy.

The vouchers for the stay in Mahabaleshwar are transferable and will be valid for three months.

- ★ The second prize winners of the Essay Contest will each receive books worth Rs. 750 and a cash award of Rs. 750.
- ★ The 12 consolation prize winners in both women's and men's categories (24 in all) will each receive books worth Rs. 300 and a certificate.

ALL THE PRIZE WINNERS: Ms. Super Brain and Mr. Super Brain, the finalists, Ms. Intellectuals and Mr. Intellectuals, all the second prize winners and consolation prize winners will be awarded CERTIFICATES.

(For details see our announcement on CSR Super Brains of India Contest 1996 on page 104 in this issue)



Compassion Is The Basis Of All Morality

Ms. Madhumita Mukherjee is a postgraduate in Political Science, currently doing research on the subject "Teachings of the Doctrine of Karma". She is a student of the Department of Social Science, Lady's College, Calcutta University. Her articles are published in various newspapers and magazines.

In this essay, Ms. Madhumita says that compassion, which stands for fellow feeling, has always been an integral part of every civilisation. It has never failed to move the hearts of the greatest philosophers and religious teachers of the world. She cites the shining examples of Lord Buddha,



Ms. Madhumita Mukherjee
MS. SUPERBRAIN OF THE YEAR
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and Kabir. Kabir, Jesus Christ, Mahavir, Buddha and others. Compassion is the basis of all morality. It is the virtue which has made the great human beings, the religious teachers and the saints. It is truly being said that "Compassion makes us a wondrous kind". Replace compassion with any other virtue and the pillar of morality is bound to collapse. Perhaps the greatest saints and religious leaders realised the importance of compassion in maintaining the moral fibre of the society intact. Each one of them was a strong advocate of compassion and placed it much higher above the narrow minded and divisive ideologies which pervaded their times.

The greatest examples of compassion and morality could be of Buddha and Mahavir. Both of them were born to riches and had been brought up in luxury. Both were compassionate enough to be moved so much by human sufferings that they renounced the luxurious princely lives and set out in search of truth as wandering ascetics. It is their compassionate nature that finally made them the greatest moral preachers. Both Buddhism and Jainism taught the world to follow the path of Ahimsa, the most important among all the cardinal principles of morality. The principle of Ahimsa is not to hurt others by any evil thought, by undue haste, by lying by hatred or by wishing ill of anybody. Passion, desire and fear run counter to the concept of Ahimsa.

MORALITY IS A VERY IMPORTANT constituent of human consciousness and norms of civilised living. In fact, a person can be considered neither human nor civilised without morality, which stands for a philosophical and socially accepted set of values and code of conduct regarding what is right and what is wrong. The great ethical controversy regarding the definition of terms such as good, right and justice has continued to baffle the minds of philosophers and intellectuals of the society over the century. Even the intellectuals of the modern age are groping in the dark as regards this highly complex issue. However, it remains a fact that no person can disagree that no action or principle can be called immoral, bad or unjust if its motivational basis is compassion.

Compassion, which stands for a fellow-feeling, a sympathetic feeling towards the other living beings, has always been an integral part of every civilisation. It has never failed to move the hearts of the greatest philosophers and religious teachers of the world and has always been the basis of all morality. The teachings of Lord Buddha, Mahavir, Kabir, Jesus Christ, etc. have made these values popular and the cornerstones of a new set of ethical order which reached for and wide all over the world.

Looking Inward

It is a fact that every human being has two facets, namely the inner self and the external self. Human beings generally tend to develop and strengthen their external or public self. The endeavour to obtain a status or make a

name in the society becomes their single-most important occupation in life. They work with sincerity and single-minded devotion to achieve that goal. But all this while, they seldom pause to look inward and meditate how they can sublimate their character by controlling the debasing instincts of their nature. The result of this lapse is that while they may succeed in carving out a niche for themselves in the public life, they remain on a slippery ground as regards their inner life. The desire to achieve their own self-interest, even at the cost of others, is the main reason that tends to make a man resort to immoral ways. Even those who make a conscious effort to identify and evaluate their own moral and immoral self often realise that to control the obsession of achieving their own self-interest and to be compassionate towards the other fellow beings necessitates a superhuman effort on their part. And those rare human beings who do succeed in this endeavour to be sympathetic and compassionate towards the others become the truly enkindled souls, the saviours and reformers of mankind, the true moral persons.

Morality involves certain norms or codes of social living. It is, in fact, inherent in the nature of a man. A human being's conscience always tells him what is right and what is wrong and if he resolutely follows its instructions, he can definitely get the better of passion, desire and temptation. A person will listen to the instructions of his conscience only when his character is supported by the virtues of compassion and only when he is considerate, sympathetic and aware of other people's feelings. Compassion makes a man

generous, chivalrous and broad-minded and all these virtues are bound to make a man moral in his outlook. It is the virtue of compassion which has made the great human beings, the religious teachers and the saints. It is truly being said that "Compassion makes us a wondrous kind". Replace compassion with any other virtue and the pillar of morality is bound to collapse. Perhaps the greatest saints and religious leaders realised the importance of compassion in maintaining the moral fibre of the society intact. Each one of them was a strong advocate of compassion and placed it much higher above the narrow minded and divisive ideologies which pervaded their times.

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Nanak and Kabir

Two greatest saints of medieval India Guru Nanak and Kabirdas were strong

advocates of morality based on compassion. Medieval India was torn by a fierce acrimony between Hindus and Muslims with religious fundamentalism in its most aggressive mood. Both Nanak and Kabir took to task the Hindu and Muslim priests alike who misinterpreted the tenets of Hinduism and Islam for selfish gains. There is an interesting episode that while very young, Guru Nanak was asked by his father to look after his grocery shop, instructing him to deal fairly with the customers. Nanak distributed the ration liberally among the poor and the wandering seekers after truth and told his father that he had struck a truly fair deal that day. Where can we find a more compassionate person?

In more recent times, Mahatma Gandhi epitomised compassion. His doctrine of non-violence was based on love of all human beings, irrespective of their caste, creed, religion and nationality. He always hated the sin, but not the sinner. Even in his struggle against the British rule for the freedom of our motherland, he never advocated the use of violent means. His idea was to inflict a moral defeat on the British, forcing them to quit India rather than exterminate them physically. His compassionate ideas earned him the admiration of even his greatest adversaries. In 1947, he reluctantly agreed to the partition of India only to avoid bloodshed, communal violence and rioting. His deep commitment to non-violence, ironically, enraged a few fanatics, one of whom ruthlessly assassinated the living embodiment of love and compassion. Gandhiji's political dream of 'Ram Rajya' envisaged a society based on a just and equitable distribution of opportunities for all the citizens. He waged a battle against those who derided and looked down upon the backward sections of the society—the untouchables. He gave them a new status by calling them 'Harijan', that is, the 'people of God'. He was so moved by the poverty and misery of the people of India that he wore only loin cloth, to feel one with his impoverished compatriots. Gandhiji's compassion and his moral fibre made him a peerless leader in modern times in that he combined his compassion-based morality with politics, which is an extremely rare combination.

Similarly, when we look into the lives of the great like Jesus Christ, Swami Vivekananda, Ramkrishna Paramahansa, who have been hailed as men of morals, religious preachers and as the torch-bearers of society, we can find that all of them had followed a code of moral values based on compassion. They had been great spiritual humanists who loved man and taught righteousness, self-restraint, love, charity and justice. The great preachings of Jesus Christ that "Do not do to others what you don't want to be done unto you" or of Debendranath Tagore that "He who desireth the good of mankind must look on others as he looks on himself. It behoves thee to love thy neighbour, since it pleases thee to be

loved by him; and to avoid giving pain by hatred, since it causes thee pain to be hated by others. Thus in all things shalt thou deal with others by comparing them with thyself; for as pleasure and pain affect thee, so do they affect all creatures. Such conduct alone is the means of attaining well-being," are, in fact, great moral homilies that teaches man to love others to be compassionate in order to hold the society together. Then only can he develop the moral aspect of his character and morality will thus prevail in the society.

Great literature like the lives of great men is also an inspiring source of moral lessons to us. For example, Jonathan Swift's book, *Gulliver's Travels*, which is known and read as children's fiction, is, in fact, one of the most fierce and unforgiving satires in world literature on human folly, pride, corruption and greed. The whole point of his satire is that he was moved by a compassionate concern for the moral well-being of man and sympathy for fellow human beings.

Morality According to Shaw

Likewise, another great author George Bernard Shaw has depicted the morality of his times which constantly burdened the

Politics of today as well as the commerce of present age, identifies success with fraud. These are the two main fields of life which kill the moral virtues of man.

souls of the poor and the downtrodden with heavy moral and spiritual precepts. For instance, in *Major Barbara*, Shaw has suggested that it is not only futile but also inhuman to speak of salvation and the promised land to starving people or women who have been forced to become prostitutes by social and economic circumstances. According to Shaw, every man and woman has a right to human dignity and essential provisions. According to him, wealth and prosperity and the other things which make life comfortable are not so bad as the religious and moral teachers make them to be. But without compassion, morality is a hollow concept. In his characteristically wily style, Shaw maintained that society should concern itself with finding food and other essential facilities for men, who, for their part, are competent to find morals for themselves.

It is true that moral virtues can be imbibed or even cherished when a person finds the whole environment congenial. It is but natural for men to ignore moral virtues when the environment is in conflict with it. Politics of today as well as the commerce of present age, identifies success with fraud. These are

the two main fields of life which kill the moral virtues of man. There is a sort of social disintegration and interdependence upon one another which is considered to be just a matter of convenience and it has nothing to do with any type of affinity. Under such circumstances, it is futile to expect a man to develop a moral outlook and moral virtues. As a result of a materialistic environment, the people of today's world tend to think that whatever may be the means, their end should be material gain. In such a situation, materialism has completely monopolised their thinking and this has destroyed their moral virtues.

Though it sounds very pessimistic, yet there is still reason for hope. Because it should not be forgotten that morality is inherent in man. It is only sometimes that it is supported by other virtues. All that is needed is that a man should look into his inner self and should be generous, broad-minded and chivalrous to some extent to have due regard to one's own individual freedom and development with the ultimate object of promoting general weal, or in other words subordinating, disciplining and developing himself so as to promote social welfare, that is in Swami Dayananda Saraswati's famous words: "Not to be content with promoting one's own happiness or well-being, but to consider one's welfare only in the welfare of all."

To conclude, there can be no doubt that even if one has all the desirable qualities of a human being, except compassion, he can never make a true claim to be a moral person. Similarly, morality, however sound and deeply philosophical, will fall short of its purpose if it leaves out compassion for the still sad music of humanity. In fact, morality devoid of human considerations becomes an extremely dangerous weapon in the hands of a demagogue like Hitler. Like those two manipulators of morality, all extremists and terrorist leaders of today convince their followers that their activities are not just right but are also extremely expedient. A common example of men being totally brainwashed and hypnotised by false demagoguery is the suicidal terrorists like the woman who tied a bomb to her belt and exploded it killing Rajiv Gandhi and herself on the spot, or the young man who acted as the human bomb to kill the Sri Lankan President, Mr. Premadasa, or the fanatic terrorists who kill thousands of innocent people in the name of religion. All these inhuman acts are happening because human character today has come to lack any compassion for others. Compassion for fellow beings, therefore, is the acid test of morality. Through the application of this test, the validity and desirability of any moral doctrine can be tested to clinical perfection.

In the end, it can be said that morality expresses itself in the love for humanity and love for humanity can only be based on the foundation of compassion for fellow beings. □



Home And Career Balancing Dual Roles

Ms. Anju Vyas is the first year of the Masters Degree course in Computer Applications at the Government Polytechnic, Bhopal. In this essay, Ms. Anju examines the re-orientation of the male and female roles in the context of more women joining the workforce of the country in the name of the wage. Both men and women should create strategies to cope with the stress of work both on the domestic front and at the workplace. The author deals with the multifarious demands made on the working mother such as the



Ms. Anju Vyas
SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CONTEST 2 — TOPIC 2

burden of child care, home work, parental care of sickening child and the entire burden she is to bear when the man is unemployed. Ms. Anju believes that both men and wife should be able to share the burden of the roles at home and the workplace.

By winning the second prize, Ms. Anju Vyas receives a grant of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Ms. Anju Vyas. Keep it up.

RECENT YEARS HAVE WITNESSED a sharp increase in the number of women taking up jobs not out of economic necessity, but to make use of their talents and education, to get rid of the boredom of staying at home and to contribute to the society. In fact, there is a widespread concern that bright and educated women should not waste their talents in domestic and child-rearing activities. Instead, they should employ their talents to compete with men by pursuing high-commitment careers in areas which were earlier dominated by men. Ironically, our society is full of biases and contradictions regarding the status of women. On the one hand, she is expected to pursue a career and on the other she is still expected to marry, have children and retain traditional femininity. Such incongruous demands compel women to be a "superwoman" who is a competent professional as well as an excellent wife and mother. Women are often torn between these two conflicting roles and the major challenge which they face is to maintain balance between these roles. They find it difficult to leave the demands of the career at home and forget the household tasks while at work.

Some women find marriage incompatible with their career and so prefer staying single. This enables them to be free from the strains imposed by marriage. It is the simplest option available to women. Secondly, women can choose to marry, but remain childless and thereby be free from the problems of child rearing which is the chief cause of conflict between the marital

partners. Thirdly, women can pursue career and opt for marriage and motherhood, but with an interrupted career. They can delay having children when the career demands are pressing and they interrupt their career when the demands of motherhood are compelling. Fourth and the most complicated option available to women is choosing all three roles (career, marriage and motherhood) simultaneously without interruptions, i.e. women return to work after the maternity leave. Role strain among the women choosing this last option is maximum because they have to meet the conflicting demands of their career and home.

Parental Influence

Studies reveal that parents who set high standards for their daughters and urge them to do their best, have intelligent daughters who achieve well. The encouragement has a direct impact on the creativity of their daughters. In contrast, emphasis on traditional femininity mars the intellectual pursuits and curiosity. Children who are exposed to traditional environment at home, in school, in society and via media expect and demand traditional behaviour. For women to succeed, they should have a good background.

In India, marriage is still considered a necessity, primarily because of tradition and culture. Parents still consider daughters as "burdens" and feel relieved only after they are married off. Staying single in order to concentrate on career seems unbelievable to many people. As a result, the percentage of

such women is very small. Marriage affects men and women in a different manner. It acts as a barrier to the successful pursuit of career by women because of the traditional inequity in the distribution of child care and family chores. In contrast, men receive greater support for pursuing their career after marriage. Family obligations have an adverse effect on the career of women.

Women continue to bear the primary responsibility of child care while they are actively engaged in their career. Very often their career demands are more when housework is at its peak. This requires careful planning and back-up support. Since they are going against the traditional patterns, when they work outside home they suffer emotionally when they are unable to balance both the roles. They feel that they are betraying their children, depriving them of care and attention. Women are held responsible for the failure of their children and they accept the blame. Their greatest problem is guilt over failures in parenting and they resolve their ambivalence in career and motherhood in favour of being a full-time mother, at the expense of their career.

Male-Oriented Structures

Women have to compete with men who have fewer domestic responsibilities and can devote more time to work. In order to advance, she has to prove herself to be more capable than men. Evidence shows that women's skills are judged to be inferior or of lesser quality in comparison to their male counterparts. Earlier, when only men were

employed, the organisations did not have to provide extra facilities for them, but employing women requires provision for hostels for unmarried women, maternity leave, creches, etc. Due to this reason, organisations prefer men to women. Discrimination against women is manifested in different ways. Men are still not able to accept women as their bosses. This creates problems in getting work done from them.

Commitment to a profession does not depend on individual competence and excellence. Rather, it is a product of social environment. Acceptance, recognition and challenging interaction with fellow professionals plays a pivotal role in sustaining creativity. Our social environment is full of contradictions and biases. Men want that their wives should work only if that does not entail their taking additional responsibilities. Economic independence has not released women from being controlled by men. Society does not encourage men in helping their wives. Even women who have been brought up in the traditional set up do not readily relinquish their domestic responsibilities even if their husbands are ready to help. Although such men are less in number, some husbands help their wives but still feel that it is not their work and feel that it reduces their masculinity if they do feminine tasks of domestic chores and rearing children.

Causes of Conflicts

Role conflict occurs when a person is expected to play two mutually-exclusive roles simultaneously. Women are expected to pursue career and at the same time take care of the family. Since both these tasks cannot be performed simultaneously, conflicts occur. An overload of responsibilities and expectations creates a situation of imbalance and conflict. Inflexibility, rigidity and non-compromise by husbands is the major cause of conflict. Couples usually argue on who is to do what, when and how. In addition, conflict may be due to lack of satisfaction of emotional needs. When both partners work, they cannot incorporate any additional demand on their time and energy. A small incident which does not go in their favour, can create bigger problems.

When both marital partners have roughly equal and demanding careers, it becomes very difficult to decide whose career should be given primacy. Usually, women consider their husbands' career as important. The couples have to stay away from home for longer hours in order to meet their career demands. As a result, they can spend little time with each other and social activities are curtailed. Women who earn as much as their husbands demand an equal say in all the household affairs and equal division of labour. Non-compliance in this regard will result in conflict. Tension also results when wife becomes more assertive as she becomes professionally established. Husband feels that he is emasculated and dominated by a woman and this leads to regressive and

demanding behaviour on his part. The situation may get worse and in stray cases could result in divorce.

Transfer of one marital partner, too, can affect the relationship. Women normally turn down promotions that take them away from home. The situation is grave because it is difficult to find the job for the other partner, too, at the same place. The first option available is that wife/husband shifts to the place of the other partner and looks out for another job. It is very likely that he/she will not find the work of equal stature. They will feel frustrated since it took much time to establish good working relationships at the previous place of work and it would harm their career if they moved to another place. The second-option is that both stay at their respective places of work and meet once a week or a month. This is a costly solution because two separate households will have to be run. Also the question arises: who will take care of the children? Children will surely miss one of the parents. The marital relationship, too, is affected this way. The third option is that one of the partners

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commutes to his or her place of work and there is only one household. The basic advantage of such arrangement is that both the partners can pursue their careers and no one's career is sacrificed. If one of the partners does not accept such an arrangement, then conflict can occur. Sorting out such problems requires a combined effort.

Conflict Resolution

There is no universally accepted technique to resolve conflicts because the causes of conflicts are different. Different couples solve their problems differently. Conflicts can be resolved through negotiations wherein the couple defines the problem and evolves strategies to sort out the issue. Both have to make compromises in order to reach a consensus. There should be no communication block and both the partners should communicate directly because direct communication minimises the chances of manipulation. A third person can be requested to help only if he/she is reliable and who can convince both.

Other methods of resolving conflicts involves using time effectively. Time is the most invaluable resource and more so for working couples. Both husband and wife

should plan schedules in such a manner that all aspects of life get time commensurate with their importance. Some time should be kept aside for relaxation and entertainment. Couples who have the ability to evolve efficient plans, both at work and at home, are more successful in combining marriage with work. Children are the major causes of conflict between husband and wife. Women are blamed for all the failures of their children and they feel guilty of denying proper care to their children and often overcompensate for their non-availability at home.

In addition to the efforts made by the couple to bring about a balance between the two roles, other external sources, too, can render help. Voluntary organisations, counselling centres, employing agencies, educational institutions can be of much help. Counselling centres should give pre-marriage and post-marriage guidance to the couples. They should also be taught to rear children. Educational institutions should not discriminate against girls and provide equal opportunities to both boys and girls. Employing agencies should be free from stereotypes and prejudices about women's capabilities. Efforts should be made by organisations to provide flexible timings to women workers. Some professions require staying late at the place of work. This creates problems for women. So, women should be allowed to take work home and remain at par with their male counterparts. The media, too, should portray women in non-traditional roles. Voluntary organisations should provide services to help women in case of emergencies.

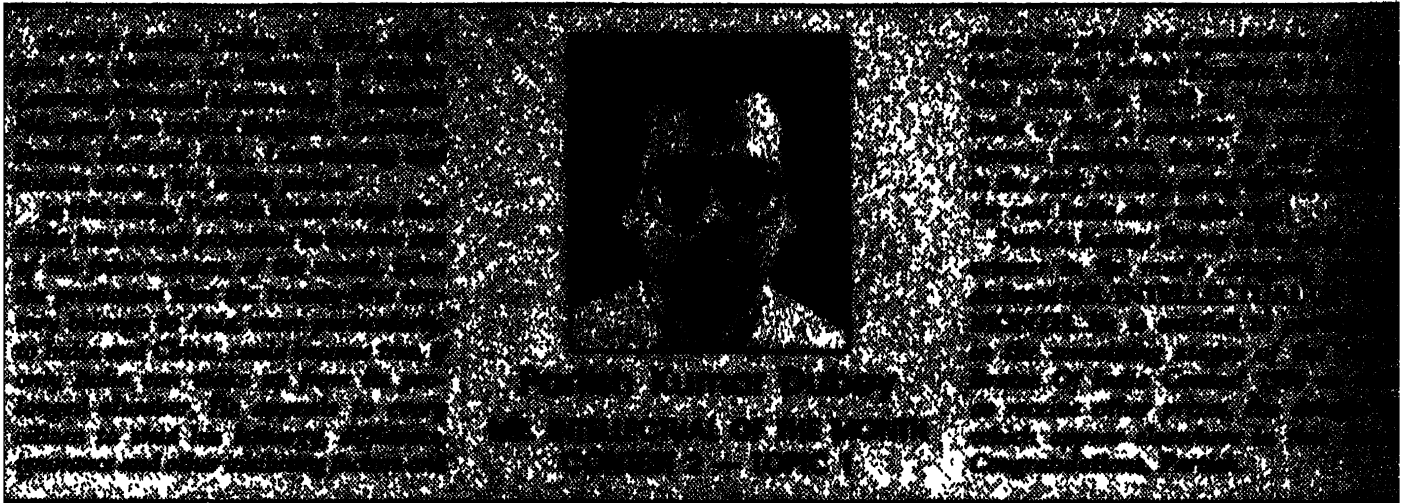
Where both marital partners are employed, the whole family benefits. Job adds a new dimension to the life of a woman and provides immense satisfaction as she strives for personal accomplishment. Her personal and professional satisfaction creates a congenial atmosphere at home which results in children having happy childhood. Children develop egalitarian views when they see that the caretaking activities are equally shared by their parents. Evidence shows that women in such families had high esteem and they considered themselves equal to men. Working mothers served as a model to achievement. Children become self-reliant and independent. In addition, the standard of living of the family is raised and more needs can be fulfilled.

Women alone cannot bring about the changes needed for an egalitarian set up. They need support and active cooperation of men to change the traditional structure of division of labour. The realignment of sex-roles is the need of the hour. Both marital partners should evolve strategies to cope with the stress of work. There is also need to structure other aspects of life to suit the changed needs. In the circumstances, women need more support at home and at the place of work. They should learn to separate work from other aspects of life. Both husband and wife should make adjustments in order to lead a more harmonious and happy life. □



India

A Sleeping Giant



It is not without any reason that India was invaded upon by the Greeks, Portuguese, French, Mughals and the Britishers. Those who invaded India realised India's value much more than Indians themselves. From ancient times, India had excelled in the fields of intellectual growth and spiritual attainment. The excavated sites of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro speak volumes of India's excellence in different fields. Four of the world's religions were born in India, namely Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. In the British crown, India was its most glittering jewel.

It is a pity that it was given to some of the great indologists to "discover" the real worth of India. One such indologist was Max Mueller. "If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow—in some parts a very paradise on earth—I should point to India," said Max Mueller, "If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions to some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant—I should point to India and if I were to ask myself from what literature we, here in Europe, who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of Greeks and Romans, and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may draw that corrective which is most wanted in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive,

a life, not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life—again I should point to India."

But alas! In what a mess do we find ourselves today?

India—A Paradox of Sorts

A nation so pluralistic as India, with so many diverse cultures, different traditions, languages and regions is bound to draw one's attention and kindle curiosity. The coexistence of such a confluence of people, although remarkable, has a paradox underlying it.

While we in India talk of *Karmayoga*, we do not practise it. We have a work culture that permits us to go on strike and organise *bandhs* at the drop of a hat. We are so used to paralysing life that we have demonstrated the same even in Parliament. The only way we know of to mourn the dead is to bring life to a standstill. Compare this with Japan where the government has to pass laws and ask its people to go on leave.

We, in India, have inherited a rich culture and a resplendent heritage without the wisdom to cherish it. While more and more Westerners begin to appreciate our paintings, music and monuments, we in India begin to dance to rock music, set up polluting industries near our national monuments and ape Western art and architecture, without realising that modernisation does not necessarily mean Westernisation. Our culture which gave us the joint-family system is now replaced by the nuclear family. Children in earlier times,

Mahabharata, and other stories imparting ethical values from their grandmothers while today they are brought up by *Ayah* television serials and movies. They are taught "*Ba Ba Black Sheep*" and "*Twinkle Twinkle Little Star*".

A country which believed the four stages of life to be *Brahmacharya*, *Grihasthasrama*, *Vanaprastha* and *Sanyasa* is today giving way to pre-marital sex and adultery. Our scriptures have preached that humans are essentially meant for the attainment of *Dharma*, *Artha*, *Kama* and *Moksha*. Today, *Moksha* is meant only for *Artha* and *Kama*. Westerners have learnt much from our *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, while we continue to ignore them. Hidden in these texts are many solutions to our modern problems, but we are not ready to concede that. While Westerners continue to come to India for peace of mind, we believe in finding it in the western world. And while the West takes more interest in our science of Ayurveda, we lay more emphasis on antibiotics.

And finally, while we preach non-violence and a feeling of universal brotherhood, we are today being torn apart by extremist and secessionist forces. Fissiparous tendencies are raising uncivil wars and so we have amongst us people who pray *Lokasama Sukhino Bhavantu* on the one hand, and the other, there are a few disgruntled people who only believe in the weapons of *kalashnikov*.

A country's true wealth is its people—strong, energetic and vibrant. And if a country is asleep, it implies that the mind has become lethargic and dull.

now analyse India's potential constitutionally, politically, economically and spiritually

Are We Really Asleep?

We in India have framed a rich constitution, but not the ability to come up to its expectations. The 42nd Amendment of 1976 was proof of that. We have watered down our constitution which is a remarkable mix of the best of various other constitutions in the world over. It is federal with a unitary bias. We have enshrined the Directive Principles of State Policy, but have not implemented its spirit. Article 45, which calls for providing basic primary education up to the age of 14 for all, has not been heeded to. Countries like Malaysia which became independent much after us have been able to achieve it. We have given ourselves the fundamental duties, but not the will to carry them out. We crave for rights without duties. We have given ourselves All-India Services for a clean and efficient administration where the nation's interest would come first but, alas, individual interest has risen above all other interests. The reservations for backward classes and minorities have become important tools in the hands of our politicians to set up vote banks. And parliamentary form of government where the will of the people is to be respected has become a form of government where the will of the people is to be ignored. *Democracy to today means off the people buy the people and far from the people.* And if we the people, have not been sleeping, how has this situation deteriorated so much? What is worse, we have not only allowed the criminalisation of politics but also the politicisation of criminals. Only a gruesome analogy like the *tandoor* murder case woke us up from our slumber to realise that we have been choosing such kind of people as our representatives.

India of 1996 is far stronger economically and militarily than the India of 1950s. Yet India was more respected then than it is now. We were the voice of the Third World unless we want to continue being in a state of slumber, we now have a chance to play a more important role on behalf of the Third World. India being a founder member of NAM, it is our duty to steady this ship in the changed winds of global environment. NAM was not a Third Bloc apart from the two superpowers whose balance of power ended with the end of the Cold War. NAM represents the Third World and our role is needed more now than ever before. As long as the Third World has its economic and social issues and is faced with terrorism and drug trafficking and as long as the world is unarmed, NAM has a role to play with India as a major player. We must strive for greater South-South cooperation. We have the intelligence and manpower to give the Third World the required low-cost technology. All that we now need is to work it rather than leave it in seminar papers. Now that our economy has come out of

its old shackles, we need to realise that private participation is desirable in certain areas. Private participation and the entry of multinational corporations should wake up our sleeping public sector. It is now a case of survival of the fittest. One has to perform or perish. Competition will flood the market with more goods and services to choose from for the consumer. The market will be transformed from a sellers to a buyers market with the consumer as the king. Competition will also mean more expenditure on research and development which should bring down prices and as a result offer more value to the customer. Quality should be our motto. And competition will throw us into the global arena where only excellence will survive. This will mean our people will have to become *karmayogis* and shun the *Chalta Hai* attitude. If Indian goods can dominate in the SAARC region there is no reason why we cannot perform well in the international zone. If every citizen of the country

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whatever be the field he or she is working in, contributes his best, there is nothing great that we cannot achieve.

The greatest tragedy of our slumber has been that of India dreaming of aping the West, how else can we forget our ancient maxims '*Ekam Sat Viprahi Bahuda Vadanti* or '*Janani Janma Bhoomischa Swargadapi Guriyasi*'. Instead of following the Rig Vedic injunction of '*Aano Bhudrah Kritavo Yantu Vishvatahu*', we are today accepting only the wicked thoughts from all sides. Instead of striving for a world of peace, stability and brotherhood of man, we are bogged down with thoughts of 'me', 'my' and 'mine'. And instead of seeking the permanent, we are running after the transient, ephemeral and temporary. And while Westerners come to India for peace of mind and appreciate our culture and heritage, we move out for the same ignoring our own solutions to major problems.

India, whose landscape stretches from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and the Kutch to Arunachal has a potential to become one of the front-runners among the nations of the world. Scholars predict that the 21st century will belong to Asia—India and China in particular. That China is a major player today itself is a fact well known. When India will reach that status will depend on when we wake up. In the words of Dr. Arnold Toynbee, "At this supremely dangerous moment in human history, the only way of salvation for mankind is the Indian way. Here we have an attitude and spirit that can make it possible for the human race to grow together into a single family and in the atomic (now nuclear) age, this is the only alternative to destroying ourselves." We now need to pull up our socks and shake off our slumber if we desire to fulfil the words of Dr. Arnold Toynbee. Thomas Jefferson had once remarked "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free it expects what never was and never will be." We can no longer remain ignorant of our potential, our duties and responsibilities. We need to fulfil our true destiny and that can be achieved only if we, 'Arise awake and stop not till the goal is achieved'. Or else it will be said of India as a nation with, too many laws, too little justice, too many public servants, too little public service, too much of education, too little wisdom, too many values, too little in practice, too much of promise, too little of delivery, gigantic in potential and lilliputian in reality. Have we woken up? Are any Indians listening? □

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Computer

The Harbinger Of A Silent Revolution

Samir Bajaj (b. 1970) is a B.E. (Hons) in Computer Science from Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, working at Computerisation India, Pune.

In this essay, Samir dwells on the multidisciplinary focus of the computer technology to usher in a silent, but substantive revolution in varied fields like telecommunications, engineering, health, medicine, economy and other areas. He says the marriage between the computers and telecommunications has broken the barriers of geography, turning the vast globe into a village where every individual is connected or could be



Samir Bajaj
SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CONTEST 2 — TOPIC 2

connected to many others, bringing the interaction of people, cultures, ideas and nations. The nature of this computer revolution lies in the fact that it is not to supplant or overthrow the existing order, but to improve and enhance it. The new order will colonise minds without displacing the old order, rather it shows ways to do the old things better.

By winning the second prize, Samir Bajaj receives a cash amount of Rs. 20,000 and a trophy worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Samir Bajaj, 26 yrs.

THE HISTORY OF MAN HAS BEEN a saga of revolutions. Revolutions, both technological and ideological, have brought about far-reaching changes in man's values and beliefs, attitudes and approaches, lifestyles and technology, changing the course of man's destiny. Any such radical change is characterised by hostility during the transition. The revolution engineered by computers is the latest in a world in the grip of dizzying changes, but with a difference. By its very nature and its effect, the change has been silent and subtle. The computer has been the harbinger of a silent revolution.

It is imperative to understand the nature of a revolution to appreciate the impact of computers. The source of a revolution is disenchantment with the present scheme of things and/or the discovery of a new idea which appears to better the *status quo*. Revolutions entail wedding of minds around a new concept or theme. This idea colonises the minds of the believers and they have a passionate belief in its viability. These believers work towards replacing the existing schemes with their convictions. Further, the new order ushered in has to have unquestioned commitment. Most revolutions are iconoclastic. They believe in the repudiation of the existing order. This presents a challenge to the established order, beliefs and institutions. The response is resistance by those who favour the continuance of the *status quo*. The pro-changers exhibit aggression and denigrate the established order. This dialectics between the processes of instituting change and

resisting it results in hostility. This hostility may be characterised by suspicion, altercations between groups, civil unrest and even war. Thus revolutions have an inherent susceptibility to upheaval.

How does the computer then usher in a silent revolution? The reason for this lies in the source of revolution and the nature of technology which affects the process of revolution. The source of the revolution is not repudiation of the existing order but is its improvement or enhancement. It is not antagonistic to the system, rather it supplements the system. This feature flows from the nature of computer technology. The technology colonises minds without displacing the old order, rather it shows ways of how to do the old things better. Once this step is achieved, it is easy to institute ideological transformation without resistance. We have to understand the nature of computer technology to appreciate its subtle impact.

Let us delineate the principal features of computer technology to understand its power.

Computer technology is meta-technology. It is a technology designed to use other technologies. Computers by themselves serve no end. They are useful only in conjunction with other technologies to improve the performance of the latter. This level of indirection gives the technology the power to direct and control.

Its role has another dimension. Computer technology is not tied to any one discipline or area unlike other technologies. It is all-pervasive and encompassing. There are no

areas immune to its applications. Its effect, both realised and unrealised, makes extremely potent.

The all-pervasive nature of computer technology is due to the fact that it is modelled after the human brain. It tries to substitute for the drudgery associated with human-thought process. Human brain has two aspects—motor and intelligence. The computer can model motor aspects almost completely and have entered the intelligent aspects with expert systems, artificial intelligence and the ushering in of the information revolution. The evolutionary trends of computer technology show the underlying purpose of replacing the human brain. This gives the technology a wide mandate.

Computer technology has become superhuman. The immense success has made it indispensable. Its growth and destiny is not under the control of an individual or a group but are guided by its power and its utility. Another aspect is that the power of computers is derived from its software though hardware forms an important part. Software is just a set of programs. One cannot see its power with naked eye, but one has to experience its influence by its effect. This dimension adds to the mystique of computers.

Finally, the perception of people about computers is also very important. Computers are viewed from a utilitarian perspective. They are seen as solutions to various problems and aids to management of life. This view helps in the acceptance of the technology, the aims, perceived as utilitarian.

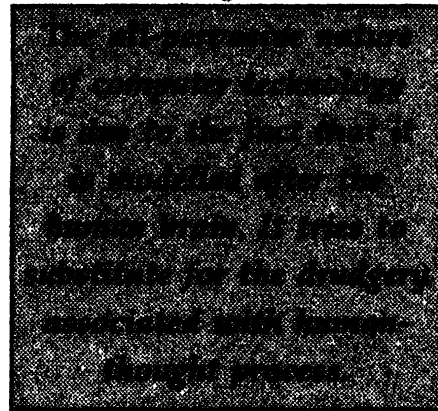
the source of the revolution. Utilitarianism can hardly be considered as antagonistic. The nature of technology—its meta-nature, multidisciplinary focus and its modelling after the human brain gives the technology the power to usher in a silent and substantive revolution. A revolution felt and experienced, but without overt signs of transition, unlike other revolutions. A silent change.

Let us now explore the aspects of this silent revolution to understand how such a transformation is taking place. The revolution is in the making. One has seen the effect of computers in various areas of our life, like communications, engineering, health and medicine, economy and other areas. These are the external manifestations. But a revolution essentially entails ideological transformation. Computer technology has spawned the information revolution. We are entering the age of information. The marriage between computers and telecommunications has broken down the age-old barriers of geography, social, ethnic and religious differences. Today, we talk of the global village wherein every individual and place is connected to every other or at least has the potential to be connected. Such a connection brings forth interaction of people, of cultures, of societies and of nations on a common platform. Interaction leads to the synthesis of thought processes. The process of synthesis includes understanding of the viewpoint of others in a proper perspective, appreciating differences in opinion and ideologies and accepting them as a part of the relationship, integrating common bases and assimilating what appears beneficial and suitable. Alongside there is a creation of a common culture shared by all those connected. Thus, we have a composite culture in the making wherein diversity is acknowledged, unity is emphasised where it is possible, tolerance is inculcated as a virtue and above all we have a common culture which acts as an integrating force. This change is challenging the age-old notions of nationhood; social, religious and ethical values; giving a new meaning to the concepts of freedom and expounding a new way of democracy. A study of the Internet phenomenon is representative of this evolution.

Internet is a network of computer networks. There are about 40 million computers and about 50,000 networks and the number is growing at a phenomenal rate. The essence of Internet is its organisation. It is a voluntary association of individuals, organisations, universities and government departments. There is no control structure. Apart from an international organisation responsible for registration of nodes or users in the Net, as Internet is popularly called, is a totally decentralised phenomenon. Basically it is a network of sources of information called servers and the users. The access to servers is free, unlimited and unregulated, limited only by the access permissions allotted by the servers.

Decentralisation shifts the focus from established social entities like nations, social and religious groups to the individual. This

has a telling effect on the various governing parameters of our life. This effect can be gauged in terms of two factors—one of control or governance and the other of unrestricted availability of information. We are accustomed to centralised structures in our socio-political institutions. Centralisation emphasises that the Central authority assumes responsibility of making decisions for others. These decisions include the form of governance, the form of economy and the like. In this context, democracy essentially is a form of government. Internet redefines this concept, as democracy becomes a way of life. It comes down from shaping a centralised organisation to distributed control among various members. The free-market mechanism is also a form of economic organisation. Internet allows free-market principle on an individual basis, depending on the worth of their information. Thus we find the change in defining parameters of our political and economic concepts. The change may be presently limited to the Net, but it is a fair indication of the things to come.



Flow of Information

Availability of unrestricted information is the second factor that we consider. Today, the flow of information is restricted by social, religious and political control centres. Socio-religious and political values regulate the flow of information to individuals. The decision as to what one should know is made by socio-political control centres. But the unlimited access to information changes this situation radically. In the Net, all kinds of information are available. What one should read and should not, has to be decided by the individual. Thus, every individual has to decide questions of ethical values; of political priorities and of the worth of the information. The decision-making role shifts from socio-political entities to individuals. The concepts of ethics, morality and freedom undergo a radical change.

The Internet has been instrumental in breaking the man-made barriers of nations, social and religious diversity and the barriers of geography. The communication is via an impersonal and intelligent media melting the personal antagonism and differences. We are moving towards a global society and culture.

The revolution is in the making. It is restricted by the fact that today the access is mostly in the developed countries. It may not hold significance for a country like India

though the urban areas have integrated themselves. But it would be naïve to ignore the revolution. It is inevitable. What remains to be seen is how we become a part of it.

Computer, thus, is playing the role of a harbinger of a silent revolution. Decentralisation of control and availability of unrestricted information has put immense responsibility on the shoulders of the individuals. The revolution presupposes men to be mature decision makers, adept at deciding the questions of ethics and morality. The role of societal-value system is shifting to individual-value system. While this guarantees a lot more democracy and freedom in the real sense, it is also full of dangers and risk. But this is the way things are to be and we should be ready to face the change. Man has an unlimited potential to survive and flourish. One can rely on his wisdom to incorporate and assimilate change.

Computers herald the society of tomorrow. The society wherein individual will rule the roost. Democracy, ethics, rights, freedom and other governing concepts will be defined with the individual in perspective. Ironically, computers which were designed to reduce the burden on human brain, actually increase the burden in terms of decision-making. But the change is voluntary. Voluntary acceptance of change increases the viability of change and is enduring. While we await the society of tomorrow, we ought to gear up to face the challenges thrown up by the revolution. □

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The Sunshine Of Independence

The Second World War came to an end in Europe in May 1945. In India, Lord Wavell had already succeeded Lord Linlithgow in October 1943. He had earlier been the Commander-in-Chief in India. His appointment gave rise to misgivings as to whether Britain would still keep India by dint of force. These forebodings, however, proved false. Wavell was a nice person, a soldier by profession, a poet by temperament and a statesman by compulsion. In his first address to the Central Legislature on February 17, 1944, he affirmed that "India shall have full control of her own destiny." This sent a breeze of joy in the people that their country would soon become free. Wavell made it clear that from the point of view of defence, of many internal and external economic problems, India was a natural unit. "You cannot alter geography," he declared. These were also the words of cheer for the unity of the country. He called a conference of the governors of all the provinces and discussed with them the various steps that the government should take to resolve the political problem.

Lord Wavell went to London for consultation with the Home Government in March 1945. The Labour Party withdrew from the coalition government after the end of the War due to its differences with the Conservatives on the matters relating to social security and planning. Sir Winston Churchill continued as the caretaker Prime Minister till the gene-

ral elections were held. The Viceroy returned to Delhi on June 4, 1945. He made a broadcast of his proposals on June 12, 1945 simultaneously with the statement of Amery, the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons. He also announced his intention to convene a political conference on June 25, 1945 as well as the decision of the government to release the members of the Congress Working Committee. His proposals laid down the complete independence of the Viceroy's Executive Council except the portfolio of Defence on the basis of parity between the caste Hindus and the Muslims. Gandhiji objected to the term 'caste Hindus'. Jinnah asserted that the Muslim League had the sole right to nominate all the Muslim members to be included in the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Hindu Mahasabha objected to both the principle of parity between the Hindus and Muslims and its exclusion from the Simla Conference. The Congress put forward its claim to include in its share of representation the members of all the communities, including the Muslims, Christians and Harijans. In his inaugural speech the Viceroy explained the aims and objectives of the conference. He clarified, "It is not a constitutional settlement, it is not a final solution to India's complex problems that is proposed." But the atmosphere of the conference seemed more favourable to its failure than towards its success. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who started the discussion,

minced no words about the national character of the Congress and declared its unwillingness to enter into any agreement or compromise which gave it the character of communal party. Jinnah asserted that Muslim League would not compromise its demand for Pakistan and thus participate in a common national government of undivided India. The talks, therefore, failed, with each side blaming the other.

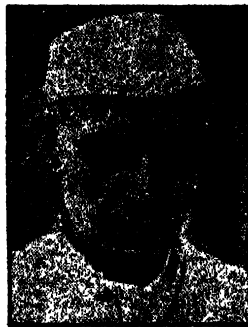
After a fortnight or so of the failure of Simla conference, the Labour Party came to power in England as a result of an election held on July 25, 1945. It won a landslide victory with 393 seats against the number 215 obtained by the Conservatives. Clement Attlee became the Prime Minister on July 1945 with Pethick Lawrence as the Secretary of State for India. The new Prime Minister was very sympathetic to the Indian problem. "Circumstances obliged me," he once stated "to take a very active part in the Indian problem." He had been a member of the Simon Commission in 1929. The Congress was very happy with the Labour Party's victory. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President of the Congress, sent his felicitation to Attlee. The later events, however, proved there was not a big line of divide between the Conservatives and the Labourites. The former followed the maxim "divide and rule" and the latter "divide and quit".

The Viceroy again went to London for a meeting with the leaders of the new gov-



Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhiji should have been the happiest person at the dawn of freedom. On the contrary, he was the unhappiest since he did not want a political settlement that created permanent cleavage between two principal communities that lived in unity all along. His dream visualised an India where all lived as brothers.



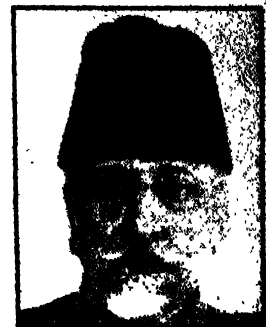
Jawaharlal Nehru

As the first Prime Minister of free India, Jawaharlal Nehru endeavoured to translate into practice the ideals of Bapu, the ideals that inspired every Indian to restore to his country the ancient glory. Nehru tried to blend the Indian legacy with the best of the modern world to mould a new nation destined to exert global influence.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

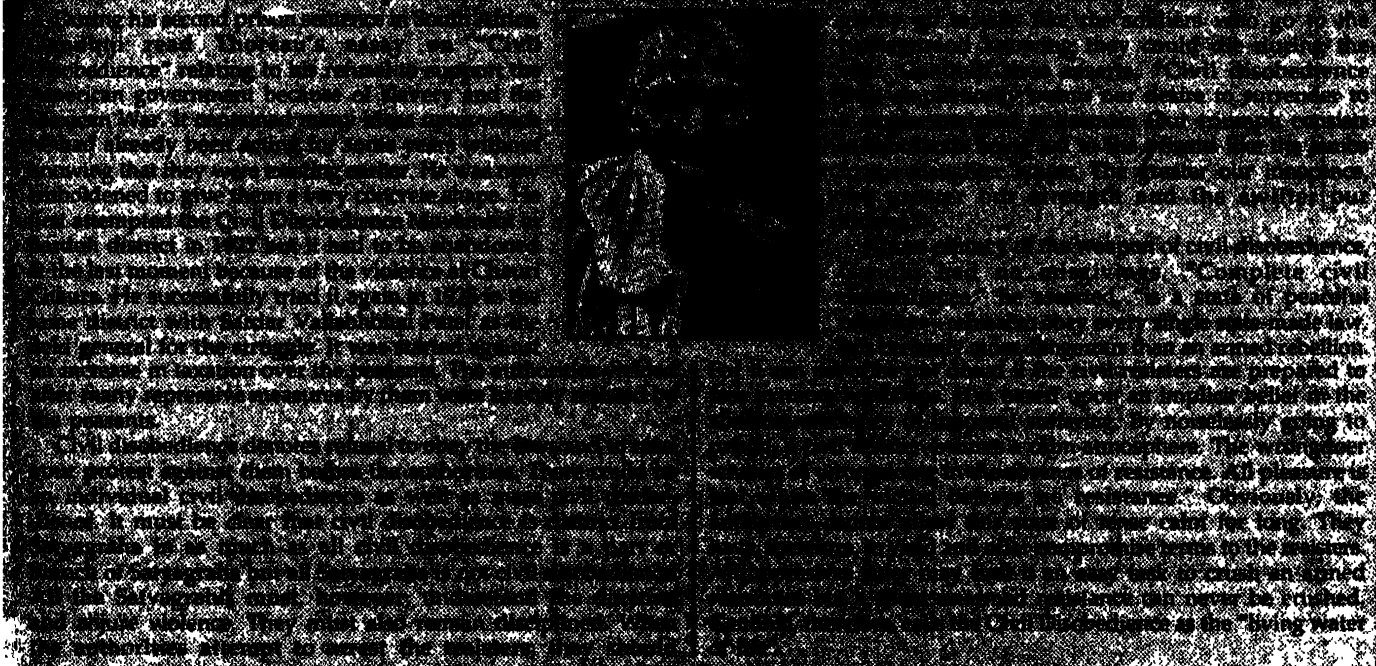
Because of his dogged determination and iron will, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was hailed as the "Iron Man of India". He proved the sobriquet to the hilt when, as Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, he played a key role in the integration of states conveying that unity was the need of the hour.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Since he ardently believed in common destiny for Hindus and Muslims in his country, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad refused to accept the two-nation theory. President of Indian National Congress and later as Education Minister in free India, Maulana occupies a niche in the consolidation of Indian Independence.

Gandhian Thought—Civil Disobedience



...the British Government's policy towards India. His Majesty's Government was determined to do utmost to promote the early realisation of full self-government in India. Elections to Central and provincial legislatures were to be held. The British Government also intended to convene a Constituent Assembly for India and to reconstitute the Viceroy's Executive Council to be composed of representatives of main political parties after the results of the elections were declared. In the Congress and the Muslim League won well in the general elections. Out of a total of 102 seats in the Central Assembly, the Congress got 57 with the League obtaining 30 and the rest going to Independents, Europeans and the Akalis. In the provincial legislatures, the Congress won over in Bombay, United Provinces, Madras, Central Province, Orissa and the League in Sind and Bengal. The two parties formed their ministries in these provinces. In Punjab, the Congress won 51 seats, the Akalis 22 and the Unionists 26 against the Muslim League's number at 75. The Unionist League, Khizr Hyat Khan formed a coalition ministry. It was clear that the election results had not contributed towards the solution of the political problem and instead perpetuated the Congress-League conflict. The British Government sent a Cabinet Mission to India in March 1946 with a view to helping India attain freedom as speedily as fully as possible. It consisted of Lord Patrick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty. The Mission arrived on March 23, 1946. It spent nearly five weeks in India holding marathon discussions with political leaders, provincial governors,

representatives of minorities and special interests, the ruling princes and prominent individuals. Among the prominent political leaders who met the Mission were Gandhiji, Maulana Azad, Jinnah, Sapru, Jayakar, Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Jagjivan Ram, Ambedkar, Baldev Singh and Master Tara Singh. The policy of the British Government was very clear from the statement of Prime Minister Attlee made in the House of Commons on March 15, 1946: "We are very mindful of the rights of minorities and minorities should be able to live free from fear. On the other hand, we cannot allow a minority to place its veto on the advance of the majority." Within that framework, the Mission failed to reach an agreement with the Indian leaders. As the Congress and the Muslim League could not reach an agreement, the Mission accepted its failure and announced its own plan on May 16, 1946. The Congress wanted immediate independence. It had the federal structure in view for the future constitution of the country. The Muslim League harped upon the two-nation theory on the strength of the separate electorates for the Muslims granted by the British Government. The Cabinet Mission plan rejected the demand for Pakistan and suggested a federal structure of the government. The Union was to embrace both the British provinces and the princely states. Its authority was limited to three subjects—Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications—with the power to raise the necessary finances for them. All the residuary subjects were to be included in the provincial list. The British provinces were categorised into three groups A, B and C, i.e., subfederations, Group A—Madras, Bombay, U.P., C.P., Bihar and Orissa, Group B—Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Sind, and Group C—Bengal and Assam. The princely states were free to join any of these three groups.

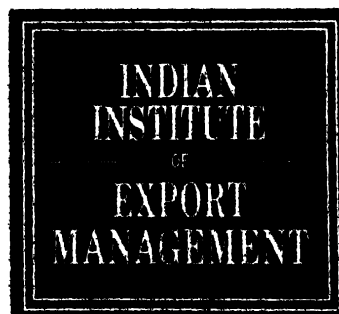
There was to be a Constituent Assembly consisting of 296 members from the British India and 93 members from the Indian states. For the British India, the composition was to be 210 general seats, 78 Muslim seats and four Sikh seats. The Assembly had to frame a constitution which the provinces were free to accept or reject as they liked. The Constituent Assembly was also to sign a treaty with England on the mode of the future relationship between the two countries. For the interim period, the Viceroy's Executive Council was to be reconstituted and all the portfolios, including that of Defence, were to be entrusted to the Indian leaders. Both the provinces and the princely states were free to join the Union or secede from it after the constitution for the entire country had been framed by the Constituent Assembly. Gandhiji gave his blessings to the plan with his interpretation that the Constituent Assembly would be a sovereign body for drafting the constitution of independent India and would thus be free to improve upon the plan of the Mission by rejecting the concept of the subfederation. The Congress Working Committee was critical about the status and powers of the interim government and maintenance of the British troops in India. The Muslim League accepted the plan as it strengthened its demand for the creation of Pakistan by placing the Muslim-majority provinces in the separate groups other than the general group. It, therefore, announced its willingness to participate in the Constituent Assembly. The Muslim League also wanted that the Viceroy should invite them to join the government as it had accepted the plan but the British Government did not agree because it wanted participation of both the League and the Congress in the government and did not reconcile to the situation in which the League

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the Congress out of government. The elections to the Constituent Assembly took place in July 1946 in which the Congress obtained more than two-third majority. It got 202 seats out of 292. The Muslim League got only 73 seats.

It was, indeed, strange that both the Congress and the League could neither reject the May 16 plan outright nor accept it wholly. Both took different stands on different occasions. The Congress could not yield on the point of its national character nor reconcile itself to the two-nation theory propounded by Jinnah. The All India Congress Committee elected Jawaharlal Nehru as the Congress President at its Bombay session held on July 7, 1946. He declared that the Congress had decided to join the Constituent Assembly and could remain in it as long as it thought it was for the good of the country and would come out when it thought it was injuring their cause. He elaborated the position at a press conference in Bombay on July 10, 1946 at the Congress had not entered into any permanent commitment with regard to both the short-term and long-term plans of the Cabinet Mission and was absolutely free to take an independent stand in the Assembly. His statement made the Muslim League nervous. Jinnah characterised it as a complete abdication of the basic form upon which the long-term scheme rested upon as well as the fundamental nature of the rights and obligations of the parties accepting the scheme. The Muslim League, therefore, decided at Bombay on July 29, 1946 to withdraw its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission plan and observe the "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946. Unfortunately, it proved to be the terrible day on which riots and killings took place in Calcutta on a massive scale. The mob violence continued for four days and the government was unable to control the situation. The number of those killed was put at 10 and those of injured at 15,000. Property worth crores of rupees was destroyed. In the meanwhile, the Viceroy continued efforts to form an interim government. He proposed to constitute an Executive Council of 14 members—six to be nominated by the Congress, including one belonging to the Scheduled Castes, five by the Muslim League and three belonging to the minorities in the government. The Congress accepted the offer but stressed the need for giving independence of action to the new government. The Viceroy accordingly invited Jawaharlal Nehru on August 6, 1946 to make proposals for formation of an interim government which the latter accepted after approval by the Congress Working Committee. Nehru now sought the cooperation of the Muslim League and secured five seats out of 14 to the nominees of Jinnah in the government. He also met Jinnah on August 15, 1946 at Bombay but without success. He was now left with no alternative but to proceed alone in forming the provisional government. On August 24, 1946, an official communique announced the names of new members of the interim government. These were Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhubhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Asaf Ali, Jagopalachari, Sarat Chandra Bose, John Mathai, Baldev Singh, Shafaat Ahmed Khan,

Jagwant Nath, and Lakshmi Bai. The new government assumed office on September 2, 1946. The Muslim League observed this day as the day of mourning. Gandhiji declared, "We are not yet in the midst of civil war but we are nearing it." The Muslim League later decided to join the provisional government and its five nominees, Liaquat Ali Khan, I. I. Chundrigar, Abdur Rab Nishtar, Ghazanafar Ali Khan and Jogendra Nath Mandal were sworn in on October 25, 1946. Before that, the country was ablaze in the communal flames and the Hindu-Muslim riots took place in various towns and villages.

The Constituent Assembly met on December 9, 1946 at New Delhi. Two hundred and five members attended the meeting. The seventy-three Muslim League members boycotted the proceedings. There were also no representatives of the princely states. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the "Objectives Resolution" It envisaged the Indian Union to be an independent sovereign republic. The Constituent Assembly again met on January 20, 1947 when it approved the objectives resolution. The Muslim League had not so far withdrawn the boycott of the Constituent Assembly. Nor was there any harmony in the functioning of the provisional government. The conflicts between the ministers belonging to two parties—the Congress and the Muslim League—were growing faster every day and every hour. It seemed that the unity of the country was impossible and partition inevitable. The declaration by the Labour Government to quit India by end of June 1948 under all the circumstances made it a cruel reality. Prime Minister Attlee made his historic announcement on February 20, 1947, "The present state of uncertainty is fraught with danger and cannot be indefinitely prolonged. His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear that it is their definite intention to take necessary steps to effect the transference of power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948." The events moved faster than aeroplanes or rockets.

Lord Wavell left India on March 23, 1947. His successor, Lord Mountbatten assumed the office next day, i.e., March 24, 1947, with all royal grandeur. "I am under no illusion about the difficulty of my task," he said and added, "I shall need the greatest goodwill of the greatest possible number and I am asking India today for that goodwill." His immediate task was to restore peace among the Congress and the League members in the Executive Council and among the Hindus and the Muslims in the country at large. He attempted to fulfil this great task not gradually but quickly. He was in the prime of his life, full of energy and vitality, swift in taking decisions, and capable of implementing them. He could persuade others by his affable manner as well as impose his will upon them by his mandate. He knew that the creation of Pakistan was an ill-conceived idea. He also knew that this was no solution to the communal problem and that it was bound to harm the interests of both the communities in the larger context. He still prepared his partition plan because he was too much in a hurry and did not bother about the future.

Gandhiji opposed the partition vehemently and suggested that Viceroy should entrust the governance of the country to Mohammad Ali Jinnah but that was not acceptable to the Congress Party. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "We saw no other way of getting our freedom—in the near future, we mean." Gandhiji had once remarked, "Hindus and Muslims are not two nations. Those whom God has made one, man will never be able to divide." It was thus unfortunate that the nation won her freedom through partition of the country. India and Pakistan became two independent nations on August 15, 1947. Lord Mountbatten became the first Governor-General of free India and M. A. Jinnah that of Pakistan.

Exactly at the midnight of August 14, 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru spoke in the Constituent Assembly, "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure but very substantially. At the stroke of midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will wake to life and freedom." The Assembly resolved that the members would take the following pledge:

"At this solemn moment, when the people of India through suffering and sacrifice have secured freedom, I, a member of the Constituent Assembly, do dedicate myself in all humility to the service of India and her people to the end that this ancient land attain her rightful place in the world and make her full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

The first action of the sovereign Constituent Assembly was to proclaim the Independence of India and approve the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as the first Governor-General of free India. The new day brought to the people a bright sunshine of independence. It was Friday, August 15, 1947.

Although the day of independence brought to the people bright sunshine in their lives, the day by itself was not all that bright. The subcontinent was racked by the worst bloodbath in its history resulting from the partition. On the day of independence, Gandhiji was not in Delhi. As the nation was celebrating her independence, he was attempting to restore peace in Bengal. He could not reconcile himself to the two-nation theory of Jinnah nor with the creation of Pakistan as a separate nation. He planned to visit Pakistan to spread his message of peace to the Muslims there. He felt passionately that if he could not ensure the political unity of the country, he would strive hard to retain its spiritual unity. This remained only a dream. The day of his visit to Pakistan never came as a fanatic Hindu, Nathu Ram Godse, shot him dead on the evening of January 30, 1948. The last words on his lips were 'Hey Ram, Hey Ram'. He gave up his life for the unity and independence of the country. That was too high a price which the imperial bureaucrats extracted from us for their diplomacy to retain the Indians in the new Commonwealth. Pakistan ceased to be its member for a number of years but was readmitted into the Commonwealth fold in 1989. But her conflicts with India and the evil effects of the division of the country are permanent. G.

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Basic Principles Of The Constitution

Every constitution will reflect the ideas and ideals of the people who framed it. Although it is intended to be a document of permanent value, it is bound to reflect also the conditions and circumstances of the period in which it was framed. The Constitution of India is no exception to this and it embodies certain basic principles. Let us, therefore, begin with a study of these principles which form the foundations of democratic government of India.

A careful study of the Constitution will show that there are at least eight such basic principles. These are: (1) Popular Sovereignty, (2) Fundamental Rights, (3) Directive Principles of State Policy, (4) Socialism, (5) Secularism, (6) Judicial Independence, (7) Federalism, and (8) Cabinet Government. We may examine briefly the scope of each of these principles.

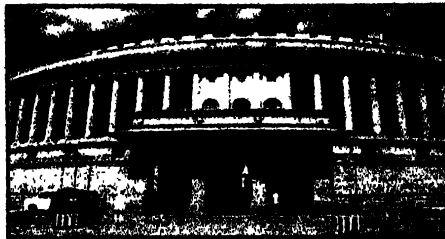
Popular Sovereignty

India is a sovereign democratic republic. The opening words of the Preamble to the Constitution emphasise the ultimate authority of the people of India from whose will the Constitution emerged. The Preamble proclaims the solemn resolution of the people to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic.

The principle of popular sovereignty implies, firstly, that the ultimate authority of all governmental agencies springs from the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution and, secondly, that authority is renewed from time to time through popular elections at regular intervals. Further, under our Constitution, those who wield the executive power of the Government are responsible to the legislatures and through them to the people. Thus, in the affairs of the State, it is the will of the people that prevails ultimately, and not the will of a few individuals, however important or powerful.

This principle is reaffirmed in several places in the Constitution, particularly in the chapter dealing with elections. The elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Legislative Assembly of every State have to be held on the basis of adult suffrage. Further, such elections should take place at least once every five years. The Constitution also ensures the democratic ideal of "one man, one vote, one value" irrespective of his wealth, education, social status or importance otherwise.

This was perhaps the most fundamental and far-reaching decision of the founding fathers of our Constitution. It was, indeed, an act of faith, a homage to the people of



India and implicit in the liberal outlook of India's freedom struggle. India thus became the largest democracy in the world. In 1952, when India went to the polls for the first time under the Constitution, the number of eligible voters was around 173 million. In 1984, for the eighth general elections the number was as large as 389 million. For the ninth general elections held in November 1989, the number of eligible voters was about 499 million, which included 35 million in the 18-21 age group who became eligible for the first time following a Constitution Amendment. For the 1991 general elections, the electorate swelled to more than 514 million.

The framers of the Constitution were not satisfied by merely providing for universal adult suffrage. They wanted also to ensure free elections by creating an independent constitutional authority—the Election Commission of India—to be in charge of everything connected with the elections.

Free elections are a reality in India. They are secure for the electors both the freedom of choice from among the competing candidates who stand for different programmes and policies, and the secrecy of the ballot. The ten general elections that independent India has so far had, at almost regular intervals since 1952, have demonstrated that in spite of their poverty and widespread illiteracy and difficulties in communication, the people in general have been able to exercise robust common sense in electing candidates of their choice and thus exercise their supreme authority in setting up a democratic, responsible government. India has also been well known for the high percentage of voter participation in all the elections. Numbers and percentages apart, a very significant feature of these elections is the remarkable involvement of the common citizen with the machinery and functions of democratic self-government, the steady growth of political consciousness and the highly competitive character of Indian politics.

Fundamental Rights

The success or failure of a democracy depends largely on the extent to which civil



liberties are enjoyed by the citizens in general. Liberty, however, is not an easy term to define. "The world has never had a full definition of the word 'liberty'," President Abraham Lincoln on April 18, 1861, soon after the American Civil War on the question of slavery, "and the American people, just now, are much in want of it. We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some, the word 'liberty' means for each man to do as he pleases; with others the word may mean the right of himself and the product of his labour; with some men to do as they please with other men, and the produce of other men's labour. Here are two, not only different but incompatible, things called by the same name—'liberty'. And it follows that each of the two is, by the respective parties, called by different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny."

Genuine democracy must forever guard against the temptation to transform itself into a system under which the ruling majority claims infallibility for itself. While democracy requires that the will of the people limit the freedom of the government, it also requires that the freedom of the popular will be limited. A popular will not so limited becomes the tyranny of the majority which destroys the freedom of political competition and thus uses the powers of the government to entrench itself permanently in the seat of power and to prevent a new majority from forming. Further, it will tend to think and act as if it will provide the ultimate standard of thought and action and there is no higher law to limit its freedom. As Professor H. Laski has beautifully put it, "If in any state there is a body of men who possess unlimited political power, those over whom they can never be free." The emergence of a new state of affairs will result in the disappearance of certain vital characteristics of democracy—the spirit of questioning and individual initiative. Their place will be taken up by unquestioned submissiveness and conformity, the most distinguishing characteristics of a totalitarian system. It is perhaps the most serious danger inherent in the dynamics of modern democracy which is to be strongly guarded against.

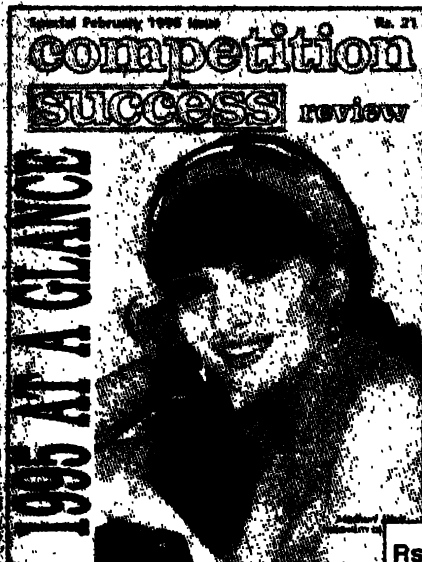
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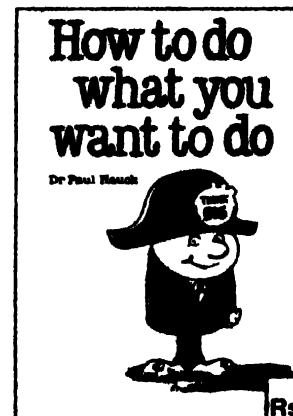
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There are two possible alternative safeguards which a constitution can provide to remedy the situation. First, it can guarantee certain basic rights to the individual citizen against all encroachments by the State. Secondly, it may so divide the powers of the State and entrust them to separate agencies that no body of men possesses unlimited power. The Constitution of India has chosen the first alternative and tries to achieve the objective by embodying in it a set of fundamental rights and guaranteeing them through an independent judiciary. These rights impose limitations both on legislative and executive powers. On the one hand, the legislature is prohibited from passing certain laws which would curtail the individual's freedom, and on the other, the executive is compelled to adhere to certain formalities and procedures when it deals with the citizens. Thus, in an attempt to secure fundamental freedoms, the Constitution delimits the respective spheres of activity of the State and the individual and erects a wall, as it were, between the Government and the people.

The Constitution affirms the basic principle that every individual is entitled to enjoy certain rights as a human being and the enjoyment of such rights does not depend on the will of any majority or minority. No majority has the right to abrogate such rights. In fact, the legitimacy of the majority to rule is derived from the existence of these rights. These rights include all the basic liberties such as the freedom of speech, movement and association, equality before the law and equal protection of laws, freedom of religious belief, and cultural and educational freedoms. The Constitution has classified these rights into seven categories and one of them is the right to constitutional remedies which entitles every aggrieved person to approach even the Supreme Court of India to restore to him any fundamental right that may have been violated.

The prime importance of these rights is that while the will of the majority decides how these freedoms are to be implemented, the existence of the freedoms themselves is not subject to that will. On the contrary, these freedoms set the conditions under which the will of the majority is to be formed and exercised. They establish the framework of "democratic legitimacy" for the rule of the majority.

It must be stressed, however, that the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution are not absolute. Individual rights, however basic they are, cannot override national security and general welfare. For, in the absence of national security and general welfare, individual rights themselves are not secure. Freedom of speech does not mean freedom to abuse another person; freedom of movement does not mean freedom of physical attack on others. The Constitution has made express provisions dealing with such limitations of fundamental rights so that those who seek to enjoy the rights may also realise the obligations attending them.

Directive Principles of State Policy

The wall of separation, which the fundamental rights erect between the government and the people, is, indeed, one of the greatest and surest safeguards of the life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of the individual. But conditions of unbridled growth of private power, like absolute governmental power, are capable of destroying individual freedom. Concentration of private power, mainly in the form of economic controls, in the hands of a few individuals is equally destructive of the dynamic qualities of a democratic society as dictatorial government could be. In a highly capitalist society, a few giants in the industrial and financial world, who concentrate in themselves the bulk of economic power, can easily subject the rest of the community to the travails of a feudalistic or extreme capitalistic order.

After having provided against the emergence of a totalitarian system through the constitutional guarantees of fundamental rights, the framers turned their attention to deal with the possible future menace of a private capitalist concentration of economic power and to ensure the establishment and sustenance of a society which provided for the diffusion of economic power among the different sections of the people. The methods they sought to provide for the purpose are embodied in the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy, which embodies another basic principle of the Constitution. In this context, the Constitution of India follows the example of the Constitution of the Irish Republic which has a chapter on Directive Principles of Social Policy.

The directive principles command the State and every one of its agencies to follow certain fundamental principles while they frame their policies regarding the various fields of state activity. These principles, on the one hand, are assurances to the people as to what can they expect from the State and, on the other, are directives to the Government, both Central and State, to establish and maintain a new "social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of national life." The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards ensuring

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the detriment of common people;

(d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

(f) that childhood and youth are protected

against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

In short, these and other directive principles form a new Magna Carta, a chart of economic freedoms, to the unprivileged ordinary man in the Indian society.

Socialism

Increasing intervention as well as participation by the state in the economic field has been a distinguishing feature of the twentieth century. There is hardly a country today in which the state is not actively engaged in a variety of economic activities. In varying degrees, governments everywhere are involved in economic industrial and commercial management. This is broadly described as the influence of socialist ideas on state activity.

Even before the adoption of the new Constitution, the government of independent India had made clear its policy to enter the economic field in a very active manner. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 gave ample evidence of this. It envisaged a great role for the state in the economic development of the country. Certain industries such as atomic energy, manufacturing of arms and ammunition and railways are declared to be the sole monopoly of the State. The right of the State to nationalise any major industry and bring it within the public sector was clearly stated. Nevertheless, the Constitution did not explicitly state anywhere that it stood for the establishment of a socialist state.

The directive principles, however, unmistakably set out the socialist object of the Constitution, although one might point out that they do not go far enough to establish a full-fledged socialist order. But then, it is also clear that our Constitution, with emphasis on a set of guaranteed fundamental rights, did not envisage a collective socialist state like any of those in Eastern Europe. On the contrary, it aims at establishing a democratic socialist State which, while moving progressively towards the socialist ideal, wants at the same time to protect and preserve basic human rights.

Nevertheless, successive amendments to the Constitution clearly show that the direction is more towards the realisation of the socialist than the democratic ideal. The Constitution was amended several times with a view to realising this objective. Among the amendments, special mention may be made of the first, fourth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-ninth, thirty-fourth and forty-second amendments. Almost every one of these amendments has precedence to directive principles and fundamental rights in the implementation of certain legislative enactments. The Forty-second Amendment, passed in November 1976, as a step further and amended the Preamble to the Constitution to include specifically the word "Socialist" which was absent in the original in which it was enacted.*

*In 1991, the Government took to market economy in keeping with global trends, and promoted large scale economic liberalisation, giving greater impetus to the private sector and throwing open the economy to foreign investment and participation by MNCs.

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● What is 'tenant farming'?

—Balbir Chauhan, Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)
It is a system whereby a farmer farms the land of another and pays it in the form of cash or with a portion of the produce.

● Who discovered the Pacific Ocean?

—Pradip De, Chakdaha (West Bengal)
The first person to discover the Pacific Ocean was Vasco Nunez de Balboa, a Spaniard, who landed in America in the wake of the explorer, Christopher Columbus. His foresight was as great as his openness and courage. Remembering the information he had picked up from all sides, he pushed down as far as the Isthmus of Panama, the old name for the neck of land between North and South America. After nearly two months of forced march through tropical jungle, he came to see the new ocean on September 29, 1513.

● What is the Bastille known for?

—V. Ashok Babu, Kolathur (Tamil Nadu)
It is a famous fortress in Paris which was used as a prison. It was built in the 14th century and was destroyed by the French people during the revolution on July 14, 1793. In fact, the fall of the Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

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● What is 'Midnight Sun'?

—V. Chandrasekhar, c/o 56 A.P.O.
It refers to the Sun visible at the North Pole in midsummer in Arctic and Antarctic regions. As the Sun is visible at midnight, it has been termed as 'Midnight Sun'.

● How is plastic made?

—Dharmendra Khoul, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
Plastic is made from chemicals that come from coal and oil. When these chemicals are heated they combine together to make plastic. The plastic is then moulded into shapes. Some chemicals make soft plastic while others make hard plastic. The chemicals used to make plastic have small molecules. In plastic forms, the molecules are joined together in long chains to form large molecules. For example, the molecules of the gas ethylene form long-chain molecules of polyethylene, which is a plastic. Chemicals with long-chain molecules are called polymers, and this is why many plastics have names beginning with poly-.

When some plastics are made, they set hard and stay rigid. They are called thermosetting plastics. Other plastics soften when they are warmed. These are called thermoplastic plastics and can be heated to shape them.

● After India became a Republic, how many Presidents did she have and who were they?

—Ram Prasad Verma, Bhopal
India has had nine Presidents since she became a Republic. They were: 1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1950-1962); 2. S. Radhakrishnan (1962-1967); 3. Dr. Zakaria Hussain (1967-1969); 4. V.V. Giri (1969-1974); 5. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1974-1977); 6. N. Sanjiva Reddy (1977-1982); 7. Zail Singh (1982-1987); 8. R. Venkataraman (1987-1992); and 9. Shankar Dayal Sharma (1992 onwards).

● Which is India's first talkie film?

—Anuradha Verma, Guwahati (Assam)
"Alam Ara" made in Hindustani by Ardeshir Irani and released on March 14, 1931 in Bombay was India's first talkie feature. Shot at the Jyoti Studios in Bombay, the sound and dialogues were recorded on Tanar sound system by Wilford Demming and A. Irani. The script was written by Joseph David. The first talkie stars were Master Vithal, the hero, Zubeida, the heroine, Prithviraj, the villain and W. M. Khan, the singing fakir. The first music directors were Pirojshah Mistry and B. Irani. It was a costume fantasy with seven songs. The film was 10,000 ft long and ran for seven weeks.

● What is DNA?

—T. Vedavalli, Ananthapur (Andhra Pradesh)
DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid. It is a complex two-strand molecule that contains, in chemically coded form, all the information needed to build, control and maintain a living organism. DNA is a ladderlike double-stranded nucleic acid that forms the basis of genetic inheritance in all organisms, except for a few viruses that have RNA (ribonucleic acid). In eukaryotic organisms, it is organised into chromosomes and contained in the cell nucleus.

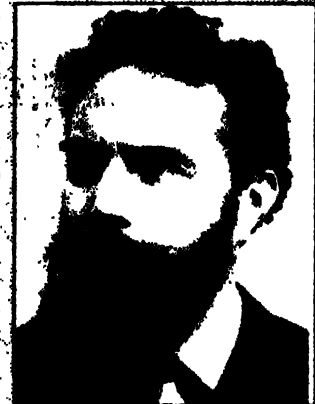
● Who discovered the system of blood transfusion?

—Mohammed Aslam, Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)

It took nearly 300 years for the science of blood transfusion to reach the pitch of perfection demonstrated by Professor George Green and his colleagues in Auckland (New Zealand), and to anyone who has ever been a blood donor the efforts of the early pioneers must read like a black art.

The earliest attempt of all was made by Jean-Baptiste Denys, physician to Louis XIV of France, on June 15, 1667. The patient was a boy of 15 suffering from a severe fever and he had already been bled some 20 times "to assuage the excessive heart" before receiving the transfusion. It consisted of nine ounces of blood from the carotid artery of a lamb. The patient eventually revived from the extremely dangerous experiments.

Not until September 1818 was a transfusion of human blood performed. The physician who carried out the transfusion was the brilliant Englishman 28-year-old Dr. James Blundell. Dr. Blundell's attempt to inject fresh blood with a syringe of his own invention was on the right lines but the patient was beyond the hope of recovery.



● Who discovered X-rays?

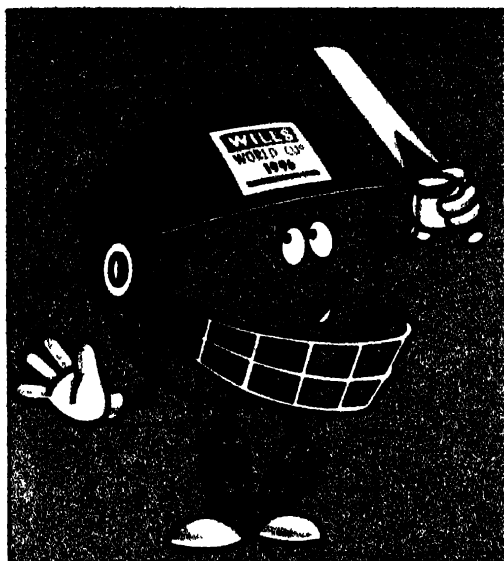
—Srinivas Chaturvedi, Hyderabad
Only last year (1995), the world celebrated the centenary of the discovery of X-rays — a spectacular breakthrough that has revolutionised modern medicine, opening up entirely new perspectives in diagnostic medicine and materials testing. The world of science and the millions of people who have benefited from X-rays owe it to the German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen for the far-reaching discovery of X-rays. For his unique contribution, Röntgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize for Physics in 1901. Röntgen never applied for a patent, for he felt that what he discovered belongs to the entire mankind.

X-rays are electromagnetic radiation with shorter wavelengths than ultraviolet rays. Their wavelength depends on the voltage of electricity used to generate them.

Today, thanks to Röntgen's discovery, radiology and imaging play a significant role among the first steps to the treatment of a disease. New techniques of radiology and imaging are producing increasingly precise images of the body and its functions and have even changed the concept of disease diagnosis and management. Computed Tomography (CT scan) makes it possible to visualise the internal structures of the body and detect even the minutest defects while the ultrasound, using sound waves to image internal organs, has been widely used in a wide range of fields like obstetrics, gynaecology, radiology and gastroenterology.

The first recorded instance of a life being saved by blood transfusion was in 1825 when an English doctor named Doubleday gave 14 ounces of blood to a woman suffering from an internal haemorrhage. After receiving only six ounces the patient sat up and announced: "I feel as strong as a bull," and her pulse rate subsequently fell from 140 to 104.

Blood transfusion reached the stage when it could be regarded as a practical reality. Constantly conducting operations in emergency conditions brought home to some of the army doctors the need to have a blood supply when donors were unavailable. And thus the idea of blood banks spread all over the world.



WILLS WORLD CUP 1996



IF CRICKET IS THE RELIGION OF some countries, then this is one of the most evocative temples where the game blends into history arousing the best and worst passions in at least a dozen nations where the game is played. On a conservative estimate, there are 500 million cricket devotees the world over. The game itself has over a hundred thousand active participants at various levels, who meet every week to play 70,000 matches, generating a turnover which surpasses the annual budgets of small Third World countries.

With such a scenario as a backdrop, it is little wonder that the World Cup is the fanciest of all sporting extravaganzas matching the Olympics and the football World Cup in terms of popularity and fan following.

At stake is the biggest-ever purse, as the sixth World cup Championship is generally

COVER STORY

being regarded as the cricketing tournament non-pareil. The TV coverage, the viewership, the megabucks and even the number of teams participating will be more than what was on display in the 1992 Benson & Hedges World Cup in Australia and New Zealand.

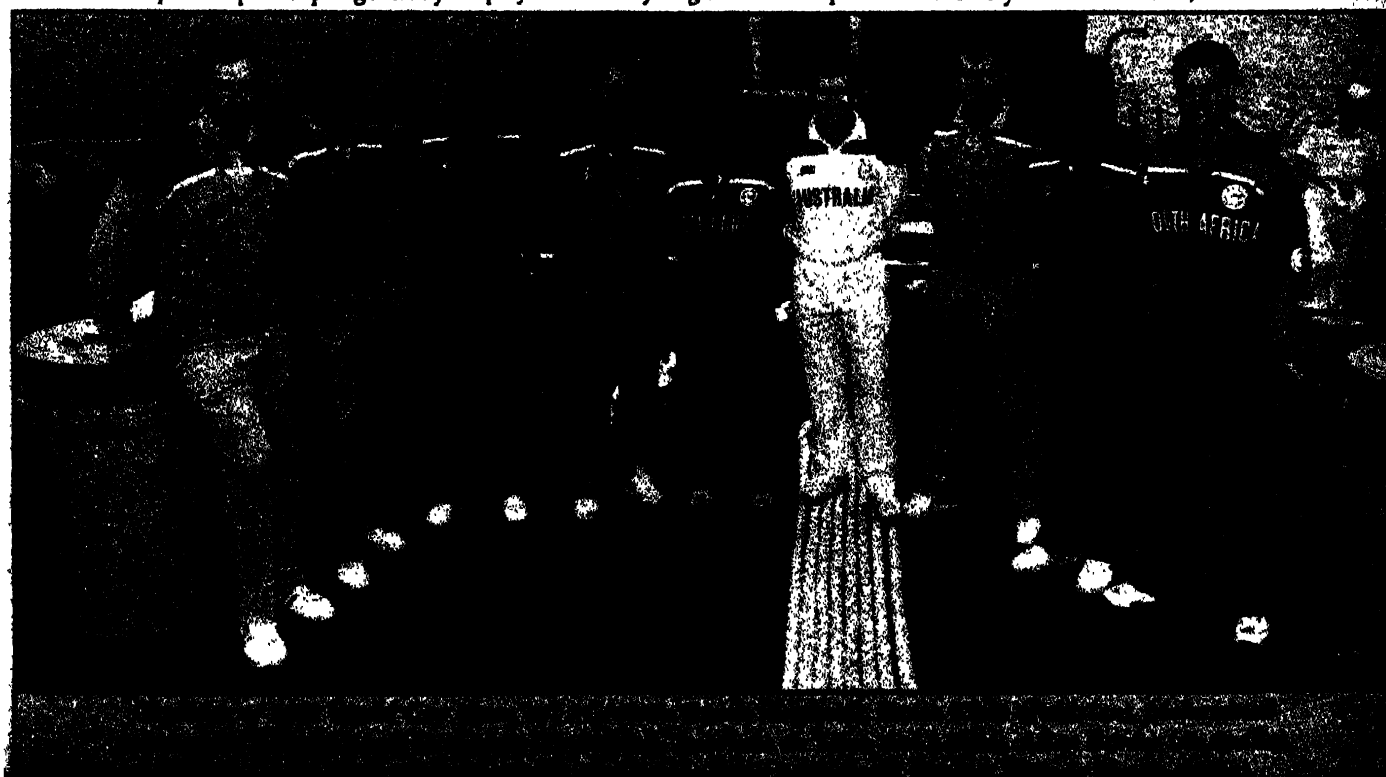
Like in the 1992 tournament, Australia start off as the firm favourites. And why not? Instant cricket as we see now is Kerry Packer's creation the way we saw the future of the game. The conservative cricketing cognoscenti may sneer at it but, for once, the upcoming World Cup will cock a snook at them, because due to its sheer magnitude, the event will be bigger than the game itself.

But the sheen nearly went out of the upcoming World Cup when some senior players said they might not turn up for the

Cup matches after they received threats. Some of the top players said they would not show up—among them ace spinners Shane Warne and Tim May and batsman Mark Waugh—which meant the cream of the Aussie team would not play in the matches.

Even though the matter has now been sorted out after assurances from Sri Lanka and Pakistan that adequate safety arrangements had been made for the Australians, the clouds are yet to blow over. These have been prompted by captain Mark Taylor's recent statement that the aspect of players' safety was of such importance that the Australian Cricket Board (ACB) would not take any action against a player who decided not to join the World Cup squad for safety reasons.

Mr. Denis Rogers, chairman of ACB and Graham Halbish, the Board's chief executive officer visited the subcontinent to assess the safety measures. Later, Mr. Halbish said,





"Personal safety is a grave concern. The assurances we have been given do help, but they might not be entirely sufficient for some."

However, officials of PILCOM, the apex organising committee of India and Pakistan that is managing the Cup, have bent over backwards to assure the Australians that everything will be alright. Said Mr. Arif Abbasi, chief executive of the Pakistan Cricket Board, "All the players here will receive the same courtesy and security we would expect to receive when we travel to our countries. The best situation for security is not to reveal the specific measures. But we have made sure that safety is provided by the police and other law-enforcement agencies."

Speaking of Sri Lankan arrangements for the cricketers, the country's cricket board resident, Mr. Ana Punchihewa, was a little more specific when he said, "The Australian players will be quite safe here. The public anger is against Australian umpires and not the players. Both Sri Lanka and Pakistan have now announced that extra security measures had been taken for all World Cup games."

It was only after this that Australian cricket Board members met the players on January 23 and decided that Australia would, indeed, take part in the tournament.

14-man World Cup squad was announced the same day, which includes Mark Waugh and Shane Warne.

Said Mr. Halbish matter-of-factly after the meeting, "The players and the Australian cricket Board wish to participate in the World Cup and we hope that nothing inspires over the next five to ten days that would cause us to want to reconsider that."

While this means that a last-minute Australian withdrawal remains a possibility, Mr. Halbish added, "The players have been very responsive to some of the additional security arrangements that we are asking to be put in place."

Captain Mark Taylor also took a positive approach when he said, "We are all very keen to represent Australia at the World Cup. Every person in the squad is excited at



Mark Taylor
Australian Captain

the prospect of trying to win back the World Cup (but) we are obviously very worried about security."

The Australians had angered fans in Pakistan following allegations of bribery against Salim Malik. Warne, May and Waugh had said that Malik had tried to bribe them during the Australia-Pakistan series of 1994.

However, Australians have finally agreed to participate in the World Cup. The squad announced on January 24 includes Mr. Mark Taylor (Captain), Ian Healy (Vice-Captain), Michael Bevan, Damien Fleming, Stuart Law, Shane Lee, Craig McDermott, Glenn McGrath, Ricky Ponting, Paul Reiffel, Michael Slater, Shane Warne, Mark Waugh and Steve Waugh.

The man to watch among the Australians will certainly be their main strike bowler, Shane Warne. Even though performing well below par during the present series, the 25-year-old Australian completed taking 200 Test wickets during the current series. The Australians, aware that overusing Warne, will not be beneficial to the team in the long run have usually reserved him for the Tests and here the young leg spinner gives of his best.

This was amply evident when Australia played the Pakistanis at home prior to the Sri Lankan tour. During the Tests, he took 19 wickets for 198 runs, his best performance being seven wickets for 23 runs. Keeping pace with Warne in wicket-taking will surely be the warhorse Craig McDermott whose one-day record shows he has taken over 190 wickets at an average of a little under 25 runs. Also to be feared by rival teams will be rising stars Paul Reiffel and Glenn McGrath.

Among the batsmen to watch will be opener Michael Slater, who has recently scored a double hundred. Slater now finds himself in the national squad for the World Cup. Mark Waugh and youngster Damien Fleming, too, will pose dangers for the rival teams.

When the English square up to the Kiwis for the pipe-opener at Ahmedabad on Valentine's Day, February 14, there will be little love lost among the contenders. That is another story, though. On show will be no fewer than 12 teams jostling for the top spot. The finals at Lahore on March 17, will be the 37th match of the tournament. The matches themselves will be spread over three countries—India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. And the worldwide audience for the matches will be an estimated one billion!

In all, there will be a feast of cricket. Apart from the established teams, newcomers to the World Cup include such teams as Holland, Kenya and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The other teams that are hot favourites are Australia, the three hosts, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the West Indies, England, Zimbabwe and the South Africans, who following their return to establishment cricket, will be playing their first World Cup.

But teams apart, the biggest attraction will naturally be the players, the ones who actually draw in the crowds. For the cricket-crazy crowds in the subcontinent—the extent

the 1987 World Cup with the finals in Calcutta—all that is necessary is a good game of cricket.

Whether or not India wins, they will cheer the better side, as they did in the 1987 World Cup. With India having lost to England in the semifinals, the championship match-up was between the English and the Australians. The huge Indian crowd at Calcutta's Eden Gardens rooted for the doughty Aussies, who won the match by a wafer-thin margin of seven runs.

To the players then, India's wonderkid Sachin Tendulkar will, without doubt, be the man to watch. A shade over 20 years, young Sachin has done enough to claim the title of the world's best batsman. He scores at will, plays on the up and electrifies the crowd with his mere presence. Add to that the fact that none of this has gone to his head. On the contrary, the young man has a mature and astute cricketing mind, which explains why he has been India's vice-captain at an age which most people call impressionable.



Mohammad Azharuddin
Indian Captain

His record in one-dayers has been impressive. Now he is the eighth Indian cricketer to have played in 100 one-day internationals or more. Tendulkar crossed this milestone when playing New Zealand at Nagpur during the recently concluded series. Incidentally, India managed to win this Pepsi one-day series against the Kiwis by a 3-2 margin.

Other Indians who have played in more than 100 one-dayers are Kapil Dev (224), Mohammad Azharuddin (199), Ravi Shastri (150), Krishnamachari Srikkanth (146), Dilip Vengsarkar (129), Manoj Prabhakar (125) and Sunil Gavaskar (108).

Sachin's form, though, has been eluding him these past few weeks. This was reflected in the series against New Zealand when he would get off to a flying start only to fall prey to an audacious shot, or a lapse in concentration.

In five matches against the Kiwis, Sachin scored 142 runs at an average of 28.4, his highest being 65. Slowly developing into an all-rounder, where captain Azharuddin uses him as a stock bowler, he gave away 135 runs off 132 deliveries and returned with an average of 45, his best figures being 2 for 49. His career one-day record is as follows: matches-101; innings-98; not out-18 times; runs-3201; average-36.37; highest-118.

But then it was against the very same Kiwis that Sachin first came out to bat as an opener. This was the second one-dayer and played at the Eden Park in Auckland, New Zealand, in the 1994 series. After being given a drubbing by the Kiwis in the previous one-dayer, the Indians wanted to prove a point. Sachin's chance to open the innings came when Navjot Singh Sidhu reported unfit.



Sachin Tendulkar
Indian Vice-Captain

As anyone who watched that innings will say, it was by all accounts a stupendous knock. The young man scored 82 runs off a mere 49 deliveries and by the time he returned to the pavilion, he had ensured an Indian victory. Says Tendulkar about the innings, "That knock is my most memorable one day performance. It was the turning point of my career."

According to Sachin, captain Azharuddin and the team manager had asked him and opening partner Ajay Jadeja to ensure the team had a 100 on board by the 25th over. "We were certainly going to do our best. I gauged the bowling and gained in confidence. I started striking the ball very well. The rest happened automatically. I still remember when the score reached 100, it was 12.5 overs. It was quite satisfying."

His indifferent performance in recent days notwithstanding, Sachin is still regarded as world beater. This is endorsed by none other than the legendary Sir Garfield Sobers, who rates him as one of the three best batsmen in the world, alongside West Indian Brian Lara and Australian Mark Waugh. Not merely that, he could well have become the most heavily sponsored cricketer ever following his multimillion dollar five-year contract with WorldTel television.

Tendulkar's contribution to India's one-day fortunes in the forthcoming World Cup will hence be vital. After winning the concluding Prudential World Cup in 1983 and upsetting the West Indian applecart—they had consecutively won the Cup twice earlier—and following up with a series of one-day victories at Sharjah, in Australia and at home against visiting teams, India's performances in limited-over cricket has been patchy. India's record in one-dayers is as follows: matches played—270, matches won—125, matches lost—136, and, matches tied—2. There were no results in ten matches.

For India, the 1983 World Cup was manna from the very heavens. In the semi-finals against England, the Indian team spirit got the better of the Pommies. England were 213 all out. India won by six wickets. And then came the finals at Lords. After scoring a measly 183 all out, it seemed Indians had squandered it. In what was a David vs Goliath final, it was David who triumphed.

A delivery from Balwinder Sandhu saw Greenidge being bowled out. Kapil Dev ran 30 yards to catch Richards out. After that the Indian juggernaut began rolling at supersonic speed. The West Indies, the World Cup Kings, were all out for 140. It was the greatest moment of cricket history. Recalls Kapil Dev, "It was a day which comes once in a lifetime. I was so proud of being an Indian. It proved to the world that Indians are no pushovers."

Four years later the circus came to India and Pakistan. For the home teams, the expectations were high, even though the final results read otherwise. India opened their campaign at Bangalore after beating New Zealand by 16 runs. India's next fixture saw the home country go down to Australia by one run at Madras. At Delhi, the Indians defeated Australians by 56 runs. India went on to defeat Zimbabwe by eight wickets at Bombay. At Ahmedabad, the Indians did it, but this time by a seven wicket margin. A century by Gavaskar saw them defeat the Kiwis by nine wickets at Nagpur. The Cup holders were on a roll.

India seemed to be reversing the trend of home sides not winning. But it was to remain a fond wish as Gooch 'sweept' India out of contention. In the semifinals, India lost to England by 35 runs and many blamed Kapil and his men for underestimating the Englishmen. Finally a charged up brigade of Australians routed Gooch and ever since then have never loosened the grip on one day game. And when they won the WSC championship for the fifth time in three years.



Kapil Dev
holding the 1983 Prudential Cup

running, they displayed a distinct possessiveness about the World Cup.

Limited-over cricket has come a long way since its hesitant beginnings in 1962. Even though this form of cricket was restricted to counties only to begin with, the name of

instant cricket has surpassed the more traditional two-inning fixtures in popularity ratings. The one-day game came about as a result of the increasing number of drawn Test matches in the Sixties. A lack of competitive spirit during that decade shifted the focus on to the limited-over cricket matches which sold out much faster than five-day fixtures.



Arjuna Ranatunga
Sri Lankan Captain

The first one-day tourney took place in 1962 between four midland counties: Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire. It was a huge success. The year 1964 saw the one-day movement gather momentum. Gillette, the shaving blade giant, put up \$10,000 and thus the first official one-day tournament, the Gillette Cup, was born.

Today the sponsorship money has taken a quantum leap and now it takes nearly ten times the amount to sponsor even a local tournament. The Indian corporate giants—Reliance and MKF—spent nearly Rs. 3 crore on two international tournaments, the World Cup '87 and the Nehru Cup '89, hosted by India.

When the tobacco companies, like Benson & Hedges and Rothmans, got into the act, the stakes became higher. For the upcoming World Cup, India's ITC has bagged the sponsorship, for a reported fee of eight million pound sterling. While bagging the sponsorship, it overtook international soft drinks giants Coca-Cola and Pepsi, apart from MRF and Reliance which have made a name for themselves as sponsors of sport events.

So far as the progress of the one-day game goes, its biggest proponent was an Australian maverick and television tycoon Kerry Packer, who gave one-day cricket its present shape. Packer's major folly was that he turned the game upside down to suit his needs and in turn transformed the game into a gimmick which ironically is one of the reasons why the World Cup is such a swashbuckling event.

Surprisingly, the best endorsement for this one-day variety of the game has come from none other than the game's Bible, the *Cricketers Almanac*, which said "It may not be termed first class cricket, but the game produced better entertainment."

There have been legends of the game like Don Bradman, Sir Vivian Richards, and

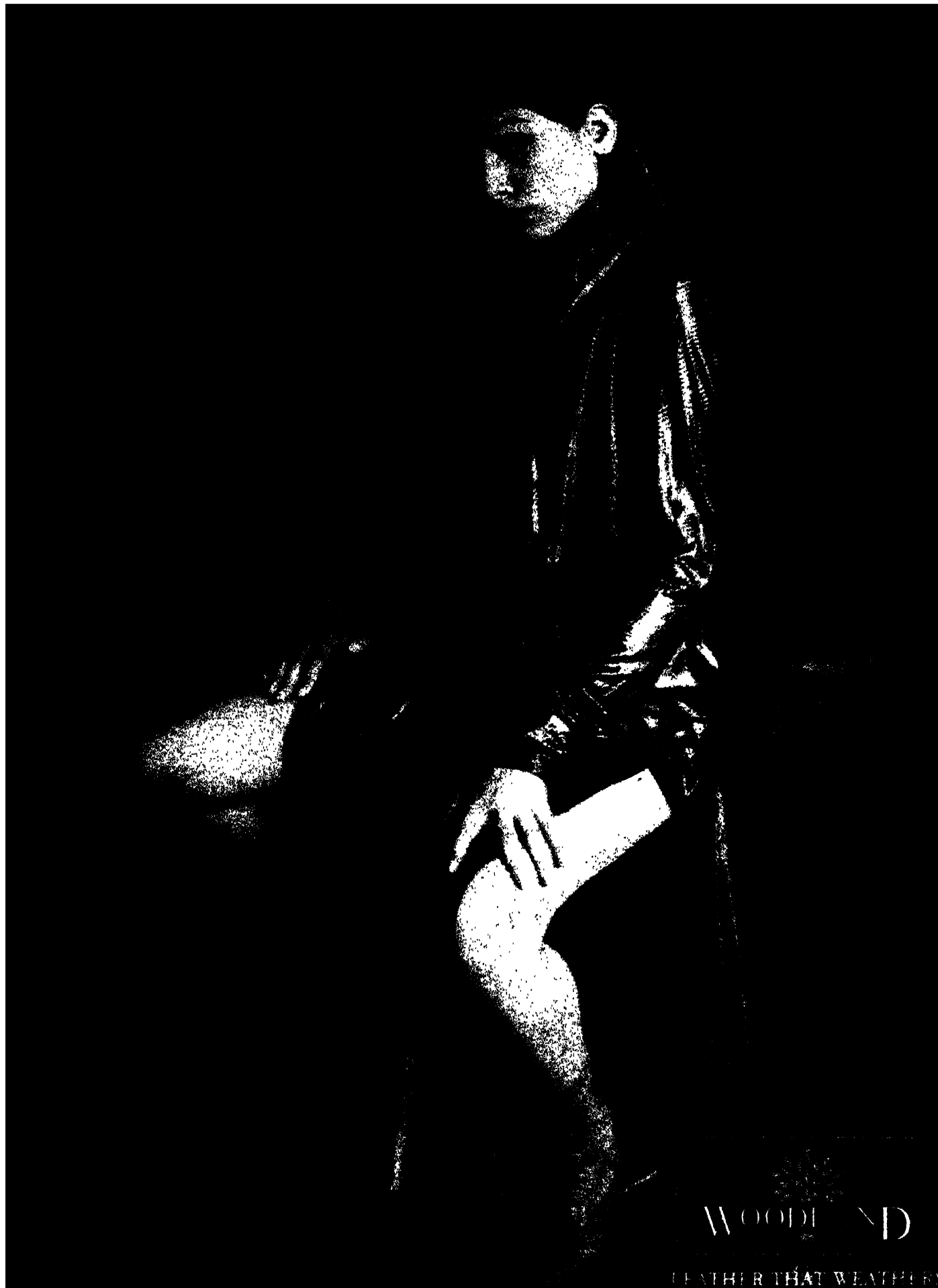
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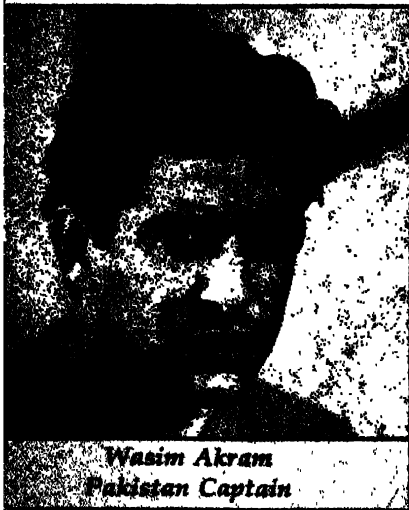
ledged the true value of this variation of the game in sustaining spectator interest. Of course, the one-dayers have their little oddities. And this started at the beginning. It was left

that great traditionalist—Sir Geoffreycott—to face the first delivery in a one-day international.

From January 1971, when England and Australia opened the Pandora's Box to the sent times, 1018 one-day internationals have been played, a testimony to the growing popularity of the game. The winning World Cup in 1975, better known as The Prudential Cup succeeded beyond the imagination of the sponsors.

Although it was a bit one-sided because cricketing nations like India, Pakistan and Africa were not mentally attuned to its pace, the event itself went like a dream. West Indian win, a feat the Caribbeans repeated the next year as well, set a trend. Fast bowlers and big hitters were going to the match winners. The success rate of players like Dennis Lillee, Andy Roberts, Chris Lloyd, Michael Holding, Imran Khan and Clive Lloyd showed how much the pace bowlers dominated the game.

From the first two Prudential Cups saw the top three cricketing nations, Australia, England and West Indies, dominate the event, the 1983 edition brought about a dramatic change in the pattern as India, then considered weak by world standards, proved the punters dead wrong by winning the coveted trophy. Christopher Martin, the celebrated cricket writer, wrote in The Times: "This is the trend which will be the dictum of the game in the years to come." A well-knit unidirectional team full of mediocre players could upset the decadent of erring top rankers. And today,



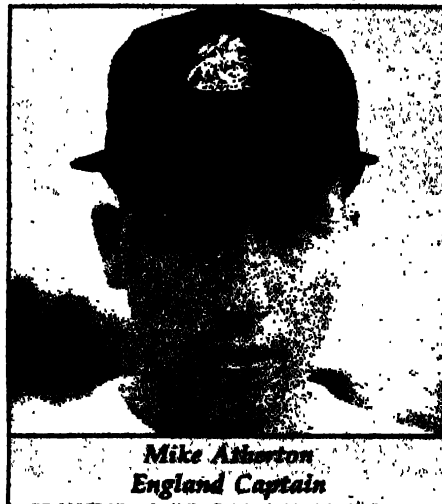
Wasim Akram
Pakistan Captain

same prophecy holds true for any team which has set its collective mind on the winning track.

This is surely one reason why a team like Sri Lanka will be the dark horses in this tournament. The Sri Lankans, even though they have a number of talented players, do not really have a world beater. Yet they are bigger because they function well as a

team in the one-dayers and rise to the occasion when the situation demands. In other words, when the team needs it, every man rises as one and chips in with his bit.

And, of course, they do have their bag of talent. Batsman Arjuna Ranatunga is a class apart. So is left-handed speedster Chaminda Vaas who has the ability to get the best batsmen in a tangle with his pace and



Mike Atherton
England Captain

intelligent bowling. Muralitharan is another impressive bowler in the Sri Lankan armoury. There are other talented players like Asanka Gurusingha and Roshan Mahanama, the latter having scored four hundreds and 21 fifties in one-day internationals, the highest being 119 not out—certainly an impressive record.

Arjuna Ranatunga has a lot of one-day experience. He has played over 170 one-dayers, scored over 4,700 runs at an average of 35.7. He has scored two hundred and 32 fifties and his highest has been 102 not out. Ranatunga, by all accounts, is the mainstay of the Sri Lankan batting at the moment.

The Sri Lankans have been having a tough time of late, and recently they faced allegations of ball tampering while touring Australia, which greatly sullied their image. Now Muralitharan is embroiled in a controversy over his bowling action—umpires in Australia, where the Sri Lankans are currently on tour, have no-balled him because they believe he throws the ball. The Sri Lankans have taken up the matter with their own board and with the International Cricket Conference who have been sent tapes. But team manager Duleep Mendis has said that whatever the ruling of the ICC, it will be left to the "men in the middle" to decide whether to allow Muralitharan to bowl or not.

This apart, even on the pitch, the Sri Lankans have had a nightmarish time. Their performances in the past have left much to be desired and they will require the best of efforts to come out on top.

Playing a one-day international for the first time in 1975, the Sri Lankans have so far played in 199 one-dayers, of which they have won only 57 and lost 133. In recent times they have posted good results and charted up good score against opponents. For instance, they blasted 329 runs for no loss playing the West Indies at Sharada last

October. Such performances have been rolling in at even pace now. In fact, according to present indications, they are slated for a place in the semis, regardless of their present troubles.

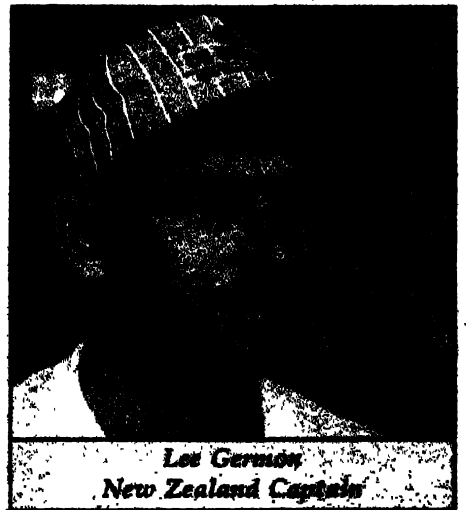
The Pakistanis, too, have been in trouble for playing reasons. In recent times they have lost to less-fancied teams, like Sri Lankans, losing by humiliating margins. While they have two of the best bowlers in the world in the squad, Wasim Akram and Waqar Younis, and even a talented crop of batsmen, among them Inzamam-ul Haq, the Pakistanis have not functioned well as a team.

Many feel this is due to the absence of an "elder statesman" in the team, someone like Imran Khan. That void may be filled now that Javed Miandad has announced his availability for the World Cup. As Pakistan selector Zafar Altaf said about Miandad, "We have no doubt about his cricketing ability, but we want to take another look at his fitness."

The ace Pakistani batsman, Javed Miandad, has not played for his country since December 1993 when he suffered a leg injury, but no one doubts his value to the team—having scored nearly 8,000 runs in one-dayers. His record in limited-over matches is: matches—228; innings—215; runs—7327; highest—119, not out; average—41.86; hundreds—8; fifties—50.

When Pakistan was preparing for the last World Cup, former Pakistan captain, Asif Iqbal, said about Miandad, "I know it is pompous to say this, but with Miandad batting on fifth gear we can blast off any attack in the world. But without him in the World Cup, we will have problems." Even though coming out of retirement now, the same holds true.

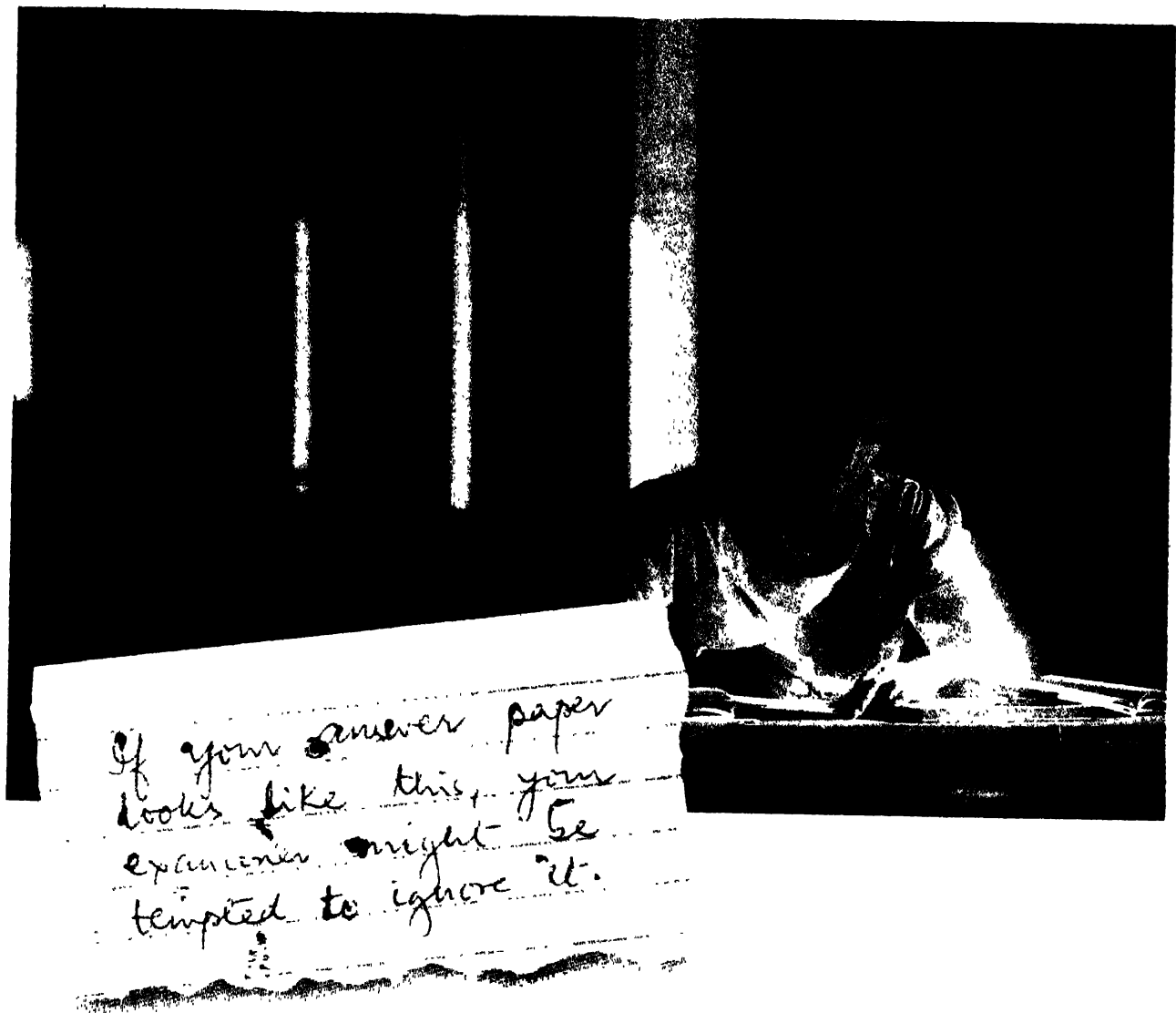
The Pakistani trump card will be in its pace battery led by Wasim Akram, whom many believe to be the most innovative bowler since Richard Hadlee and heir apparent to Imran Khan. Akram's one-day



Lee Germon
New Zealand Captain

record is formidable. He has taken over 270 wickets for 6,200 runs at an average of 22.61. The left-handed speedster has taken four wickets in an innings 10 times and five wickets in an innings five times.

Waqar Younis, the other member of the pace squad, who is widely regarded as the fastest bowler in the world, has been



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 - (a) Kangaroo (b) Googlee
 - (c) Appu (d) None of these
2. The 1975 Prudential Cup was held in
 - (a) Australia (b) England
 - (c) Pakistan (d) None of these
3. The highest individual score in all the previous World Cups was held by
 - (a) Kapil Dev (b) I.V.A. Richards
 - (c) G.M. Turner (d) None of these
4. Where will the final of the Wills World Cup 1996 be held?
 - (a) Calcutta (b) Chandigarh
 - (c) Karachi (d) None of these
5. Wills World Cup 1996 will be won by
 - (a) India (b) Australia
 - (c) Sri Lanka (d) None of these
6. Who will aggregate the maximum number of runs in Wills World Cup 1996?
 - (a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) Brian Lara
 - (c) Steve Waugh (d) None of these
7. Who will aggregate the maximum number of wickets in Wills World Cup 1996?
 - (a) Wasim Akram (b) Shane Warne
 - (c) Dominic Cork (d) None of these

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Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Personal and practical will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowman and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people and therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex events—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

Territories And Zones

Spacing Rituals

When a person claims a space or an area among strangers, such as a seat at the cinema, a place at the conference table or a towel hook at the squash court, he does it in a very predictable manner. He usually looks for the widest space available between two others and claims the area in the centre. At the cinema he will choose a seat that is halfway between the end of a row and where the nearest person is sitting. At the squash courts, he chooses the towel hook that is in the largest available space, midway between two other towels and the end of the towel rack. The purpose of this ritual is not to offend the other people by being either too close or too far away from them.

At the cinema, if you choose a seat more than halfway between the end of the row and the nearest other person, that other person may feel offended if you are too far away from him or he may feel intimidated if you sit too close, so the main purpose of this spacing ritual is to maintain harmony.

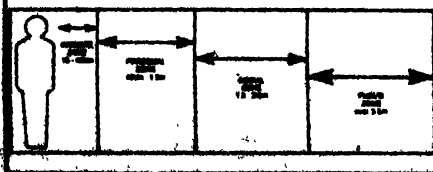
An exception to this rule is the spacing that occurs in public toilet blocks. Research shows that people choose the end toilets about 90 per cent of the time and, if they are occupied, the midway principle is used.

Cultural Factors Affecting Zone Distances

A young couple who recently migrated from Denmark to live in Sydney was invited to join the local branch of the Jaycees. Some weeks after their admission to the club, several female members complained that the Danish man was making advances towards them, so that they felt uncomfortable in his presence and the male members of the club



In the last three parts of this feature, Allan Pease, the world-renowned authority on body language, sought to unravel the subtle nuances of body language. He avers that the various signals given out by the body indicate whether you are lying or not. In other words, the body mirrors the working of the mind. He takes the readers to yet another untrodden field—the "air space"—jealously guarded by each individual as his or her own—the area of the home clearly demarcated by fences, the inside of the car, bedroom, etc. Every person has his own intimate, personal, social and public zones, too.



felt that the Danish woman had been indicating non-verbally that she would be sexually available to them.

This situation illustrates the fact that many Europeans have an intimate distance of only 20 to 30 centimetres (9 or 10 inches) and in some cultures it is even less. The Danish couple felt quite at ease and relaxed when standing at a distance of 25 centimetres from the Australians, being totally unaware of their intrusion into the 46-centimetre intimate zone. The Danes also used eye gaze more frequently than the Australians, which gave rise to further misjudgements against them.

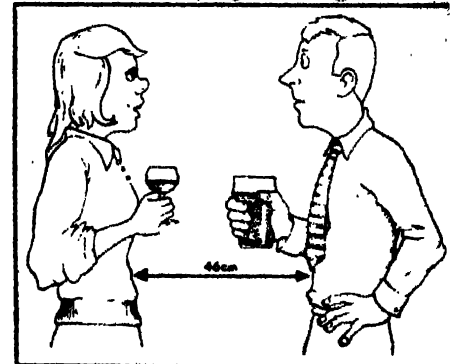


Figure 10: The acceptable conversational distance for most city dwellers

Moving into the intimate territory of someone of the opposite sex is a method that people use to show interest in that person and is commonly called an 'advance'. If the advance into the intimate zone is rejected, the other person will step backwards to maintain the zone distance. If the advance is accepted, the other person holds his or her ground and allows the intruder to remain within the intimate zone. What seemed to the Danish couple to be a normal social

encounter was being interpreted by the Australians as a sexual advance. The Danes thought the Australians were cold and unfriendly because they kept moving away to maintain the distance at which they felt comfortable.



Figure 11: The negative reaction of a woman on whose territory a man is encroaching. She is leaning backwards, attempting to maintain a comfortable distance. The problem is, however, that the man may be from a country with a smaller personal zone and is moving forward to stand at a distance that is comfortable for him. The woman may interpret this as a sexual move.

At a recent conference in the U.S.A., I noticed that when the American attendees met and conversed, they stood at an acceptable 46 to 122 centimetres from each other and remained standing in the same place while talking. However, when a Japanese attendee spoke with an American, the two slowly began to move around the room, the American moving backwards away from the Japanese and the Japanese the gradually moving towards the American. This was an attempt by both the American and the Japanese to adjust to a culturally comfortable distance from each other. The Japanese, with his smaller 25-centimetre intimate zone, continually stepped forward to adjust to his spatial need, but by doing so he invaded the American's intimate space, causing him to step backwards to make his own spatial adjustment. Video recordings of this phenomenon replayed at high speed gave the impression that both men are dancing around the conference room with the Japanese leading. It is, therefore, obvious why, when negotiating business, Asians and Europeans or Americans look upon each other with some suspicion, the Europeans or Americans referring to the Asians as 'pushy' and 'familiar' and Asians referring to the Europeans or Americans as 'cold', 'stand-offish' and 'cool'. The lack of awareness of the distance variation of the intimate zones in different cultures can easily lead to misconceptions and inaccurate assumptions about one culture by another.

Country versus City Spatial Zones

As previously mentioned, the amount of personal space required by an individual is

related to the population density of the area in which he was brought up. Those who were brought up in sparsely populated rural areas require more personal space than those raised in densely populated capital cities. Watching how far a person extends his arm to shake hands can give a clue to whether he is from a major city or from a remote country area. City dwellers have their private 46-centimetre 'bubble'; this is also the measured distance between wrist and torso when they reach to shake hands (Figure 12). This allows the hand to meet the other person's on neutral territory. People brought up in a country town, where the population is far less dense, may have a territorial 'bubble' of up to 100 centimetres or more and this is the average

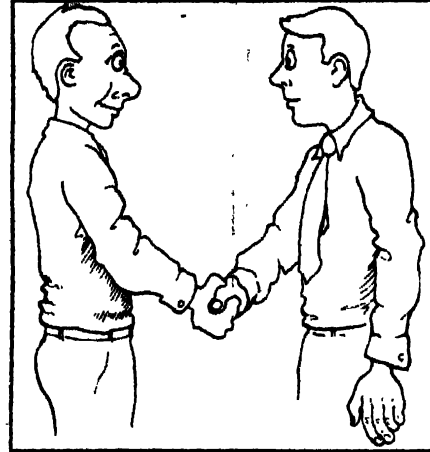


Figure 12: Two men from the city greet each other

measured distance from the wrist to the body when the person from the country is shaking hands (Figure 13).

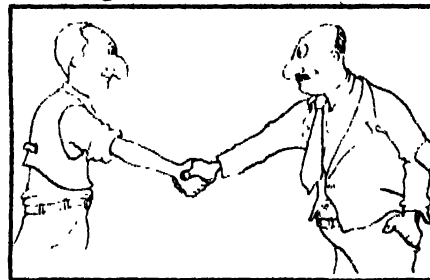


Figure 13: Two men from a country town

Country people have a tendency to stand with their feet firmly planted on the ground and to lean forward as far as they can to meet your handshake, whereas a city dweller will step forward to greet you. People raised in remote or sparsely

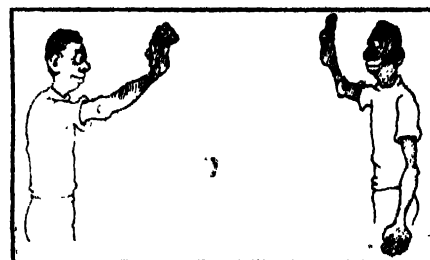


Figure 14: People from a sparsely populated area

populated areas usually have a large personal space requirement which may be as wide as 6 metres. These people prefer not to shake hands but would rather stand at a distance and wave (Figure 14).

City sales people find this sort of information particularly useful for calling on farmers in sparse rural areas to sell farming equipment. Considering that the farmer may have a 'bubble' of 100 to 200 centimetres or more, a handshake could be a territorial intrusion, causing the farmer to react negatively and be on the defensive. Successful country sales people state almost unanimously that the best negotiating conditions exist when they greet the country town dweller with an extended handshake and the farmer in an isolated area with a distant wave.

Territory and Ownership

Property owned by a person or a place regularly used by him constitutes a private territory and, like personal air space, he will fight to protect it. Such things as a person's home, office and motor car represent a territory, each having clearly marked boundaries in the form of walls, gates, fences and doors. Each territory may have several sub-territories. For example, in a home a woman's private territory may be her kitchen and laundry and she objects to anyone invading that space when she is using it, a businessman has his favourite place at the conference table, diners have their favourite seat in the canteen and father has his favourite chair at home. These areas are usually marked either by leaving personal possessions on or around the area, or by frequent use of it. The canteen diner may even go so far as to carve his initials into 'his' place at the table and the business-man marks his territory at the conference table with such items as an ashtray, pens, books and clothing spread around his 46-centimetre intimate zone border. Dr. Desmond Morris noted that studies carried out into seating positions in libraries show that leaving a book or personal object on a library desk reserved that place for an average of seventy-seven minutes; leaving a jacket over a chair reserved it for two hours. At home a family member might mark his or her favourite chair by leaving a personal object, such as a pipe or magazine, on or near it to show his or her claim and ownership of the space.

If the head of the house asks a sales person to be seated and the sales person quite innocently sits in 'his' chair, the prospective buyer can become inadvertently agitated about this invasion of his territory and thus be put on the defensive. A simple question such as, 'Which chair is yours?', can avoid the negative results of making such a territorial error.



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Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

The Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal, is the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them more success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "India—From Stagnation and Poverty to Growth and Prosperity—Facts, Efforts and Achievements". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.



- (i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
 - (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
 - (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
 - (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
 - (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent
- The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent
In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography" will be drawn.

India—From Stagnation and Poverty to Growth and Prosperity—Facts, Efforts and Achievements

Commerce and Trade

1. For administration of the cent per cent export-oriented units, export processing zones have been created, each under the charge of a Development Commissioner. The number of such zones at present is
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
2. During 1993-94, India's foreign trade deficit was of the order of nearly
(a) Rs. 3,259 crore (b) Rs. 9,686 crore
(c) Rs. 3,809 crore (d) Rs. 10,639 crore
3. Of the total value of India's foreign trade in 1993-94, the value of imports was nearly
(a) 35% (b) 43% (c) 51% (d) 56%
4. In terms of value of exports, which of the following commodities earned for India the highest amount in 1993-94?
(a) Textiles (b) Gems and jewellery
(c) Engineering goods (d) Chemicals
5. Which of the following countries at present holds the second position in our foreign trade?
(a) U.S.A. (b) Japan (c) Russia (d) U.K.
6. At which of the following places in India is export processing zone not situated?
(a) Visakhapatnam (b) Faridabad
(c) Falta (d) Madras
7. India's imports from South Asian countries represents only per cent of our global imports.
(a) 2% (b) 5% (c) 0.25% (d) 0.75%
8. What is the estimated investment in the private corporate business sector during 1994-95 as per the forecast made from a study conducted by RBI?

- (a) Rs. 18,500 crore (b) Rs. 27,500 crore
- (c) Rs. 37,500 crore (d) Rs. 48,000 crore
- 9. What is the envisaged annual export growth in volume terms in percentage in the Eighth Five-Year Plan?
(a) 16.8% (b) 15.14% (c) 13.6% (d) 8.4%
- 10. What is the target (in Rupees crores) set for exports of agro-based industries at the end of the Eighth Plan?
(a) Rs. 6000 (b) Rs. 8000
(c) Rs. 10500 (d) Rs. 12000

Planning

11. Which one of the following Five-Year Plans recognised human development as the core of all developmental efforts?
(a) Eighth (b) Seventh (c) Fifth (d) Third
12. The largest source of financing the public sector outlay of the Eighth Five-Year Plan comes from
(a) deficit financing
(b) government borrowings
(c) balance from current revenue
(d) contribution of public enterprises
13. Which of the following is true?
(a) Physical and financial plans are complementary
(b) Physical and financial plans are equally important
(c) Financial planning is more important than physical planning
(d) Physical planning is more important than financial planning
14. A major shift in the Eighth Five-Year Plan from its preceding ones is
(a) the significant reduction in public sector outlay

- (b) the concentration of public investment in infrastructural sectors
- (c) major investment in agriculture with a view to promote exports
- (d) major investment in sectors in which industrial sickness has been a chronic problem
- 15. The principal reason why national economic planning is still being pursued in spite of embracing a market economy since 1991 is that
(a) it is a Constitutional requirement
(b) the vast quantity of capital already deployed in the public sector needs to be nurtured
(c) Five-Year Plans can continue to provide a long term perspective to the economy in market-friendly fashions
(d) the market economy is mainly confined to industry and commerce, and central planning in agriculture is necessary
- 16. The basic difference between imperative and indicative planning is that
(a) in case of the imperative planning the market mechanism is entirely replaced by a command hierarchy, while in the case of indicative planning, it is looked upon as a way to improve the functioning of the market system
(b) in the case of indicative planning there is no need to nationalise any industry
(c) it is easier to achieve targets in imperative type of planning
(d) in the case of imperative planning all economic activities belong to public sector, while in the other type they belong to the private sector

17. What is the correct duration of the Fourth Plan?

- (a) 1969-74 (b) 1967-72 (c) 1968-73 (d) 1970-75

18. Who finally approves the draft Five-Year Plans?

- (a) Planning Commission (b) President
(c) National Development Council
(d) Parliament and State Legislatures

19. The major emphasis in the Seventh Plan was on

- (a) adult education (b) green revolution
(c) work, productivity and food
(d) removal of rural unemployment

20. The total plan development outlay (Rs. crore) in the First Plan was approximately

- (a) 1860 (b) 1960 (c) 2160 (d) 2760

21. The objective of the Third Five-Year Plan was to

- (a) expand basic industries
(b) raise national income
(c) making full use of power resources
(d) All of the above

22. Self-reliance as an object of planning was emphasised first in the

- (a) Second Plan (b) Third Plan
(c) Fourth Plan (d) Fifth Plan

23. In which of the Plans, India's growth of agriculture production was negative?

- (a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth

24. In most of our Five-Year Plans the capital output ratio has turned out to be

- (a) the same as estimated
(b) lower than estimated
(c) higher than estimated
(d) nothing can be said firmly

Transport

25. Which of the following statements about the Indian Railways is correct?

- (a) It is the largest rail system in the world under a single management
(b) It is the second largest rail system in Asia
(c) It is the third largest rail system in the world
(d) It is the second largest rail system in the world under a single management

26. Which of the following statements about the total goods traffic (in terms of gross tonne km) carried by the Indian Railways is correct?

- (a) Steam and electric locomotives together haul about 50% of traffic
(b) Diesel and electric locomotives together haul about 95% of traffic
(c) Steam locomotives alone haul about 40% of traffic
(d) Steam and diesel locomotives haul about 60% of traffic

27. The Konkan Railway Corporation Limited has been set up for the construction of a broad gauge line from

- (a) Roha to Mangalore
(b) Manmad to Coimbatore
(c) Kolhapur to Qulion
(d) Panaji to Kozhikode

28. The principal mode of transport of goods freight in the country is

- (a) by air (b) by rail (c) by road
(d) by inland waterways

29. The Indian Railways have a route kilometrage of nearly

- (a) 58,300 (b) 62,211 (c) 62,500 (d) 65,206

30. The Indian Railways now carry goods freight of nearly how many lakh tonnes?

- (a) 2,243 (b) 2,900 (c) 3,000 (d) 3,500

31. The Shatabdi Express trains run between

- (a) New Delhi and Bhopal
(b) New Delhi and Lucknow
(c) New Delhi and Kalka
(d) All the above

32. What is the number of passengers carried annually by the Indian Railways?

- (a) 3,000 million (b) 3,500 million
(c) Over 3,750 million (d) 2,500 million

33. Which of the following is not an undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways?

- (a) Container Corporation of India Ltd.
(b) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited
(c) Indian Railways Construction Company Limited
(d) Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

34. Approximately what per cent of total track kilometre is electrified for the Indian Railways?

- (a) 18.14 (b) 25.12 (c) 26.28 (d) 30.12

35. Which one of the following Railway Zones has the maximum route kilometrage in India?

- (a) Southern (b) Central
(c) Northern (d) Eastern

36. Which of the following places does not have a Railway Production Unit?

- (a) Bhopal (b) Kapurthala
(c) Perambur (d) Hyderabad

37. The Government of India established a fund called 'Solatium Fund' in 1982 for payment of compensation

- (a) for goods lost/damaged in rail accidents
(b) to the victims of rail accidents
(c) to the victims of air accidents
(d) to the victims of hit-and-run cases

38. An outlay of how much amount has been approved in the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the development of roads in India?

- (a) Rs. 10,510 crore (b) Rs. 12,210 crore
(c) Rs. 13,210 crore (d) Rs. 15,260 crore

39. India's total operative shipping tonnage is nearly

- (a) 4,508 MGRT (b) 5590 MGRT
(c) 6267 MGRT (d) 7256 MGRT

40. The number of major and medium-size ship-building yards in India, which are Government undertakings, is respectively

- (a) 4 & 3 (b) 5 & 4 (c) 4 & 5 (d) 6 & 5

41. Which of the following ship-building yards builds the largest sizes of vessels (D.W.T.)?

- (a) Bombay Docks
(b) Cochin Ship-Building Yard
(c) Garden Reach Workshop
(d) Hindustan Ship-Building Yard

42. The eleventh major seaport, which has been commissioned is at

- (a) New Mangalore (b) Nhava Sheva
(c) Tuticorin (d) Cochin

43. Which of the following companies owns the largest fleet of ships in India (GRT)?

- (a) Great Eastern Shipping Co.
(b) Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

(c) Essar Shipping Ltd.

(d) Shipping Corporation of India

44. Of the total Indian shipping tonnage (GRT), the Shipping Corporation of India owns about

- (a) 35.5% (b) 45.6% (c) 49.0% (d) 55.0%

45. National Ship Design and Research Centre, a premier national institution is located at

- (a) Cochin (b) Visakhapatnam
(c) Calcutta (d) Kandla

46. In India, the length of major rivers navigable by mechanised crafts is approximately

- (a) 3,700 (b) 2,000 (c) 4,300 (d) 3,000

47. The riverine port handling diversified commodities in India is

- (a) Paradip (b) Kandla
(c) Mangalore (d) Calcutta

48. How many major ports are located along the 7516.6 km long coastline of India?

- (a) 5 (b) 11 (c) 20 (d) 35

49. Including the neighbouring countries, India has bilateral air services agreement with how many countries?

- (a) 56 (b) 65 (c) 71 (d) 80

50. Air travel services by Indian Airlines is not provided to

- (a) Oman (b) Kuwait (c) Thailand (d) Myanmar

51. Including the neighbouring countries, the number of destinations covered by Indian Airlines is

- (a) 56 (b) 32 (c) 66 (d) 71

Energy

52. The target for power generation during 1993-94 was fixed at (billion units)

- (a) 251.3 (b) 271.3 (c) 316.7 (d) 366.3

53. Significant progress has been made in the expansion of transmission and distribution facilities in the first four decades of planned development. The total length of transmission lines of 60 kv and above increased from 10,000 ckt (circuit) km in December 1990 to..... in March, 1993.

- (a) 1.28 lakh ckt km (b) 1.53 lakh ckt km
(c) 2.02 lakh ckt km (d) 2.28 lakh ckt km

54. In how many States have Electricity Boards been set up so far?

- (a) 24 (b) 22 (c) 21 (d) 18

55. The ONGC has established a number of research institutes. Which of the following two institutes are located at Dehra Dun?

- (a) Institute of Drilling Technology and K.D. Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration
(b) Institute of Reservoir Studies and Institute of Drilling Technology

(c) Institute of Production Technology and Institute of Reservoir Studies

(d) K.D. Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Institute of Reservoir Studies

56. The highest transmission voltage in the country at present is

- (a) 220 kv (b) 320 kv (c) 400 kv (d) 450 kv

57. When were the two power generation corporations, namely, National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydro-electric Power Corporation created?

- (a) 1974 and 1975 respectively
(b) Both in 1975

(c) 1975 and 1976 respectively

(d) 1978 and 1979 respectively

58. When was the Oil and Natural Gas Commission set up?

- (a) 1956 (b) 1957 (c) 1958 (d) 1960

59. Oil refineries are located in all of the following States except

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

60. With the increase in the production of crude oil, the production of associated natural gas in the country has gone up. The annual production of gas is nearly

- (a) 13.45 BCM (b) 15.38 BCM
(c) 18.33 BCM (d) 23.45 BCM

61. Of the total oil industry's sales by Andhra Pradesh, the share of the Government is

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74. The market share of Indian Oil Corporation is about

- (a) 53.0% (b) 56.8% (c) 60.8% (d) 65.8%

62. At the end of March 1993, the total refining capacity of public sector refineries in India stood at

- (a) 51.85 MMTPA (b) 45.85 MMTPA
(c) 40.00 MMTPA (d) 35.01 MMTPA

63. In which State of India is the headquarters of Oil and Natural Gas Commission located?

- (a) Assam (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

64. Approximately what per cent of the total power generating capacity in the country is produced by National Thermal Power Corporation?

- (a) 15% (b) 18% (c) 23% (d) 26%

65. Approximately by 1996-97, the coal production is slated to reach

- (a) 185 million tonnes
(b) 246 million tonnes
(c) 280 million tonnes
(d) 308 million tonnes

66. Asia's largest wind farm of 28 MW is located in which of the following states?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Gujarat
(c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra

67. The tidal power potential in the country is estimated to be of the order of

- (a) 1000 MW-2000 MW
(b) 3000 MW-4000 MW
(c) 8000 MW-9000 MW
(d) 11000 MW-12000 MW

Demographic Background

68. The total population of India on the basis of 1991 census is nearest to the figure of

- (a) 680 million (b) 700 million
(c) 800 million (d) 844 million

69. When will the next census be held?

- (a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2005 (d) 2006

70. According to the 1991 census, which of the following States had the highest density of population per sq km?

- (a) Kerala (b) West Bengal
(c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh

71. According to 1991 census, which of the following States had the lowest density of population per sq km?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Mizoram
(c) Sikkim (d) Nagaland

72. The total population of males according to the 1991 census was nearly

- (a) 30.7 crore (b) 35.7 crore
(c) 43.7 crore (d) 45.7 crore

73. The total population of females according to the 1991 census was nearly

- (a) 32.6 crore (b) 35.6 crore
(c) 38.6 crore (d) 40.6 crore

74. Among the following States, the lowest female to male ratio according to 1991 census was in

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

75. Which State, according to 1991 census, had more females than males?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh

76. Which of the following States, according to 1991 census, has the largest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) West Bengal

77. Which of the following States, accord-

ing to 1991 census, has the largest concentration of Scheduled Castes population?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

78. According to 1991 census, the total population of Scheduled Castes was nearly

- (a) 90 million (b) 105 million
(c) 120 million (d) 138 million

79. According to 1991 census, the total population of Scheduled Tribes was nearly

- (a) 35 million (b) 42 million
(c) 52 million (d) 67 million

80. The population of all the countries of the world except six, is less than the population of one of the States of India. This State is

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

Industry

81. In India, iron and steel industry made its beginning in 1870. The first factory was set up as

- (a) Burnpur (b) Durgapur
(c) Jamshedpur (d) Kulti

82. The first efforts of large-scale production of iron and steel in India commenced with the setting up of a factory at

- (a) Bhadravati (b) Burnpur
(c) Jamshedpur (d) Rourkela

83. The first three major steel plants in the public sector (Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela) came into operation in stages between

- (a) 1951-1956 (b) 1953-1959
(c) 1956-1962 (d) 1951-1966

84. The fourth public sector steel plant was set up in the

- (a) Second Plan period
(b) Third Plan period
(c) Fourth Plan period
(d) Fifth Plan period

85. The use of plastics, a petro-chemical base product, in various sectors is bringing about revolutionary changes. Which of the following statements in regard to benefits from its use is *not* correct?

- (a) Improved income of farmers by the methods of drip-irrigation, mulching, green houses, etc.
(b) Reduction of seepage losses and economy in scarce water resources

(c) Synthetic detergents produced from this material are a good substitute raw material for oil-based soaps

- (d) All of the above are correct

86. The petro-chemicals, because of their superior properties, are substituting the traditional raw material in the form of

- (a) Glass (b) Metals (c) Wood (d) All of these

87. The biggest underground coal mine in India, fully mechanised, is at

- (a) Munidih (b) Barkakhana
(c) Singrauli (d) Bhowra

88. Textile industry in India is the single largest organised industry in the country, employing nearly

- (a) 8 lakh workers
(b) 10 lakh workers

(c) 13 lakh workers
(d) 19 lakh workers

89. A notable feature of the development of sugar industry after Independence was its remarkable expansion in the

- (a) private sector (b) public sector
(c) cooperative sector (d) none of these

90. Manufacture of cement was started in India in 1904 at

- (a) Trivandrum (b) Madras
(c) Kota (d) Ahmedabad

91. How many central public sector enterprises are existing in India as on March 31, 1993?

- (a) 240 (b) 245 (c) 248 (d) 250

92. Jute sector which employs about 2.5 lakh workers and supports 40 lakh jute farmers has how many jute mills in India?

- (a) 49 (b) 68 (c) 73 (d) 83

93. Per capita consumption of paper in India is approximately

- (a) 2.4 kg (b) 24 kg (c) 84 kg (d) 240 kg

94. The first paper mill in India was set up in which of the following States?

- (a) Bihar (b) West Bengal
(c) Orissa (d) Uttar Pradesh

95. At present, there are 43 large integrated pulp and paper mills situated in India with a total capacity of

- (a) 18.30 lakh tonnes (b) 19.48 lakh tonnes
(c) 22.59 lakh tonnes (d) 25.09 lakh tonnes

96. At present how many fertiliser units are situated in India which are manufacturing a wide range of nitrogenous and complex fertilisers?

- (a) 47 (b) 57 (c) 67 (d) 73

97. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), which is engaged in the manufacture of pesticides in India, is located at

- (a) Rasayani (b) Cochin
(c) Medak (d) Hyderabad

98. Total known reserves of all types of coals in Gondwana and tertiary coalfields in the country is estimated to be around

- (a) 192 billion tonnes (b) 192 million tonnes
(c) 252 billion tonnes (d) 252 million tonnes

99. Which of the following States does vast deposits of coal of Gondwana formations not exist?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Rajasthan
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

100. At which of the following places is HCL's (Hindustan Copper Limited) operating unit not situated?

- (a) Ghatsila (b) Malanjkhand
(c) Damanjodi (d) Khetri

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (d) | 31. (d) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (c) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (d) | 51. (c) | 52. (c) |
| 53. (d) | 54. (d) | 55. (a) | 56. (c) |
| 57. (b) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (a) | 63. (d) | 64. (b) |
| 65. (d) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (d) |
| 69. (a) | 70. (b) | 71. (a) | 72. (c) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (d) | 75. (b) | 76. (c) |
| 77. (b) | 78. (b) | 79. (c) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (d) | 82. (c) | 83. (c) | 84. (b) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (d) | 87. (a) | 88. (b) |
| 89. (c) | 90. (b) | 91. (b) | 92. (c) |
| 93. (a) | 94. (b) | 95. (b) | 96. (b) |
| 97. (a) | 98. (a) | 99. (b) | 100. (c) |

Objective General Knowledge

State Bank Of India Probationary Officers' Examination, November 1995

Q. 1. Which of the following statements is true about the nuclear testing programme of China?

- A. China has made an underground nuclear explosion recently.
- B. Japan has decided to stop all its help to China in protest of her nuclear explosion.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
- (3) Neither A nor B (4) A and B both
- (5) None of these

Q. 2. Which of the following countries has launched a five-year project to identify the ecological and medical problems left behind by the use of chemical weapons?

- (1) Iran (2) Iraq (3) U.S.A. (4) Japan
- (5) Russia

Q. 3. The products related with which of the following industries were at display in "DRUPA-95", an international trade fair organised in Germany in June 1995?

- (1) Sugar (2) Electronics (3) Steel
- (4) Telecommunication (5) Printing

Q. 4. Which of the following is not true regarding production of tea in India?

- (1) The east and north east states account for 82% of the total tea growing area in India
- (2) India is the largest producer of tea in the world
- (3) Indian tea is not found suitable for export as the quality is far inferior than Kenyan tea
- (4) The total production of tea in India was to the tune of about 76000 tonnes during 1995
- (5) India produces good variety of CTC tea

Q. 5. India's budget deficit for the year 1995-96 is expected to touch about

- (1) Rs. 20,000 crore (2) Rs. 25,000 crore
- (3) Rs. 30,000 crore (4) Rs. 32,000 crore
- (5) Rs. 35,000 crore

Q. 6. Which of the following parts of the sunlight makes the solar cooker hot?

- (1) Ultraviolet (2) Red light rays
- (3) Infrared (4) Cosmic rays
- (5) None of these

Q. 7. The Union Commerce Ministry estimates that an export target of 75 billion dollars is achievable by the year

- (1) 1995-96 (2) 1996-97 (3) 1998-99
- (4) 1999-2000 (5) 2000-2001

Q. 8. The Kentucky Fried Chicken Chain restaurant, which is very much in news these days, is a business establishment promoted by which of the following groups of multinationals/companies in India?

- (1) Maxworth Orchards India
- (2) Benson & Hedges
- (3) National Dairy Development Corporation
- (4) Smith Kline Beecham Consumer Health Care Ltd.
- (5) Pepsico Restaurants International

Q. 9. Which of the following statements

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is NOT true about the National Commission for Women?

- (1) The Commission was set up by an act of Parliament and started working in 1992
- (2) The Commission has decided to set up Maha Mahila Adalats across the country very soon
- (3) The Commission has recommended to amend the Dowry Act, Hindu Marriage Act and Special Marriage Act, and the Govt. has accepted the same
- (4) The Commission has powers to investigate and review functions of various law making agencies in India
- (5) The Commission has decided to hear all the cases pending with Family courts

Q. 10. Which of the following co-operative banks recently converted itself into a private sector commercial bank and has become a joint stock company, a unique case of its kind in India?

- (1) Abhyudaya Co-operative Bank
- (2) The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank
- (3) The Jankalyan Sahakari Bank
- (4) Development Co-operative Bank
- (5) None of these

Q. 11. Who amongst the following has written the famous book 'The Path to Power'?

- (1) Bill Clinton (2) V.P. Singh
- (3) Margaret Thatcher (4) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (5) Kim Young Sam

Q. 12. Which of the following gases makes the major proportion of air?

- (1) Carbon dioxide (2) Argon
- (3) Nitrogen (4) Oxygen (5) Chlorine

Q. 13. Why was the name of Mr. Hans Christian Ostro recently in news?

- (1) He was among the foreign nationals, abducted by a militant group, who was murdered later on
- (2) He was the chief of Indian branch of Enron Power Corporation
- (3) He is the newly appointed Ambassador of Norway to India
- (4) He is the person who has developed a new method of arresting the growth of HIV in affected persons
- (5) None of these

Q. 14. The most-discussed Vohra Committee Report is related to which of the following?

- (1) Rajiv Gandhi assassination case

(2) Scrapping of Enron project by Maharashtra Govt.

(3) Enquiry of corruption charges against Sri Mulayam Singh Yadav

(4) Wage structure of the commercial pilots of Air India

(5) Criminalisation of politics in India

Q. 15. Which of the following statements about Vietnam is true?

A. U.S.A. has decided to establish total diplomatic relations with the country.

B. Vietnam has become a member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
- (3) A & B both (4) Either A or B
- (5) None of these

Q. 16. Which of the following statements is not true about the National Environment Tribunal Act, which was passed recently by the Parliament?

A. It seeks to provide compensation for death or injury to person and damage to environment.

B. The tribunal will not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Civil procedure code but will be guided by the principle of natural justice.

C. The claimant shall not be required to establish that the death or damage was due to any wrongful deed or neglect of any person.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
- (3) Only C (4) Only A & C
- (5) All the three statements are correct

Q. 17. In July 1995, a special sports event was organised at Connecticut in U.S.A. and was for a particular group of society. The event is known as

- (1) Olympics for mentally retarded
- (2) Water sports for children below years
- (3) Field and Track events for the women
- (4) Field and Track Championships for physically handicapped
- (5) Annual Robotics Championships for school children up to 12

Q. 18. The 4th overall Asian Wrestling Championship held in July 1995 was won by which of the following countries?

- (1) South Korea (2) China
- (3) Thailand (4) Taiwan (5) India

Q. 19. A team of army men led by Vikar Singh Rathore left on a month-long tour to African nations in July 1995. This team has to play a series of

- (1) Cricket matches
- (2) Badminton matches
- (3) Hockey matches (4) Polo matches
- (5) Tennis matches

Q. 20. The Reserve Bank of India's net credit to the centre has increased approximately to which of the following points during the first quarter of the current financial year (1995-96)? (Rs. crores)

- (1) 10,000 (2) 13,000 (3) 15,000
(4) 17,000 (5) 20,000

Q. 21. Mr. Iramoedya Ananta Toer who has been awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for literature recently, belongs to which of the following countries?

- (1) South Korea (2) Vietnam
(3) India (4) Indonesia
(5) Sri Lanka

Q. 22. Immediately after the assassination of Shri Beant Singh who amongst the following took over as the Chief Minister of Punjab?

- (1) Shri B.K.N. Chhibbar
(2) Shri K.P.S. Gill (3) Shri H.S. Brar
(4) Shri Baldev Singh Puccakalan
(5) None of these

Q. 23. The Bailadila mines which were very much in news recently are the rich source of which of the following?

- (1) Iron ore (2) Coal (3) Copper ore
(4) Diamonds (5) Zinc ore

Q. 24. Forests and Plantations of which of the following areas were ravaged by a forest fire that continued from April to June 1995?

- (1) Mountainous region of Uttarakhand
(2) Western Ghats
(3) Aravali range of mountains
(4) Nilgiri range of mountains
(5) None of these

Q. 25. The Universal Immunisation Programme does not cover which of the following diseases of young children?

- (1) Polio (2) Tetanus (3) Measles
(4) Diphtheria (5) Jaundice

Q. 26. The people in some parts of African continent are becoming the victim of a new type of dreadful disease caused by Ebola virus. What is the name of that disease?

- (1) Hemorrhagic fever (2) AIDS
(3) Plague (4) Diphtheria
(5) None of these

Q. 27. How much amount, the India Development Forum (I.D.F.) has granted as bilateral aid to India for the fiscal year 1995-96 (billion U.S. dollars)?

- (1) 6.8 (2) 9.5 (3) 10.6 (4) 11.0 (5) 12.3

Q. 28. The National Literacy Mission has set a target to cover how many districts in the country by the end of 8th Plan so that they may become totally literate districts?

- (1) 129 (2) 138 (3) 248 (4) 345 (5) 390

Q. 29. As per the new directives issued by the Ministry of Finance all the Foreign banks in India are required to raise the target for lending to the priority sector from

- (1) 10% to 15% (2) 15% to 32%
(3) 32% to 40% (4) 40% to 45%
(5) 45% to 50%

Q. 30. As per recent projections the percentage of revenue deficit to total revenue expenditure for the year 1995-96 would be around

- (1) 3% (2) 4.6% (3) 5.8% (4) 6.7% (5) 8.6%

Q. 31. Russia has recently signed a cease-fire agreement with which of the following countries to end the eight-month-old war between the two?

- (1) Croatia (2) Bosnia (3) Yugoslavia
(4) Chechnya (5) None of these

Q. 32. The Kalinga Prize is given by which of the following organisations/world bodies?

- (1) UNICEF (2) UNESCO
(3) IAEA (4) Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 33-34): In both the questions below, a part of statements A and B is given followed by five other alternatives. You have to read both the statements A and B and then select, which one of the given five alternatives is correct. The number of that alternative will be the answer.

Q. 33.

A. Ms. Benazir Bhutto was recently in China (During Sept. '95).

B. Ms. Benazir went to China to take part in the conference of ASEAN countries.

- (1) A and B both statements are not correct
(2) Only A is not correct
(3) Only B is correct
(4) A is correct but B is not the correct reason of her visit to China
(5) A and B both are correct as B gives the correct reason of her visit to China

Q. 34.

A. 'Kathapurushan' is a film directed by Adoor Gopal Krishnan.

B. The film 'Kathapurushan' is being produced by the Japanese television network.

- (1) Only A is correct while B is not correct
(2) Only B is correct while A is not correct
(3) Neither A nor B is correct
(4) B is correct and A is only partially correct as the name of the film is 'Kathasundaram' and not 'Kathapurushan'.
(5) A and B both are correct

Q. 35. Which of the following was the central theme of the UN sponsored Fourth World Conference on Women recently held in Beijing?

- (1) Opportunity, Liberation and Recognition
(2) Freedom, Advancement and Acceptance
(3) Prosperity, Progress and Co-existence
(4) Equality, Development and Peace
(5) None of these

Q. 36. What is the title of the latest book released by Salman Rushdie?

- (1) Haroun and Other Stories
(2) The Moor's Last Sigh
(3) The Satanic Verses
(4) Midnight's Children
(5) None of these

Q. 37. Indian-born Scientist, Subramaniam Chandrasekhar (who died recently) had won the Nobel Prize for his work in the area of

- (1) Nuclear medicine (2) Biochemistry
(3) Astrophysics (4) Molecular biology
(5) Genetic engineering

Q. 38. As per the latest economic survey what is the approximate daily per capita net availability of food grains in India?

- (1) 271 gm (2) 354 gm (3) 405 gm
(4) 474 gm (5) 540 gm

Q. 39. Which of the following is the primary role of the office of 'Ombudsman' introduced recently in Indian banks?

- I. To resolve amicably issues pertaining between the bank and its employees.
II. To resolve customers' grievances, in a quick and inexpensive manner.
III. To effectively monitor flow of funds for the Government projects for development.

- (1) Only I (2) Only II

- (3) Only III (4) Only I & II
(5) Only II & III

Q. 40. The first cellular phone service in India was recently launched in Calcutta by which of the following companies?

- (1) Maxtouch (2) Mod-Telstra
(3) Motorola (4) Nokia
(5) None of these

Q. 41. Which of the following is/are the major features of the proposed Integrated Service Dialling Network (ISDN) facilities?

- A. A subscriber can be connected to two or more persons with a single telephone connection.
B. The calls can be of any type—speech, data, image and video.
C. A subscriber does not need any additional device.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Only A and B (4) Only B and C
(5) Only A and C

Q. 42. Which of the following is considered as a major breakthrough in India's Space Programme?

- (1) Launching of INSAT-B2
(2) Establishing an ISRO Institute at Ahmedabad
(3) Successful firing of "Trishul" weapon
(4) The orbitisation of PSLV-D2
(5) Signing agreement by Doordarshan with CNN of U.S.A.

Q. 43. The Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget proposals for 1995-96 has announced that a New Development Bank will be set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 500 crore. The objective of the bank would be to

- (1) provide financial support to banks in North Eastern States
(2) finance the creation, expansion and modernisation of industrial enterprises and infrastructure projects
(3) finance and support small-scale industries
(4) provide refinance to industrial ventures in North Eastern areas
(5) None of these

Q. 44. As per the latest Economic Survey presented by the Finance Minister to Parliament, the growth of industrial production in 1994-95 will be around

- (1) 5% (2) 8% (3) 10% (4) 12%
(5) None of these

Q. 45. According to latest estimates of World Trade Organisations, India's share in the World Merchandise Export in the year 1994 was

- (1) less than 0.5% (2) 0.5% to 1.0%
(3) 1% to 1.5% (4) 1.5% to 2%
(5) None of these

Q. 46. Which of the following explains what "Windows 95" is?

- (1) Operating system
(2) New wordprocessor
(3) Financial package
(4) New computer language
(5) New microprocessor

Q. 47. Which of the following best explains the term 'Telecommuting'?

- (1) Being a member of the information super-highway
(2) Connecting all the PCs and other workstations in a office through network
(3) Providing workstations at home with E-mail facility with the office

(Continued on page 82)

Junior Essay Contest 494

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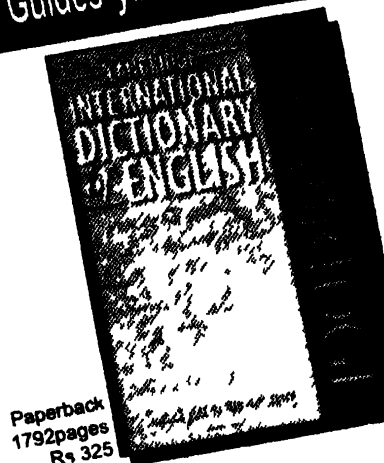
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Test Of English Language

State Bank of India Probationary Officers' Examination, November 1995

Directions (Qs. 1-5) In each of the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in *italics*. Five alternative meanings of the italicised part of the sentence are given below the sentence. Mark as your answer the number of that alternative meaning which you think is correct.

Q. 1. The soldiers had been shut up for a long time, they *paintred the town red* when they were let out

- (1) ran about wildly trying to kill people
- (2) decided to shun fighting and shedding blood
- (3) caused disturbance in the town by noisy merry-making
- (4) were asked to be ready for any emergency
- (5) were advised not to incur troubles by thoughtless actions

Q. 2. Chandu used very ugly words *against his kind uncle, he threw down the gauntlet* before him

- (1) he behaved as if he was a very great and important person
- (2) he put several conditions for negotiation
- (3) he abused and insulted uncle's son
- (4) he showed his readiness to leave the place
- (5) he threw the challenge

Q. 3. He is a strange fellow and it is very difficult to deal with him, it seems that he *has a bee in his bonnet*

- (1) an obsession about something
- (2) peculiar habit of confusing others
- (3) unreliable and inconsistent way of behaving
- (4) to face problems as a result of his senseless actions
- (5) an achievement to be proud of

Q. 4. I am reasonably sure that all his *schemes will end in smoke*

- (1) will produce good results
- (2) bear no fruits
- (3) benefit the poor and downtrodden
- (4) motivate the employees to produce more
- (5) be severely criticised by the public

Q. 5. The dacoits *took to their heels* when the police party arrived

- (1) took shelter in a thick jungle
- (2) opened indiscriminate fire
- (3) took to flight
- (4) unconditionally surrendered
- (5) renewed their resolve to fight

Directions (Qs 6-20) In the following two passages, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are again printed below the passages and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately in

the context of the whole passage. Find out the appropriate words.

PASSAGE 1

The cities are ...(6)... up and urban unemployment steadily grows. Very probably there is an equal measure of ...(7)... in the countryside. The poorest quarter of the population in developing lands ...(8)... being left almost entirely behind in the vast ...(9)... of the modern technological society. The "marginal men", the ...(10)... strugglers for survival on the ...(11)... of farm and city, may ...(12)... more than two billion. Can we ...(13)... any human order surviving with so .. (14)... a mass of ...(15)... piling up at its base?

- Q. 6. (1) piling (2) filling
(3) growing (4) developing
(5) enlarging

- Q. 7. (1) worklessness (2) shortage
(3) imbalance (4) employment
(5) diversity

- Q. 8. (1) believes (2) condemns
(3) suffers (4) risks
(5) endeavours

- Q. 9. (1) struggle (2) surface
(3) result (4) abundance
(5) transformation

- Q. 10. (1) brave (2) aged
(3) wretched (4) ultimate
(5) honest

- Q. 11. (1) fringes (2) ground
(3) surface (4) background
(5) environment

- Q. 12. (1) account (2) project
(3) extend (4) mount
(5) number

- Q. 13. (1) hope (2) suspect
(3) question (4) imagine
(5) argue

- Q. 14. (1) little (2) far
(3) gross (4) long
(5) many

- Q. 15. (1) population (2) misery
(3) generation (4) degradation
(5) humility

PASSAGE 2

Nations which have ...(16)... upon programmes of economic development often run into unsuspected barriers which threaten, and often ...(17)... the .. (18)... needed growth of the economy. Industrialisation ...(19)..., productivity fails to respond and the nations' goals of a rising standard of living for its people are .. (20)...

- Q. 16. (1) decided (2) progressed
(3) insisted (4) embarked
(5) initiated

- Q. 17. (1) activate (2) deteriorate
(3) halt (4) cut
(5) enlighten

- Q. 18. (1) positively (2) hopefully

- (3) alarmingly (4) deceptively
(5) desperately

- Q. 19. (1) falters (2) deviates
(3) fluctuates (4) lowers
(5) dissolves

- Q. 20. (1) postponed (2) frustrated
(3) suspended (4) criticised
(5) fulfilled

Directions (Qs 21-25) In each of the following questions, five sentences are given which are on the same theme. Decide which sentence is the most preferable one with respect to grammar and usage, suitable for a formal letter or report or any formal writing in English and mark the number of that sentence on the answersheet

Q. 21.

- (1) If you would have told me that you were in Bombay I would have certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there
- (2) If you would have told me that you were in Bombay I had certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there
- (3) If you had told me that you were in Bombay I would have certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there
- (4) If you had told me that you were in Bombay I would have certainly contacted you despite getting bored there
- (5) If you had told me that you were in Bombay I had certainly contacted by you instead of getting bored there

Q. 22.

- (1) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions of all them callers
- (2) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions what are asked by the callers
- (3) There would have been no trouble if the receptionist had have always answered courteously
- (4) The receptionist courteously should answer the questions of all callers.
- (5) The receptionist should answer courteously the questions of all callers

Q. 23.

- (1) The supervisors reprimanded the typists whom he believed had made careless errors
- (2) The typists would have corrected the errors had they of known that the supervisors would see the report
- (3) Many errors were found in the report which they typed and could not disregarded them
- (4) The errors in the typed reports were so numerous that they could hardly be overlooked.

- (5) The typists had corrected the errors had they known that the supervisors would have seen the reports.

Q. 24.

- (1) Since the report lacked needed information it was of no use to them.
- (2) The report was useless to them because there were no needed information in it.
- (3) Since the report did not contain the needed information it was not real useful to them.
- (4) Being that the report lacked the needed information, they could not use it.
- (5) Since the report lacked needed information it would have not been useful to them.

Q. 25.

- (1) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were prepared for mailing.
- (2) No sooner had the dividend been declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.
- (3) They had no sooner declared the dividend when they sent the notices to the stockholders
- (4) Scarcely had the dividend been declared than the notices were sent out.
- (5) Since the dividend being declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.

Directions (Qs. 26-30): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) The following represents a condensed statement of what we think we now know about the relationship between education and employment.
- (B) Although the linkages between education and employment are complex and, in the past, often analysed with simplistic notions of causality, recent research results have yielded new insights about the nature of these linkages.
- (C) In the interests of brevity, the argument is put forward as a series of major propositions and derivative strategies relating to the education-employment nexus.
- (D) Intensive research efforts are currently being supported throughout the developing world both by national governments and international donor agencies in the hope of improving understanding of the nature and causes of rising unemployment.
- (E) The massive problems of widespread and chronic unemployment and underemployment in less developed nations will remain among the most serious challenges to development policy during the next several decades.

Q. 26. Which of the following would be the second sentence?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 27. Which of the following would be the fifth sentence?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 28. Which of the following would be the fourth sentence?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 29. Which of the following would be the first sentence?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 30. Which of the following would be the third sentence?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Directions (Qs. 31-35): Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each paragraph carefully and answer the question given below it.

Q. 31. Throughout the ages the businessman has helped build civilisation's great cities, provide people with luxuries and artists with patronage, and lift his fellow-citizens to understand the standard of living. In the last few centuries the businessman has seeded the Industrial Revolution around the world.

The paragraph best supports the statement that the businessman ____

- (1) is accountable to the society
- (2) is the beneficiary of the Industrial Revolution
- (3) has contributed to the growth of civilisation
- (4) is capable of raising his standard of living
- (5) lives luxurious and comfortable life

Q. 32. Through advertising, manufacturers exercise a high degree of control over consumers' desires. However, the manufacturer assumes enormous risks in attempting to predict what consumers will want and in producing goods in quantity and distributing them in advance of final selection by the consumers.

The paragraph best supports the statement that manufacturers ____

- (1) can eliminate the risk of overproduction by advertising
- (2) distribute goods directly to the consumers
- (3) can predict with great accuracy the success of any product they put on the market
- (4) must depend upon the final consumers for the success of their undertakings
- (5) always take moderate and calculated risk.

Q. 33. The school has always been the most important means of transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next. This applies to-day in an even higher degree than in former times for, through the modern development of economic life, the family as bearer of tradition and education has become weakened.

The paragraph best supports the statement that for transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next ____

- (1) economic development plays a crucial role

- (2) there are means other than the school

- (3) family, as ever, is the most potent means

- (4) several different sources must be tried

- (5) modern technology must be put to use

Q. 34. The attainment of individual and organisational goals is mutually interdependent and linked by a common denominator-employee work motivation. Organisational members are motivated to satisfy their personal goals, and they contribute their efforts to the attainment of organisational objectives as means of achieving these personal goals.

The paragraph best supports the statement that motivation ____

- (1) is crucial for the survival of an individual and organisation
- (2) is the external force which induces an individual to contribute his efforts
- (3) makes organisation and society inseparable
- (4) is the product of an individual's physical and mental energy
- (5) encourages an individual to give priority to personal goals over organisational goals

Q. 35. The prevention of accidents make it necessary not only that safety devices be used to guard exposed machinery but also that mechanics be instructed in safety rules which they must follow for their own protection, and that the lighting in the plant be adequate.

The paragraph best supports the statement that industrial accidents ____

- (1) may be due to ignorance
- (2) can be eliminated with the help of safety rules
- (3) usually result from inadequate machinery
- (4) cannot be entirely overcome
- (5) are always avoidable

Directions (Qs. 36-40): The passage given below is followed by five questions. Each question comprises three statements (A), (B) and (C). In the context of the content of the passage, decide which one, two, three or none of the statements is/are True.

"In the Pandit's complaint he asks why entries could not be made in the saving bank pass book on the strength of the counterfoil of the pay-in-slip. This would save the customer from waiting until the actual voucher passed through various desks/books. The use of the voucher is, in fact, the correct procedure. The delay experienced by Mr. Pandit on that day could have been avoided. On our instructions the branch manager concerned has met the complainant and explained the matter. He has also emphasised the great risk to the customer and the bank if entries are made on the basis of the counterfoils."

Q. 36.

- (A) Mr. Pandit complains about a delay in some transaction at his bank.
- (B) Mr. Pandit wants banks to make pa

- Book entries on the basis of counterfoils
- (C) Entries made on the basis of vouchers do not involve risk
- (1) A and B are true
 - (2) B and C are true
 - (3) A and C are true
 - (4) All the three are true
 - (5) None of them is true

Q 37

- (A) The delay experienced by Mr Pandit was caused by some temporary problem
- (B) The entries relating to Mr Pandit's case were not done according to proper procedure
- (C) Mr Pandit was already aware of the proper procedure
- 1) Only A is true (2) Only B is true
 - 3) Only C is true (4) A and B are true
 - 5) B and C are true

Q 38

- (A) The writer of this paragraph is another dissatisfied customer
- (B) The paragraph emphasises that counterfoils should not be used instead of vouchers
- (C) Use of counterfoils alone may not lead to any risk
- 1) Only A is true (2) Only B is true
 - 3) Only C is true (4) A and B are true
 - 5) B and C are true

Q 39

- (A) Using counterfoils instead of vouchers is risky not only to the customers but also to the bank
- (B) The bank authorities were not insensitive to Mr Pandit's complaint
- (C) The branch manager paid no heed to the authorities' instructions
- 1) Only A is true (2) Only B is true
 - 3) Only C is true
 - 4) A and C are true
 - 5) A and B are true

Q 40

- (A) In following the correct procedure unreasonable delays are always inevitable
- (B) Mr Pandit's complaint was based on full knowledge of the banking procedure
- (C) Mr Pandit's suggestion was appreciated by the bank authorities
- 1) Only A is true (2) Only B is true
 - 3) Only C is true (4) A and B are true
 - 5) None of these is true

Directions (Qs 41-45) In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five sets of words denoted by numbers (1), (2), (4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Q 41 We cannot _____ such a/an _____ of violence

- 1) pardon egregious
- 2) consider important
- 3) neglect insignificant
- 4) commit magnificent
- 5) tolerate insipid

Q 42 The Education Minister emphasised the need to discover and _____ each student's _____ talents

- (1) suppress, potential
- (2) develop, intrinsic
- (3) flourish, hidden
- (4) belittle, concealed
- (5) enlarge, dormant

Q 43 The police feel that the _____ shown by the judges to first offenders unfortunately _____ many youngsters to commit more and more crimes

- (1) harshness, leads
- (2) mercy, prohibits
- (3) leniency, prevents
- (4) pity, predisposes
- (5) clemency, encourages

Q 44 He was so convinced that people were driven by _____ motives that he believed there was no such thing as a purely act

- (1) sentimental divin
- (2) personal eternal
- (3) ulterior selfless
- (4) altruistic, praiseworthy
- (5) personal antisocial

Q 45 _____ the broker had warned him that the stock was a _____ investment he insisted on buying a thousand shares

- (1) Because speculative
- (2) Since negligible
- (3) As vulnerable
- (4) Although precarious
- (5) Because prudent

Directions (Qs 46-50) In each question below, a theme is partially presented in two sentences. The complete theme comprises four logically arranged sentences. Out of these four, the middle two sentences are not given. Three possible fillers denoted by (A), (B) and (C) are given below the partially provided theme. You have to find out which two or none can fill up the gap between the two given sentences in the proper order to make the theme complete. Study the five alternatives (answer choices) carefully and select one of them. For each question, the answer choices are likely to be different.

Q 46 The proposal was summarily rejected (_) (_) Therefore the public have the only option of resorting to guessing

- (A) The authorities were convinced that there were some malpractices involved in bringing out the project
- (B) It was an outcome of an unholy nexus between the traders and decision makers
- (C) However they did not give any reason for rejection

- (1) Only A and B
- (2) Only B and A
- (3) Only A and C
- (4) Only C and A
- (5) A or B and C

Q 47 Commuting was not the only problem for the city dwellers (_) (_) Telephone exchange officials claimed that no complaints were received

(A) A number of 'down' trains were cancelled and 'up' trains were running behind schedule

(B) Callers to some exchanges were told that all lines were busy

(C) Even the phone lines played truant

- (1) Only B and C (2) Only C and B
- (3) Only A and C (4) Only B and A
- (5) Only A and B

Q 48 Mr Raman is undoubtedly a competent professional (_) (_) So did the other professionals in the company

(A) Still he contributed significantly to the growth of the company

(B) At times he has had serious differences with the Chairman regarding the corporate policies

(C) He was not considered for the post of the Chairman

- (1) Only A and B (2) Only A and B
- (3) Only B and C (4) B or C and A
- (5) A and B or C

Q 49 Agriculture has been commanding a pivotal position in the Indian Economy (_) (_) As a result of reforms, India's potential for export of agro products is now being seriously explored

(A) India has been an agricultural exporter for a fairly long time

(B) Besides any suggestion for producing just for export was seen unpatriotic

(C) So far it was strongly felt that we are just self sufficient on the agro-products front

- (1) Only A and B (2) Only B and C
- (3) Only C and B (4) Only A and C
- (5) Only C and A

Q 50 There has been pressure on employees for increasing profits (_) (_) Of these two, the latter seems to be more appropriate and keeps in well with social objective also

(A) Profits can be increased by raising the selling price of the products

(B) Reducing cost of raw materials is another strategy

(C) It can also be achieved by augmenting labour productivity through employee motivation

- (1) A and B or C
- (2) Only A and B
- (3) Only B and C
- (4) Only A and C
- (5) B and C or A

ANSWERS

1 (3)	2 (5)	3 (1)	4. (2)
5 (3)	6 (3)	7. (1)	8 (3)
9. (1)	10 (1)	11. (1)	12 (5)
13. (1)	14 (3)	15 (1)	16. (4)
17 (4)	18 (5)	19 (1)	20 (2)
21 (3)	22 (5)	23 (4)	24. (1)
25 (2)	26. (3)	27 (5)	28. (4)
29 (1)	30 (2)	31 (3)	32. (1)
33 (1)	34 (5)	35. (2)	36. (4)
37 (3)	38 (2)	39 (5)	40. (4)
41. (1)	42. (2)	43 (5)	44. (3)
45. (4)	46. (3)	47. (3)	48. (4)
49 (3)	50. (2)		

Test Your Intelligence

Norman Sullivan

World Renowned Creator of Brain Twisters

Following with this series of *Competitive Events Series*, we are starting another new feature—*Test Your Intelligence*—compiled by the world-renowned creator of Brain Twisters, Mr. Norman Sullivan. This should also collection of brain twisters is extremely important for various competitive examinations. The questions in this series will test your ability to reason quickly, use logic and make decisions and words while working against the clock.

Some problems, such as the patterned ones, will usually take longer to solve than others, just as the solutions to some will come more at first sight. In addition, some will involve more writing than others, although in almost every instance it is necessary to write a single letter or number. To account for these considerations and to encourage quick thinking, some points have been assigned for each test. These time limits take into account the amount of writing involved and the complexity or difficulty of the problem, although in the case of writing, full allowance has been made for those who write slowly.

After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In addition to checking your answers, you should also read the explanations that are included, especially for those questions that you have answered incorrectly. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to get your answers against future questions.

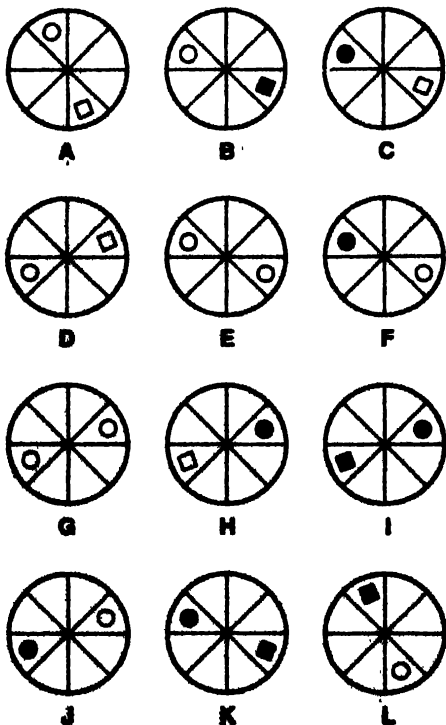
Test No. 2

(Time Limit: 25 minutes)

1. Without inverting the page, how many of these characters will show different letters in the same type when turned upside-down?

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

2. Match these designs into six pairs

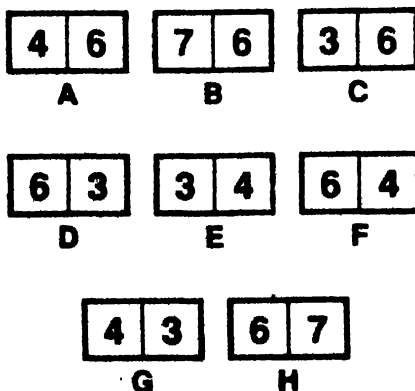


3. If a pack of playing cards measures 1.3 cm when viewed sideways, what would be the measurement if all the aces were removed?



4. Which of the pairs of numbers at the bottom should be placed at X and Y so that each row of four numbers—across, down and diagonally—totals 20?

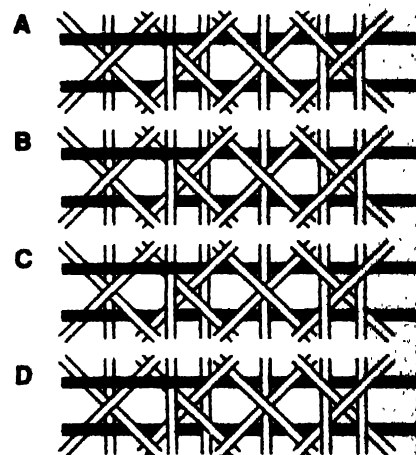
3	7	6	4
6		X	7
4		Y	3
7	3	4	6



5. Change BOOT into LACE in seven moves, changing one letter at a time and making genuine words each time.

	B	O	O	T
1.	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	—	—
5.	—	—	—	—
6.	—	—	—	—
7.	L	A	C	E

6. Which of these designs is different from the others?



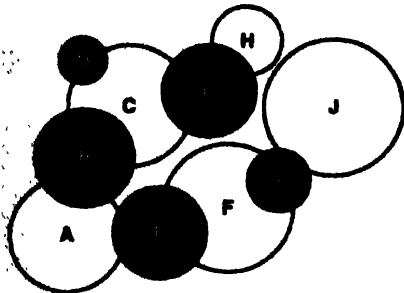
7. All of these except one have one thing in common. Which is the odd one out?

- A. 764345896
- B. 125612456
- C. 367874341
- D. 45678325
- E. 178652457
- F. 279651238

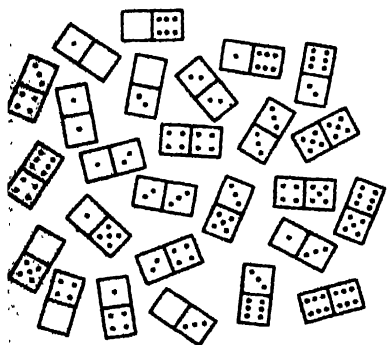
8. A feature of many safe-driving competitions consists of a row of poles at varying distances from each other, ranging from narrow to wide. Maximum points are scored if the driver chooses the narrowest gap through which he can drive without touching a pole. Thus, the driver must relate the width of his car to the width between the poles. Drivers A and B are competing here. Which gap should each driver choose?



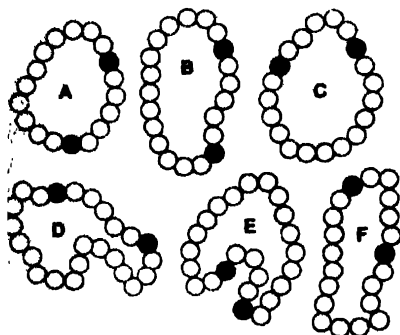
9. Which is the second smallest circle, and which is the second largest circle?



10. Which two dominoes are missing from the set?



11. Which string of beads is the odd one out?



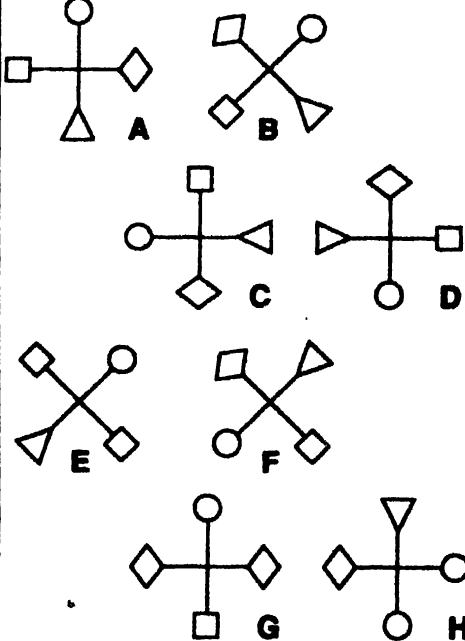
12. What numbers are represented by A, B and C?

A	B	A	B	A	23
B	C	A	A	A	20
B	A	B	C	A	24
B	A	C	C	A	21
B	B	A	A	B	27
31	24	20	21	19	

13. Consider these equations and decide which is the odd one out.

- A. $6 + 17 - 9 + 7 + 3$
- B. $3 \times 11 + 6 + 13 + 2$
- C. $2 \times 6 \times 3 + 4 + 10$
- D. $1 + 8 - 3 + 2 + 2$
- E. $7 - 4 + 6 - 1 - 3$

14. Which of these designs match each other?



15. What are X and Y?

E	O	N
O	N	E
S	X	Y

ANSWERS

1. 9 (Score 1 point)
The letters are a b d e g n p q and u.
2. A—D, B—L, C—H, E—G, F—J and I—K (Score 1 point if all correct)
3. 1.2 cm (Score 1 point)
The measurement is reduced by $\frac{1}{13}$ th (four cards removed from 52).
4. X = G, Y = H (Score 1 point)
5. (Score 1 point if all correct. You may score 1 point if you have used other words, as long as they are genuine words)
BOOT; 1. BOUT, 2. TOUT, 3. TAUT, 4. TACT, 5. PACT, 6. PACE, 7. LACE
6. B (Score 1 point)
In the last white cross the diagonal from bottom left to top right should not pass over both vertical slats.
7. E (Score 1 point)
All the others contain three consecutive digits.
8. A. 4, B. 8 (Score 1 point if both correct)
9. I is the second smallest; F is the second largest. (Score 1 point if both correct)
10. 0—0 and 5—2 (Score 1 point if both correct)
11. E (Score 1 point)
In E there are four white beads between the two black beads. In the others there are five.
12. A is 3, B is 7, C is 4 (Score 1 point if all correct)

There are several pointers to the solution; for example, in the last vertical column A cannot be 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9.

13. C (Score 1 point)

C results in 4; all the others result in 5.

14. A and F (Score 1 point)

15. X is T, Y is O (Score 1 point if both correct)

The letters are the initials of the numbers: E is Eight, O is One, N is Nine, S is Six or Seven, although it must be Six here. Hence:

$$\begin{array}{r} 819 \\ 198 \\ \hline 621 \end{array} \text{ (subtracting)}$$

Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 76)

- (4) Combination of flexi-hours and use of computers
- (5) Study of efficiency of different modes of telecommunication
- Q. 48. Which of the following countries is reported to have the highest software piracy rate?
(1) Taiwan (2) Pakistan (3) India (4) Thailand (5) U.S.A.
- Q. 49. Who among the following is the chairman of Microsoft Corp.?
(1) Ed Yourdon (2) Bill Gates (3) Rebecca Gould (4) Andre Grove (5) None of these
- Q. 50. The caption on a cartoon in a sports magazine during September 1995, read as follows, "Not tears of Joy...., Perhaps the win reminded her of the taxes ..."
Which of the following sports personality was being referred to?
(1) Monica Seles (2) Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (3) Jana Novotna (4) Martina Navratilova (5) Steffi Graf

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (3) | 3. (5) | 4. (3) |
| 5. (5) | 6. (3) | 7. (5) | 8. (5) |
| 9. (1) | 10. (4) | 11. (3) | 12. (3) |
| 13. (1) | 14. (5) | 15. (5) | 16. (2) |
| 17. (1) | 18. (1) | 19. (4) | 20. (2) |
| 21. (4) | 22. (3) | 23. (1) | 24. (1) |
| 25. (5) | 26. (1) | 27. (1) | 28. (4) |
| 29. (2) | 30. (5) | 31. (4) | 32. (2) |
| 33. (4) | 34. (1) | 35. (4) | 36. (2) |
| 37. (3) | 38. (4) | 39. (2) | 40. (2) |
| 41. (3) | 42. (4) | 43. (1) | 44. (2) |
| 45. (2) | 46. (1) | 47. (1) | 48. (1) |
| 49. (2) | 50. (5) | | |

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

Consolation Prize Winners (Books Worth Rs. 100/-)

1. Prashant Kumar Das, Qrs. No-T-III-207, New A.G. Colony, Nayapally, Bhubaneswar Pin-751 012. 2. Ms. Deepti Saxena, D/o Shri Jagdish Narain Saxena, New Colony, Near Railway Crossing, Usanwa Road, Civil Lines, Budaun (Uttar Pradesh) Pin-243 601.
No other entries were found to be satisfactory.

India Today

(Continued from page 41)

from Neem Ka Thana to Diamond Harbour, a far greater number of people did witness this grand sun-moon footsie than before. More than 300 scientists, both from India and abroad, had thronged the dusty town of Neem Ka Thana in the Sikar district of Rajasthan, 100 km from Jaipur, to study the sun.

The day virtually turned dark at Diamond Harbour, about 50 km south of Calcutta, when the moon covered the sun, bringing about a spectacular total solar eclipse. Stars appeared in the darkened sky for a minute and 13 seconds. Diamond Harbour had its historic tryst with the "Diamond Ring" twice, just before and after the total eclipse. It was so mesmeric that for those few seconds, the teeming thousands on the bank of the river Hooghly and in open fields, held their breath. A collective exclamation of wonder, yelled in awe, rent the air. People threw their arms up and danced in joy. Even the normally cool scientists were carried away and fumbled for words to describe what they felt was an experience of a lifetime in seeing the "Diamond Ring" and the effulgence of the corona.

New U.P. Districts

The creation of two new districts was announced by the Government of Uttar Pradesh—Ambedkar Nagar out of Faizabad District (September 29, 1995) and Kaushambi out of Allahabad and Fatehpur Districts (October 17, 1995).

Iqbal Hydel Project Inaugurated

The Jammu and Kashmir Governor, Gen. K. V. Krishna Rao, inaugurated on October 13, 1995 the 3.75-MW Iqbal mini-hydel project at Hunder village in the Nobra valley, about 125 km from Leh.

The project, set up at a cost of Rs. 3.23 crore, is the first hydel project in the district where 17 diesel generating stations with an aggregate installed capacity of 3.12 MW are

functioning to provide electricity for four to five hours daily.

Huge Mineral Deposits found in Garhwal

Huge deposits of minerals, including gold, copper, iron, mica, sulphur, lead and flint, were discovered in Chamoli district of Garhwal by a team of geologists of the Geological Survey of India.

Alkapuri mountain near Badrinath, from where the Alaknanda river emerges, has gold deposits, according to a survey conducted by these geologists. Copper deposits were found in Kandai and Malla Dashouli villages. The spot, which has yielded copper, is known as Tamakhani, a distortion of the name Tamba Khani or copper mine. Deposits of iron, mica, sulphur, lead, flint and bitumen were discovered in Chamoli district.

Holy City Status for Nanded Sahib

The Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Gopi Nath Munde, said the Maharashtra Government had declared 'Nanded Sahib' a holy city.

Amarnath Yatra

A record number of 70,000 pilgrims, including 5,000 bare-footed *sadhus* and 2000 foreigners, the highest in the last six years, participated in the Amarnath Yatra and had the *darshan* of the ice *lingam* of Lord Siva at the Holy Amarnath Cave on August 10, 1995.

Heavy security arrangements on the entire route of the *yatra* staved off threats from militants in the Kashmir Valley.

The site of the cave temple is located about 150 km from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir. Every year thousands of devotees of Lord Shiva begin their *yatra* from Pahalgam, located 96 km east of Srinagar at an elevation of 2,400 m (7,880 ft). Pahalgam is an idyllic resort skirting the banks of the snow-fed *Jhelum* river Lidder. The 46-km trek from Pahalgam to Amarnath is covered in four days and the pilgrims halt at Chandanwari, Sheshnag and Panchtarni for night rest. The route from Panchtarni to the cave shrine is

six km long and the pilgrims move out dawn for an early *darshan* of the 'Shivalingam', formed naturally by stalactite which waxes and wanes with the moon. By the side of the main *lingam* are the images of Parvati and Ganesh.

According to legend, Lord Shiva recounted the mystery of the creation of Parvati in this cave. A pair of mating doves is believed to have overheard the conversation and learnt the secret. The two doves who have been taking birth again and again made the cave their eternal abode. It is believed that whoever sees these doves has his prayers granted.

3,000-Year-Old Civilisation Unearthed

Four different cultural periods dating far back as the 3rd century BC have come to light following recent excavations at Vaishali, the place credited with being the seat of the world's first republic. The excavations were conducted by the K. Jayaswal Research Institute in Patna, which gave enough evidence of the existence of an urban civilisation along the Gandak basin.

The finds revealed the possibility of the existence of a flourishing civilisation in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic age when the Indus Valley Civilisation existed. A variety of items indicating the presence of continuous human settlement for the last 3,000 years were recovered at Ramachaura, near Hajipur, district headquarters of Vaishali.

Bombay renamed Mumbai

The Maharashtra Government rechristened the country's commercial capital Bombay, as "Mumbai" with effect from July 28, 1995. The metropolis was known as Mumbai in all languages.



Mr. Manohar Joshi

The Chief Minister, Mr. Manohar Joshi, making the announcement in both Houses of the State Legislature through a *motu* statement, said the decision was meant to "wipe out the sign of British imperialism".

2. Honours and Awards

Supreme Court Restores Civilian Awards

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court upheld on December 15, 1995 the constitutional validity of civilian awards—Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri—and suggested to the Union Government to set up a high-level committee for the purpose of selection which clearly indicated that the Government should be extremely strict while awarding these decorations.

The apex court held that the national awards were not "titles" within the meaning of Article 18(1) of the Constitution and that these awards were "not violative of the principles of equality as guaranteed by the provisions of the Constitution."

The Chief Justice, Mr. A. M. Ahmadi, who delivered the main judgement of the Bench, stressed the need for the appointment of a high-level committee by the Prime Minister in consultation with the President to examine the existing guidelines in view of the experience gained in granting these awards and also fix suitable criteria, including the

need or otherwise of granting these awards every year.

The Bench, in this context, however added that "the committee may keep in view the apex court's anxiety that the number of awards should not be so large as to dilute their value" and pointed out that in some countries, including the United States, America the total number of awards to be given was restricted.

The court also said that the national awards should not be used as 'suffixes' or 'prefixes' and if such use was made by the recipient, the defaulter should forfeit

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'national award' conferred on him or her by following the procedure laid down in the relevant regulation of each of the four institutions creating these 'national awards'. The exercise of such restraint "is absolutely necessary to safeguard the importance of awards."

Saraswati Samman

The Malayalam poetess, Mrs. N. Balamani, for her work *Navedyam* (offering) was selected for the Saraswati Samman for 1995 on December 8, 1995. This was the first time the Samman was given to Malayalam literature.

The Samman, instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation, is one of the most prestigious awards and carries a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh. It is given every year for an outstanding literary work written in any Indian language during the past ten years.

Kalidas Samman

Noted theatre personality, Mr. Kavalam Arayana Panikkar, was chosen for the Kalidas Pradesha Government's Kalidas Samman for 1995 on December 22, 1995.

Lata Award

Popular playback singer Talat Mahmood was presented the prestigious Lata Mangeshkar award in Indore on December 1, 1995.

The award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, comprises a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation.

Gandhi Peace Prize

Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, the former Tanzanian President, was on December 18, 1995 selected for the first International Gandhi Peace Award for his relentless efforts to achieve social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and his Gandhian methods.

The prize carries a cash amount of Rs. 1 crore (\$ 300,000) and a citation. The institution of the prize was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, on October 2 last year as part of the 125th anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi.

Borlaug Award

The Borlaug awards for five scientists for excellence in research and its application in agriculture were announced by the Government of India in December 1995. The awards cover three years.

The award winners are: Dr. E. A. Siddiq, Deputy Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Dr. J. C. Katyal, Director, Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad; Prof. (Mrs.)

Sulochana Gadgil, a distinguished meteorologist of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Dr. Manju Sharma of National Academy of Science, Allahabad; and Dr. Sanjay Rajaram of Maize and Wheat Research Centre, Mexico.

Parliamentarian Award

The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, conferred the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for 1995 on the former Prime Minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, on December 12, 1995.



Former Prime Minister Mr. Chandrashekhar receiving the Gobind Ballabh Pant Outstanding Parliamentarian Award from the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, at Parliament Central Hall in New Delhi on December 12, 1995. Vice-President, Mr. K. R. Narayanan, and Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, are also seen in the picture.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar is the third recipient of the award, instituted in 1993 to perpetuate the great traditions of the Indian parliamentary system and inspire young members to actively participate in parliamentary proceedings.

Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Award

Nobel Laureate Mother Teresa was honoured with the Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini award for 1995 on November 19, 1995 for her selfless service to humanity.

Kabir Puraskar

The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, presented Kabir Puraskar to Mr. J. A. Rasheed of Kerala, Mr. Naseem Ahmed Siddique of U.P. and Mr. Fredrick Prakash of Gujarat on November 19, 1995 for their outstanding acts of courage during the December 1992 riots.

Indira Gandhi International Prize

General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Head of State of Nigeria, currently under a 15-year prison sentence, was on November 18, 1995 selected for the Indira Gandhi International Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 1995 for his notable contribution towards African democracy and development, and for international peace.

The prize consists of an award of Rs. 25 lakh and a trophy with citation.

Dayawati Modi Award

The Dayawati Modi award for arts, culture and education was presented to Mother Teresa by the then Union Human Resource Development Minister, Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia, in New Delhi on November 17, 1995.

Nehru Award presented

The prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Award

for International Understanding for 1993 was on November 14, 1995 conferred in absentia by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, on Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, spearheading a non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights in Myanmar. The award was accepted on her behalf by a family friend, Daw Than E.

G. D. Birla Award

The fifth G. D. Birla award for scientific research for 1995 was conferred on Prof.

Girish Agarwal, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, on November 17, 1995.

Instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation in 1991, the award carries a cash amount of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation.

Nayudu Award

Dashing cricketer of yesteryears, Syed Mushtaq Ali, was the recipient of the Col. C. K. Nayudu Centenary Award for the year 1995-96.

Vyas Samman

Hindi poet and writer Kunwar Narayan was on November 10, 1995 selected for the fifth Vyas Samman for 1995. He was honoured for his collection of poems *Koe Doosra Naheen*, published in 1993.

Instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation, the award is given to a work in Hindi published during the last 10 years. It carries a cash prize of Rs. 1.50 lakh.

"Cricketer of the Year" Award

Sachin Tendulkar dominated the Indian cricket scene in 1994-95 to clinch the fourth Sungrace-Mafatlal cricketer-of-the-year award for the second time since its inception.

The award carries a prize money of Rs. 1 lakh. In addition, Tendulkar was entitled to

a sum of Rs. 97,500 for his various performances during the last international and domestic season.

Kalinga Prize

The prestigious Kalinga prize for 1995 for the popularisation of science was awarded to the Mexican astrophysicist Julieta Fieero Gossman, a UNESCO statement said on November 9, 1995.



Mr. Biju Patnaik

Instituted in 1952, the award worth £ 1,000 is given each year by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and is funded by the former Orissa Chief Minister and industrialist, Mr. Biju Patnaik.

Dhanvantari Award

Well-known Ayurvedic physician Vaidyraj Padma Bhushan Brihaspati Dev Triguna, Chairman, National Academy of Ayurveda and General Council of Ayurvedic Research, was awarded the 24th Dhanvantari award for 1995 on October 22, 1995 for his outstanding contribution to medical science.

Dronacharya Award

Veteran athletic coach Mohammed Illyas Bahar was presented the Dronacharya award for 1994 by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in New Delhi on August 29, 1995.

The award, which was instituted in 1985 and is given to eminent coaches who have successfully trained international sports-persons and teams, carries a statuette of legendary archer guru Dronacharya, a scroll and Rs. 75,000 in cash.

Birla Awards for Sports

Shooting ace Jaspal Rana and woman weightlifter Ms. Karnam Malleswari were selected for the Rs. 50,000 K. K. Birla Foundation awards for sports for the year 1994 for their outstanding performance.

The Birla awards for sportspersons were instituted in 1992 and cricket all-rounder Kapil Dev and women's squash champion Bhuvaneshwari Kumari were the first awardees.

Moortidevi Award

Noted Marathi writer Shivaji Sawant won the prestigious Moortidevi award for 1994 on September 26, 1995. The award carries a shawl, a statuette of Goddess Saraswati, a cash award of Rs. 51,000 and a citation plaque.

The Bharatiya Jnanpith announced that the award was conferred on Mr. Sawant for his novel *Mrityunjaya*, which is a version of the great epic *Mahabharat*, through the eyes of Karna, the son of the sun god.

Bhatnagar Awards

Eleven eminent Indian scientists were selected for the coveted Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards for 1995. The names were announced by Dr. R. A. Mashelkar, Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), at a function marking the 53rd anniversary of the country's apex scientific research body in New Delhi on September 26, 1995.

The following were recipients of the award:

Physical Sciences: Dr. B. Sriram Shastry of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and Dr. Mustansir Barma of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

Chemical Sciences: Dr. J. Chandrasekhar of Indian Institute of Science and Dr. K. L. Sebastian of Cochin University of Science and Technology.

Biological Sciences: Dr. S. E. Hasnain of the National Institute of Immunology and Dr. K. Muniyappa of Indian Institute of Science.

Medical Sciences: Dr. Anil K. Tyagi of Delhi University South Campus.

Mathematical Sciences: Dr. Rajendra

Bhatia of Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi.

Earth, Atmosphere, Ocean and Planetary Sciences: Dr. B. N. Goswami of Indian Institute of Science.

Engineering Sciences: Dr. Kamanio Chattopadhyay of Indian Institute of Science.

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards

The Jamnalal Bajaj awards for the year 1995 were announced on September 21, 1995.

Ninety-year-old Mr. Kashinath Trivedi of Indore, who is a missionary of Gandhian philosophy, was the recipient of the award for constructive work.

Mr. G. Muniratnam of Rayalaseema Seva Samithi, Tirupati, was the recipient of the award for application of science and technology for rural development.

The Janakidevi Bajaj award for women went to Mrs. Vimla Bahuguna of Tehri-Garwal.

The international award for promoting Gandhian values outside India went to Mrs. Kamla, an American (original name Ms. Sally Slack).

The awards carry citations, trophies and Rs. 2 lakh each.

Arjuna Awards

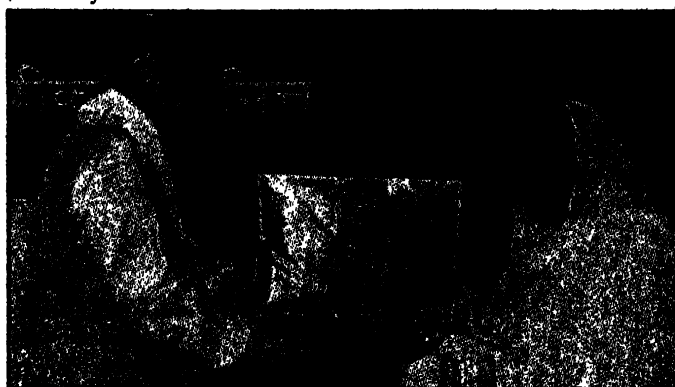
The awards for sporting excellence—Arjuna award—for the year were given away by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, to eight sportspersons on August 29, 1995.

The award winners are: Ms. K. C. Ros Kutty (middle distance runner), Ms. Karnam Malleswari (woman weightlifter), R. Bhanwala (rowing), Ashok D. Shinde and Rajaratnam (kabaddi), Sachin Tendulkar (cricket), Jaspal Rana (shooting) and Jui Felix (hockey).

The award carries a bronze statuette of the epic archer, Arjuna, a scroll and Rs. 50,000.

Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration

The former Punjab Chief Minister, M. Beant Singh, and the Nagaland Gandhi Ashram Founder Secretary, Mr. Natwar Thakkar, were on October 5, 1995 chosen for



Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, presenting the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration to Mrs. Jaswant Kaur, who received it on behalf of her late husband and Punjab Chief Minister, Beant Singh, at a function in New Delhi on October 31, 1995.

the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration for 1994.

The award includes a citation and a cash prize of Rs. 1.51 lakh.

Azad Trophy

Guru Nanak Dev University, which has made the Azad Trophy practically its own, lifted it for the third year in succession at the 12th time since its inception in 1956-57. The trophy was presented by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in New Delhi on August 29, 1995.

Gurram Joshua Literary Award

The eminent Malayalam poet Mr. O.N. Kurup was presented the Joshua Sahitya Puraskaram by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in Hyderabad on September 28, 1995. He is the first recipient of the award. Instituted by the Joshua foundation as part of the centenary celebrations of the Telugu poet, Gurram Joshua, the award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation.

Rajiv Gandhi Excellence Award

Mr. P. K. S. Madhavan, Chairman of the Action for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment (AWARE) was conferred the prestigious Rajiv Gandhi Excellence Award

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for 1994 on August 19, 1995 for his untiring efforts for the upliftment of the rural people.

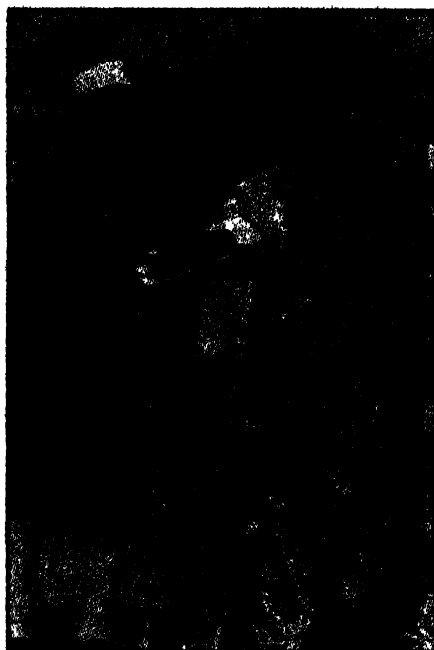
National Film Awards Presented

The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, presented the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke award to legendary actor Dilip Kumar on July 17, 1995.

The Dada Saheb Phalke award is given annually to a senior living film personality for outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema. It consists of a *Suvaran Kamal*, a citation, a shawl and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh. The previous recipients of the award include Satyajit Ray, Prithviraj Kapoor, Raj Kapoor, Ashok Kumar, Majrooh Sultanpuri, V. Shantaram, Naushad Ali, Lata Mangeshkar, Bhupen Hazarika and Pankaj Mullick.

While the Best Actor award was given to Nana Patekar for his impressive role in Hindi film "Krantiveer", the Best Actress award was presented to Debasree Roy for her sensitive portrayal in Bengali film "Unishe April", which was adjudged as the best feature film. Both received *Rajat Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs.10,000 each.

While Assamese director Jahnu Barua was given the Best Director award for the Assamese film "Hkhagoroloi Bohu Door", master Vijaya Raghavendra got the Best Child Artiste award for his outstanding role



Debasree Roy receiving the Best Actress award from President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

in Kannada film "Kottreshi Kanasu".

Awards for Best Supporting Actors went to Ashish Vidyarthi (for Hindi film "Drohkaal") and Nagesh (for Tamil film "Nammavar") and Best Supporting Actress to Surekha Sikri Rege.

Bombay film director Sooraj R. Barjatya received the award for the Best Popular Film Providing Wholesome Entertainment for his film "Hum Aapke Hain Kaun".

3. Sports Round-Up

and Chandigarh triathletes won the title, followed by Maharashtra and Karnataka.

BASKETBALL

Senior National Basketball Championship: Punjab men crushed last year's runners-up Bihar 76-60 to retain the Todd Memorial Trophy in the final of the 46th Senior National basketball championship in Jamshedpur on November 25, 1995.

Railways outclassed Maharashtra to retain the title for the eighth time in a row in an exciting women's final on November 24.

CHESS

Junior National Chess Championship: Abhijit Kunte of Maharashtra retained the Rathina Nadar Trophy, the symbol of supremacy, in the 25th Junior National chess championship when he drew his top board game with last year's finalist Dinesh Kumar Sharma of Uttar Pradesh in Vijayawada on October 23, 1995.

National 'B' Chess Championship: International Master Ravi Hegde of Bank Sports Board clinched the title with 11 points over former national champion International Master T. N. Parameswaran of Tamil Nadu and Rahul Shetty of Indian Airlines in the

The Indira Gandhi Award for the best first film of a director was given to Gnana Rajasekaran for his Tamil film "Mogha Mull".

Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes

Prof. Noboru Karashima, President of the International Association of Tamil Research, was awarded the Academic Prize in the 1995 annual list of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes on July 13, 1995.

A student of the Madras University, the 62-year-old Prof. Karashima was selected for his outstanding contribution to the field of Asian studies and promotion of the world's understanding of Asia.

Sadbhavana Award

The former Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India and the grandson of Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Mohammad Yunus, was chosen for the Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana award for 1994.

The award, which is given to a person or institution every year for his outstanding contribution in promoting peace, communal harmony and for the fight against violence and terrorism, carries a cash content of Rs. 2.5 lakh and a citation.

Gujar Mal Modi Award

Prof. Conjeevaram Srirangachari Seshadri was the recipient of the prestigious 1995 Gujar Mal Modi award, the highest cash award in the country, for his contribution to various fields of mathematics.

ATHLETICS

Federation Cup: Punjab Police lifted the glittering Federation Cup trophy when they emerged overall team champions collecting a total of 112 points on the concluding day of the inaugural AAFI-Federation Cup Athletics meet at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on August 20, 1995.

Bengal were runners-up with 99 points, while Tamil Nadu came third with 96.

National Triathlon Championship: reigning champion C. Amudha (Tamil Nadu) survived a protest to retain the women's individual title jointly with her statemate, M. V. Gajalakshmi, and last year runner-up Subhash Nirmale (SSCB) annexed the men's individual title in the fifth National triathlon Championship in Madras on July 2, 1995.

In the team championship, though defending champions Karnataka finished first, they were disqualified by the technical jury as the marshals caught Alka red-handed for changing the wheel of her cycle with external assistance. Manipur won the women's team title, followed by Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh.

In the men's team championship, defending champion BSB failed to turn up

33rd National 'B' chess championship which ended in Madras on July 22, 1995.

CRICKET

India-England Women's One-Day Tournament: Indian girls clinched the series 3-2 with a seven-wicket win over England in the fifth and final women's one-day cricket tie at the MAC Stadium in Madras on December 15, 1995.

Deodhar Trophy: North Zone defeated West Zone by 81 runs in their Deodhar Trophy limited-over league match in Indore on November 17, 1995 to regain the title which they last won in 1989-90.

India-New Zealand One-Day International: India gave a stand-out all-round display to outsmart New Zealand by six wickets with 18 overs to spare in the sixth and final one-day international and wrapped up the series 3-2 in the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay on November 29, 1995.

India-New Zealand Test Series: India won the three-match Test series against New Zealand 1-0 as the rain-truncated third and final Test ended in a tame draw at the Barabati Stadium in Cuttack on November 12, 1995.

The hero of the third Test was the leg

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Primer Narendra Hirwani who was declared man of the match.

India thus regained the rubber they lost to New Zealand in 1990.

Irani Cup: Bombay thrashed Rest of India by nine wickets to claim the Irani Cup at the Wankhede Stadium in Bombay on October 1, 1995.

FOOTBALL

Scissors Cup: JCT, Phagwara, beat Perils Club of Malaysia 1-0 to clinch the Scissors Cup and Rs. 2.5 lakh cash money in Cozhikode on November 25, 1995. With this victory, JCT won four prestigious tournaments in a row—the Federation Cup, Jammen Mapillai and Sait Nagjee.

Losers Perils Club of Malaysia received a 1,80,000.

Rovers Cup: Oman Club recorded an authoritative 2-0 victory over Sesa (Goa) in a one-sided final to clinch the 95th Lifebuoy Rovers Cup football pennant at the Cooperage Ground in Bombay on November 5, 1995.

National Women's Football Championship: Punjab secured its maiden title when it defeated Jammu and Kashmir 2-0 in the final of the 20th National women's football championship in Bombay on October 1, 1995.

Subroto Cup: Madhyamgram High School set Sports College, Lucknow, 4-0 to annex the Subroto Mukerjee Cup at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on October 2, 1995.

BILT Cup: Punjab State Electricity Board won the BILT Cup football tournament defeating JCT through tie-breaker in the final played at the Ballarpur Industries Football Stadium in Yamuna Nagar on September 4, 1995.

HOCKEY

Shivaji Hockey Tournament: The Border Security Force defeated the Central Reserve

Shivaji hockey tournament in New Delhi on December 6, 1995.

National School Games: Haryana and Bihar clinched hockey titles in girls and boys (under-17) categories, respectively, in the 41st National School Games in Chandigarh on December 3, 1995.

Nehru Hockey Tournament: Air-India, Bombay, overcame Army XI 4-2 in the tie-breaker to win the Nehru hockey tournament at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on November 25, 1995.

Air-India won the trophy for the first time.

Nehru Girls Hockey Tournament: Government School of Bariyatu (Ranchi) beat Birsamunda School of Pamposh (Orissa) 3-0 in the final of the Nehru girls hockey tournament at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on October 18, 1995.

SHOOTING

National Shooting Championship: Arjuna award winner Jaspal Rana picked up five golds on his way to setting up three more national records, while Delhi won 12 golds to continue its supremacy in competitions under International Shooting Union (ISU) rules in the 39th LMW National shooting championship in Coimbatore on September 8, 1995.

SWIMMING

National Aquatic Championship: Teenage sensation Sangeeta Rani Puri of Delhi set the pool ablaze with many gold medals as new national records were established in all the four events on the concluding day of the 50th National Aquatic Championship at the Subhas Sarovar in Calcutta on September 17, 1995.

Trinidad-born Sangeeta Rani Puri cornered the glory in the golden jubilee year of the national championship with a rich haul of seven gold, two silver and three bronze to establish her supremacy in majestic style. She also set five national records in the 50 m freestyle, 100 m freestyle, 100 m backstroke, 200 m backstroke and 200 m individual medley events.

4. Space Research

IRS-1C Put into Orbit

The world's most advanced remote sensing satellite, IRS-1C, built by Indian scientists, was put into orbit successfully by a Russian rocket from the Baikonur cosmodrome on December 28, 1995. It will help India grab a sizeable chunk of the multi-billion-dollar world market for satellite data. The launch went off smoothly despite frost and the satellite began transmitting data to ground control in India. India paid Russia 10 million roubles (about \$15 million) for the launch.

The IRS-1C is the third satellite of the national remote sensing satellite series built by the Indian Space Research

Organisation (ISRO) to monitor pre-harvest crops, irrigation water, snow-melt run-off, forestry, ocean resources and ecological situation. The satellite data is used to prepare land and water resource maps and generate prescriptions for integrated natural resource development.

The IRS-1C is the sixth Indian satellite launched by Russian rockets from the Baikonur space centre. These include the first Indian spacecraft, Aryabhata, the Bhaskara-1 and Bhaskara-2 satellites and both the satellites in the IRS series. Cooperation with Russia also enabled India to send its first cosmonaut, Mr. Rakesh Sharma, into space aboard a Russian spacecraft.

The high-resolution panchromatic camera

Police dominated the men's section setting a new national record in the 200 m individual medley to increase his gold medal haul to seven, including two golds in the relay.

Veteran Sebastian Xavier improved his own national mark in men's 100 m freestyle to complete the championship with two gold medals.

In the men's water polo final, defending champions Railways retained their title with a hard fought 6-4 victory over Maharashtra.

Maharashtra dethroned hosts Bengal 3-1 in the women's water polo final in a low-scoring match.

National Junior Aquatic Championship: Karnataka (459 points) won the overall title in the National Junior Aquatic Championship held at Sir Vizzy Aqua Complex in Vijayawada on July 23, 1995. In the five-day meet, Karnataka had a tally of 31 golds, 27 silvers and 13 bronze.

TENNIS

National Grasscourt Tennis Tournament: Mahesh Bhupathi and Nirupama Vaidyanathan won the National grasscourt tennis titles in New Delhi on December 16, 1995. While Mahesh retained his title with a 6-2, 6-3, 6-1 win over Srinath Prahlad in the final, Nirupama defeated Manisha Malhotra 6-3, 6-2.

VOLLEYBALL

Senior National Volleyball Championship: Railways achieved a grand double, winning both the men's and women's titles of the 44th Senior National volleyball championship in Jammu on November 6, 1995.

In the finals, the Railways men dethroned five-time champions Tamil Nadu 3-1 (8-15, 15-12, 15-5, 15-10) to lift the M. M. Joseph Trophy, while their women spikers thrashed Kerala 3-0 (15-3, 15-9, 15-4) to retain the K. Sivasubramania Rolling Trophy.

It was the second time that the Railways achieved a double. They had annexed both the titles at Bhilai in 1987.

on board IRS-1C has a resolution of 10 metres allowing it to see from its 817-km-high perch ships, bridges, buildings and other installations using the human visual range. Backed up by an infrared camera and another wide-field camera, IRS-1C can, with the help of photointerpreters on the ground, achieve true spy-satellite capability.

Sweeping a 70-km swath, the panchromatic camera is steerable from ground control through 52 degrees across its track enabling stereoscopic imagery and revisit capability. In comparison, the first generation IRS-1A and IRS-1B have a ground resolution of only 36.5 metres using linear imaging self-scanning (LISS) cameras with a limited "scene" on a 74-km wide swath.

these are improved versions (LISS-3) providing a ground resolution of 23.6 metres in the visible/near infrared (VNIR) range while viewing a 142-km wide swath of the earth. Additionally, a short-wave infrared (SWIR) range on the LISS-3 sensor provides a ground resolution of 70.8 metres covering a 148-metre wide swath.

A third camera, called a wide-field sensor (WIFS), takes in a swath of 810 km with a coarse spatial resolution of 189 metres, suitable for monitoring vegetation and large geographical features.

However, coarse resolution viewing can be useful for broad area searches which can pick out major installations such as airfields, shipyards and naval bases even without the help of photointerpreters.

In combination, the three cameras provide enhanced spatial resolution, additional spectral bands (handy for fingerprinting of suspicious targets), stereoscopic imaging and wide-field coverage. The revisit capability allows a second look at objects on the ground every five days while a tape-recorder on board records data not transmitted to homebase in real time.

Computers can be used to manipulate stereoscopic data from the IRS-1C to produce contour maps of strategic areas or create near life-like scenery which could, for example, be projected on a flight-simulator for training pilots.

Data from civilian satellites operated by other countries, notably Landsat, have in the past been used for military purposes and, according to the U.S congressional report, can even be used for guiding cruise missiles.

The commissioning of the IRS-1C has firmly established India in an exclusive club of nations, capable of designing and operating remote sensing satellites. China, France, Japan, the United States, Russia, Canada and the European Space Agency are other members of the club which compete and cooperate in the market for satellite know-how and data.

India is now a serious competitor and the Chairman of ISRO, Mr. K. Kasturirangan, said that the IRS-1C had tremendous commercial potential. "We are already selling data from the existing IRS-1B through EOSAT, an American marketing agency, on a promotion basis and with the commissioning of the IRS-1C, we can begin commercial sale of data," he said.

Data from IRS-1C will mainly compete in the international market with the U.S.'s Landsat-5, the French Spot-series and ESA's ERS-1 and the Russian Resurs-F satellites. It is understood that the Americans plan to counter IRS-1C's commercial capability by launching its Landsat-7 remote sensing satellite some time in 1998 which would have a resolution of 1 metre. Such high resolution would help in improving the accuracy of maps of the earth and approximately half the annual world market of \$3 billion for satellite data is for this purpose.

India has categorically denied military use of its satellite systems. "The IRS-1C is to be

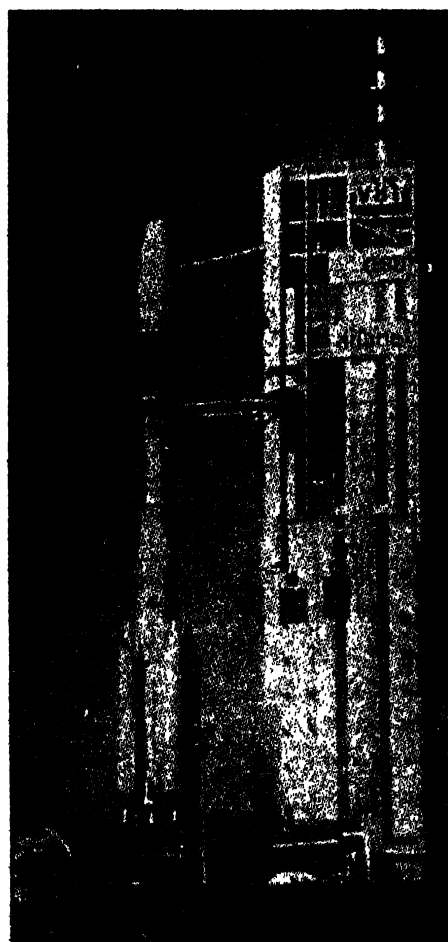
earth studies," an official said. Much of the apprehension stems from the fact that weather forecasting happens to be integral to battle planning and the high resolution capabilities of the new generation civilian satellites make them suspect.

During the Gulf War, the U.S. Landsat programme was turned over to the Department of Defence which made use of its multispectral imaging capability to track down Iraq's highly mobile "Scud" missile launchers. Additionally, imagery from the powerful French Spot satellite helped the U.S. attack Iraq, although France had denied use of spot data during the U.S. raid on Libya in 1986. Russia sells images from its high-resolution Resurs-F civilian satellite but withholds data concerning its own territory.

INSAT-2C Launched into Orbit

India's third indigenous communications satellite, INSAT-2C, the heaviest and the first exclusive Indian communications satellite, was put into orbit on December 7, 1995.

The Ariane 44L launch vehicle, carrying two satellites, the INSAT-2C as well as the



Indian Communication Satellite INSAT-2C and French Satellite Telecom-2C on the European launcher ARIANE 44L, minutes before the lift off from Kourou in French Guyana on December 7, 1995

Spatial Guyana near Kourou in French Guyana. Some 21 minutes later, the Telecom-2C was separated from Ariane's third cryogenic stage. After another five minutes the INSAT-2C was injected into an elliptical orbit, with a perigee (distance closest to Earth) of 199.8 and an apogee (distance farthest from Earth) of 35,976 km.

Three minutes later, radio signals from the satellite were picked up at the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan, about 180 km from Bangalore, which tracks and controls INSAT satellites in orbit.

It is nearly a decade and-a-half since the first INSAT satellite was put into orbit. During this period, the services provided by the U.S. built-INSAT-1 satellites and later the indigenously-designed and built INSAT-2 series have become a vital part of national life. The INSAT satellites carry long-distance telephone calls, broadcast national and regional TV programmes, take weather photographs, transmit cyclone warnings to coastal villages and even relay distress signals from ships.

The 14.6-metre long, 2050-kg INSAT-2C, the third communication satellite to be built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). After positioning the spacecraft in its geostationary slot of 36,000 km, it joined the other ISRO satellites, INSAT-1D, INSAT-2B and INSAT-2A, which are currently providing television and telecommunication and weather services to India, to provide improved telecommunications, wider television coverage, introduction of mobile satellite services and business networking in major Indian cities.

Two powerful C-band transponders on INSAT-2C can beam Doordarshan's television programmes to a large number of countries stretching from Northeast Africa to Central Asia through the Gulf region to Southeast Asia. The commercial potential of the transponders is high. The current market rate of renting each transponder for a year is at least \$1 million. With a projected 10-year life, the 24 transponders can fetch revenue of \$240 million, which will be twice the actual cost of building and launching the satellite.

Hale-Bopp Comet Sighted

Two amateur astronomers in the country have sighted what is believed to be the newly discovered Hale-Bopp comet.

The comet was seen by Mr. Sudha Bhalerao at Nasik in Maharashtra and K. D. Baruah at Biswanath Charali in Sonitpur district in Assam.

The Nasik-based astronomer observed the new comet through his 10-inch telescope said it looked like a cotton cloud and was tailless. Mr. Baruah, a lecture chemistry, who also sighted it through a small telescope, linked the comet to a fish object.

The Hale-Bopp comet, which was discovered by U.S. astronomers Allan H. Hale and Thomas Bopp on July 23, 1995, is 51 years

India Today

igger and 250 times brighter than Halley's comet and would be visible to the naked eye after October 1996. It would be seen as very bright in March and April 1997.

India's GSLV programme

A major milestone in the geo-synchronous satellite launch vehicle (GSLV) programme was achieved by the Indian Space Organisation (ISRO) on July 24, 1995 with the successful ground firing of the liquid engine, from its Mahendragiri centre at Madhavpur, for use in the strap-on stage of the GSLV. An ISRO announcement said that the engine was test fired for 200 seconds, the longest duration so far and the main objective of the test was to qualify the indigenously developed silica phenolic throat of the nozzle developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre.

The successful ground firing of the liquid engine, developed by the Liquid Propulsion Centre at Thiruvananthapuram for use in the strap-on stage of the GSLV, is yet another step forward which would take India still further into space. This comes within less than a year after the successful placing of the 870-kg Indian Remote Sensing Satellite at a 817-km orbit by the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) in October last.

The GSLV will be putting into orbit 100-kg satellites and its first development launch is scheduled during 1996-97. It is mainly derived from the modules developed for the PSLV. The GSLV's configuration is thought about by the replacement of the upper two stages of the PSLV by a single cryogenic engine and the six solid propellant strap-on motors by the four liquid propellant strap-ons. With the finalisation of the sub-system configuration and the requirements for the augmentation of the PSLV mobile service tower at Sriharikota Centre for integrating GSLV, the ISRO had already initiated action for the required hardware fabrication with Indian industries. The successful completion of the GSLV programme will give India all the capabilities which will need for putting satellites into orbit and making itself self-reliant for sustaining the country's growing requirements for telecommunications, radio and television broadcasts, meteorological forecasting and remote sensing. Apart from this, the skills which the GSLV programme has built up together with the achievements in the realisation which would make Indian fabrication of space vehicles internationally competitive, should also enable ISRO to help other developing countries, in the foreseeable future, launch their satellites. □

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations:

(1) Probationary Officers'/Agricultural Extn. Officers' Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bangalore, for recruitment in Canara Bank, Corporation Bank and Vijaya Bank on March 17, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) Test of Reasoning Ability, (b) Test of Quantitative Aptitude, (c) Test of General Awareness, and (d) Test of English Language, which you can recollect, and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "PO/SBC/TORA", "PO/SBC/TOQA", "PO/SBC/TOGA" and "PO/SBC/TOEL", as the case may be.

(2) Divisional Accountants'/Auditors'/Junior Accountants'/Upper Division Clerks' Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on March 10, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) General Intelligence, (b) General Awareness, (c) Comprehension and Writing Ability of English, and (d) Arithmetic papers, which you can recollect, and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "SSC/DA/GI", "SSC/DA/GA", "SSC/DA/ENG" and "SSC/DA/ARITH", as the case may be.

(3) Clerical Cadre Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Patna, on March 10, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) Test

of Reasoning Ability, (b) Test of English Language, (c) Test of Numerical Ability, and (d) Test of Clerical Aptitude, which you can recollect, and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "BSRB-Patna/TORA", "BSRB-Patna/TOEL", "BSRB-Patna/TONA" and "BSRB-Patna/TOCA", as the case may be.

(4) Probationary Officers'/Agricultural Extn. Officers' Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Madras, for recruitment for Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank on March 3, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) Test of Reasoning Ability, (b) Test of Quantitative Aptitude, (c) Test of General Awareness, and (d) Test of English Language, which you can recollect, and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "PO/MAS/TORA", "PO/MAS/TOQA", "PO/MAS/TOGA" and "PO/MAS/TOEL", as the case may be.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is April 1, 1996.

Improve Your Personality

(Continued from page 32)

you when you forget your car key, handkerchief, spectacles or wallet.

6. "Thank you" to the husband or father who takes you for a picture and buys you a lovely present.

7. "Thank you" to the agent who sells you the insurance policy.

8. "Thank you" to the waiter who brings you your order at the restaurant.

9. "Thank you" to the person who holds the door open for you.

10. "Thank you" to the lawyer, doctor, teacher and everyone else who makes himself available to help you.

If you make "thank you" a daily and regular habit, it will get you to places in life. The only true source of politeness is consideration—that vigilant moral sense which never loses sight of the rights, the claims and the sensibilities of others. This is

the one quality, over others, necessary to make a gentleman (William G. Simms). What we term as "manners" are nothing but the outward expressions of the consideration we evince for others in our hearts. You have to display and reveal to others that you have an interest in them with your smile, with your eyes, with your gestures, with your words, with your warm, friendly, firm handclasp.

It is the little things that you do which push you forward, or hold you back in life. You take infinite care of your major plans or work. You make certain that you do the job in the right way. But it is in little things that you are apt to slip up. You may regard them too little or minor to bother about. But, in reality, there is no such thing as big or small. Each has a part to play and it is important in its own way.

"Serving the needs of others" is the real secret upon which all great fortunes have been built. Thoughtfulness changes you into a nicer, more charming person. It enables you to get ahead in life. □

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Lal Chand Bhatti, who is a second division M.A. (Political Science) from Delhi University, is a dynamic young man of average height and medium build. His height can be reckoned around 174 cm, but he appears rather tall, thanks to the high heeled shoes he has been sporting. Keeping the Delhi summer in mind, he has opted for a light-grey terrycot safari suit which fits him well and also meets the requirements of the formal occasion. His shining black shoes and dark blue nylon socks match admirably with his safari outfit and make him appear smart and efficient. He has kept his wavy dark well-grown hair slightly long, but it is properly shampooed and combed after a recent haircut. His personal hygiene is well attended to and the thin moustache he sports adds to his impressive appearance. Overall, he is successful in creating a first favourable impression by his careful grooming, choice well-fitting dress and upright carriage. He walks with confident steps, head held high and chest forward, displaying self-confidence and resoluteness. By looking at him, one cannot but conclude that he is serious about the interview and keen to do well as he has taken the trouble to dress and present himself in the right manner before the Interview Board.

Interface With Other Candidates

Bhatti finds out that he is the second candidate to be interviewed this morning and his interview might start after 10.30 a.m. Nevertheless, to avoid last-minute rush and unexpected traffic hold-ups, he decides to be at the UPSC office, which is the venue for his interview, fairly in advance and arrives there around 9.15 a.m. in an auto, avoiding the crowded bus journey and the consequent risk of getting his clothes crumpled. On arrival at the UPSC office, he reports at the reception, shows his call-up instructions and submits the original certificates, documents, etc., for scrutiny. Before leaving the reception, Bhatti takes a good look at the seating plan for the interview, noting the seating arrangements for the chairman and members vis-a-vis the

candidate. He also gets his turn for interview and time reconfirmed from the notice board. At the library, he finds a few candidates gathered at the far corner and having discussions among themselves in low undertones without disturbing others in the library, reading magazines, journals or books. Bhatti decides to join them, proceeds to the group and introduces himself and seeks permission to join them with a friendly and cheerful smile lighting up his countenance.

Bhatti: Good morning, friends. I am Lal Chand Bhatti, one of the candidates for the Civil Services interview this morning. I could make out that you are all here for the same purpose. If you permit me, I would be delighted to join you and benefit from your views and ideas.

"Never give up, Never, Never, Never give up". Inspiring words from a statesman, whose life was synonymous with resounding success, should echo and re-echo in the recesses of your mind. Always chant the mantra that you are born to succeed. Such ennobling thoughts bring to the surface irrepressible optimism.

Swarup: You are most welcome, my dear friend. Shall I say that it would be our privilege and pleasure to have your exalted company. Unfortunately, in our group there are no ladies and I must say it is a pity as two lady candidates are posted for interview in the afternoon. You will agree, Mr. Bhatti, that one always presents his best when members of the fairer sex are around. Now, let me introduce my companions to you. On my left is Mr. Sanyal from Calcutta. On my right is Mr. Reddy from Hyderabad.

Sanyal: Hey, you have not introduced yourself.

Reddy: Mr. Bhatti, let me have the pleasure of presenting Shri Raj Narain Swarup from Allahabad who ought to be in the filmdom, but has decided to try the IAS

instead, in deference to the wishes of his innumerable girlfriends.

Swarup: Mr Bhatti, these chaps are just pulling my legs. Please do not take them seriously.

Bhatti: What is the harm? The film line of the political arena is as good as any and could hold better prospects for those who have the aptitude, skill and luck. By the way, just came Bhatti since adding Mister sounds distasteful and formal.

Reddy: What do you expect to be the first question to you by the Board, Bhatti?

Bhatti: It depends on the information you have provided about yourself in your biodata or the Board questionnaire. But, by and large all candidates, at some time or the other, are asked as to why they opt for the IAS in preference to the private sector where they get pay, perks, promotions and opportunities as better.

Sanyal: One of my friends was asked why he did not opt for the armed forces.

Reddy: But his case was different. He was in the NCC for five years, got promoted to the rank of Under Officer and so on.

Bhatti: That is correct. The question would be pertinent to the individual. If you are doing research, or are in the teaching line they might then ask the reasons which prompted the switch-over. By the way, please tell me what other questions were posed by the Board to your friends.

Reddy: I am afraid, the Board is not going to pose the same questions to each candidate. If that is so, everybody will be able to give the correct answers.

Swarup: I suppose, there is something in what Reddy says. For a change, he appears to be serious and talking sense.

Bhatti: We can agree with the logic of Reddy to a certain extent, but his presumptions and conclusions need not necessarily be correct. Of course, the Board will not repeat the same questions to each candidate. But by getting to know the questions asked of different candidates and by analysing them, we may be able to perceive the general trend.

Sanyal: You are very right, Bhatti, and you can definitely benefit by knowing the general approach and trend. If I am not mistaken you have already met some of those who have earlier been interviewed, learnt about

WINNING STRATEGY

A candidate can do justice to himself, the Interview Board and his overall performance only when he comes to know well in advance most of the questions which are asked and would be the interview questions. In our day-to-day life, we seem to "read our own" but we just don't listen, and we don't understand, without absorbing what is heard. Such an attitude could be fatal in an interview. It is not that many people are not interested and only a few of them can give the correct response. It is not that many people are not interested and only a few of them can give the correct response. It is not that many people are not interested and only a few of them can give the correct response. This would be a winning strategy.

Chairman Mr Bhatti, I find from your dossier that you have studied Politics at the University and gained second division in M A in the subject. Was it your intention to

क्या देखें कब किस चैनल पर...



यह सब जानिए

युगश्री

यानी टीवी जगत की
राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में

पढ़िए

साल में कौन रहा ऊपर
डीडी-3 का चला सफर
'आजकल' दे रहा खबर
'काला पन्ना' ले रहा खबर

और झंझिए

छोटे परदे के देशी विदेशी
विवरणों सहित
सभी प्रमुख चैनलों की
हर गहमागहमी में
साथ ही

विस्तृत प्रोग्राम गाइड भी

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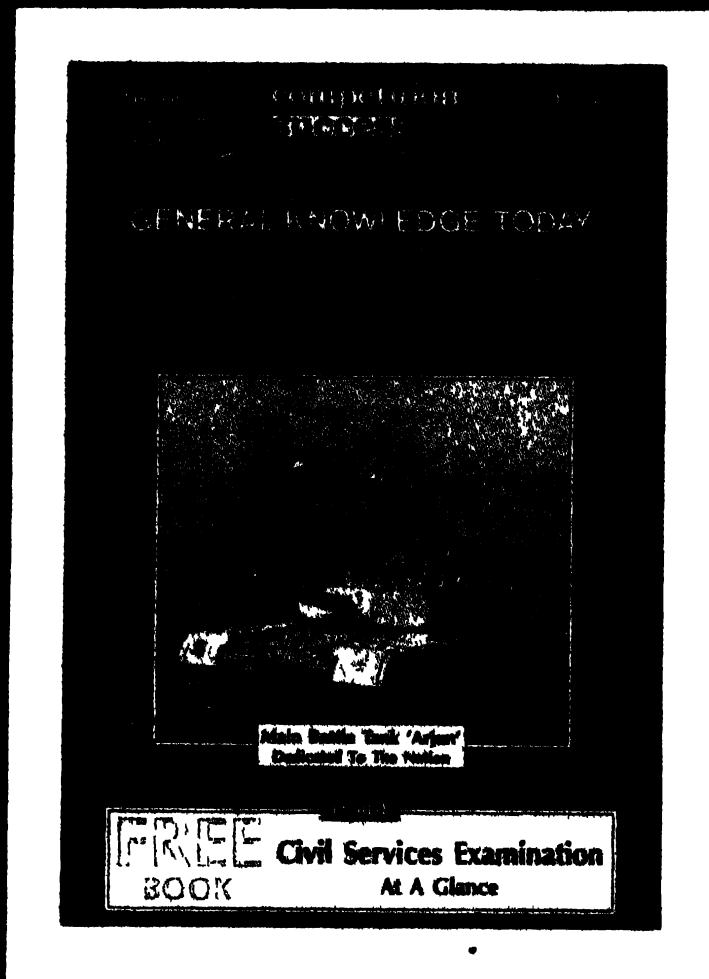
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become a politician and enter active politics?

Bhatti: (Smiling) No, Sir, not at all. Neither then, nor now. I am not keen on becoming a politician. My goal has always been the IAS and I chose Political Science as one of my subjects of academic study as I felt it would help me to discharge my responsibilities effectively as an administrator in the IAS cadre.

Chairman: That is interesting. Can you explain how the study of Political Science can be helpful to an IAS officer?

Bhatti: Sir, after Independence, India has opted for democratic form of government with parliamentary institutions fashioned on the British Westminster model. Our Constitution guarantees certain Fundamental Rights to its citizens. It also contains a chapter on Directive Principles indicating the direction or objectives towards which the nation should progress. We have a welfare state founded on democratic socialism. Five-Year Plans have been formulated as the vehicles to enable the citizens to reap the benefits of this welfare state. The administrator has to play a key role in implementing the Five-Year Plans and other related programmes in the context of the welfare state, socialism, democracy, fundamental rights of the citizens, parliamentary form of government responsible to the people and hopes and aspirations of the people and similar other factors. By studying Political Science, not only we can understand the working of our own Constitution and institutions but also know how they work in other democracies. Thus, I am convinced that the study of Political Science could be of great help to the administrators.

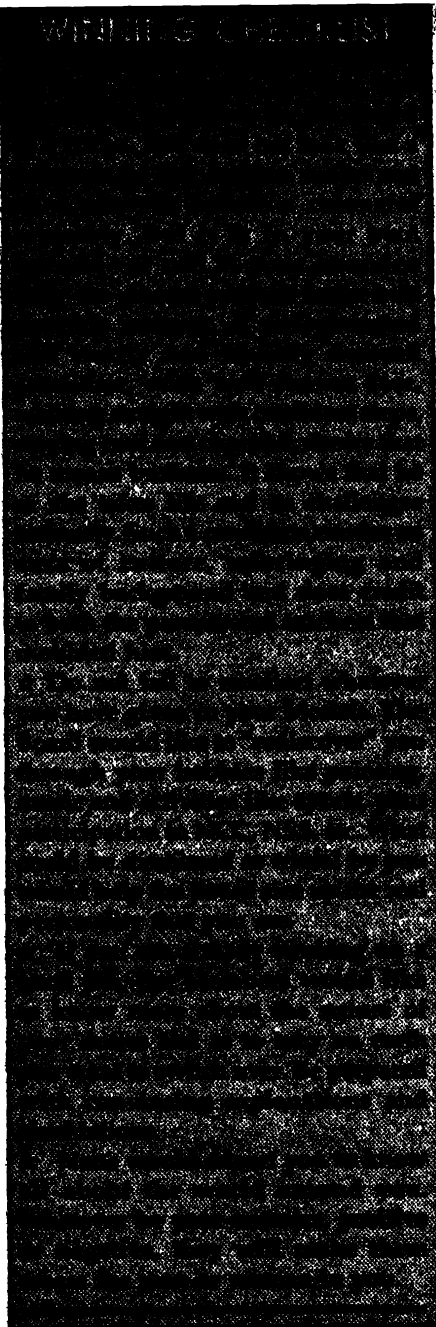
Chairman: Well, I agree you have something there although many who have not studied Political Science have also become excellent administrators, both in India and abroad. But tell me why do you not want to join active politics. Is it your view that educated youth should eschew active politics?

Bhatti: No, Sir, not at all. I wonder whether I had conveyed such an impression, if so I am very sorry, indeed. I firmly believe that good education is a basic and fundamental requirement for all, no matter one's profession or vocation in life. It is all the more so in the case of politicians. Of course, it will also help if politicians had undergone the study of Political Science as an academic subject.

Chairman: Then why are you not keen on joining active politics?

Bhatti: (Smiling) Shall I say, Sir, that it calls for a certain type of mental attitude, adjustability and adaptability to function as a successful politician. Secondly, you must have a special interest and drive for active politics. Above all, politics is an expensive game and you need lot of money. May be I lack these and in any case, as I said earlier, my goal right from the beginning has been to make the IAS cadre and I deliberately did not allow myself to be led away from my chosen goal.

1st Member: I suppose you are aware that the world, which, of course, includes our country, has seen many able politicians who



did not have any formal university education. For example, one can cite some well-known film-star politicians.

Bhatti: I beg your pardon, Sir. I referred to good education, if I remember correctly, and not to formal university education and acquisition of degrees as such. The great Winston Churchill and Abraham Lincoln did not boast of Master's degrees. But they acquired good education by their own efforts. The film-star politicians I would say are exceptions to the rule. Even they could shine as better politicians if they had university education.

2nd Member: You indirectly referred to money power in politics. Can you say that we have been successful in operating democracy in independent India and that it has taken roots in this country?

Bhatti: All I can say is that we are still retaining democracy in this land even after 48 years of Independence and in the face of

many diversities whereas it has fallen by the wayside in many other countries which opt for democracy on attaining independence after World War II. That is an achievement by itself. As for its taking root here, I have my own doubts. I am inclined to agree with Dr. Ambedkar who observed that democracy in India is nothing but top dressing on all soil. To strike deep roots, democracy has to grow through evolution, with people up to it. They must have education and acquire a stake in preserving democratic institutions. A citizen should know the value of his vote and exercise it judiciously and with care and caution. All these are absent in our country. Since black money and corruption are rampant, it is doubtful whether democracy could long survive their increasing onslaughts.

Comments: The Chairman starts the interview referring to the educational background of a candidate who finds in it an opportunity to open up to communicate his keenness and plans approach to make the IAS grade. He is also asked to answer in depth a question on the subject of his academic study. The 1st member then proceeds to probe him in depth. The candidate displays courage of his convictions and also the tact and ability to disagree in an agreeable manner. He shows good awareness of his surroundings and also the role an IAS officer has to play as an administrator.

2nd Member: You have indicated Haryana as your home State. But you have done all your college and university education in Delhi. How do you explain this?

Bhatti: My great-grandfather migrated from West Punjab. We are now settled down in Gurgaon which borders Delhi but belongs to Haryana. We have a house in Gurgaon and my father and elder brother are running a small factory there which produces various automobile components.

2nd Member: What have you been doing since completing your M.A. studies?

Bhatti: Mainly, I have been preparing for the IAS. Occasionally, I have been helping my father in marketing the automobile components.

2nd Member: Why marketing and not production?

Bhatti: (Smiles) Well, Sir, any one with some financial resources can produce anything. But marketing and selling and realisation of sales revenue is a different ball and it is most difficult. Besides I am not an engineer or technician. Above all, marketing provided good scope for travelling, which I enjoy.

2nd Member: If you are selected for the IAS, which State cadre would you like to work for and why?

Bhatti: I have already indicated Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as my preferences in that order. In my view, they are virgin lands which would pose some challenging tasks for an administrator.

3rd Member: How do you account for terrorism and violence we witness in places like Punjab, Assam, etc.

Bhatti: At present, our politicians and political parties are ready to stoop to anything to win elections and capture power. They exploit religion, language, caste, community etc. to achieve their narrow and selfish goals.

(Continued on page

Economic Development Is Impossible Without Inflation

Methodology

In the Group Discussion Test, 8 to 12 candidates appearing for the same job, selection, appointment, scholarship, training, course, etc. are formed into a group. Thus out of a batch of 50 to 60 candidates appearing before the Selection Board, seven or eight groups will be formed, each group having eight or nine candidates. Then, the group will be asked to discuss a given topic or subject for about 20 to 25 minutes. The GD Test is anything but a formal debate. On the other hand, GD is most informal and resembles a chit-chat among friends assembled in a railway rest room or on a picnic tour. No one is appointed as a leader, chairman or speaker to conduct or preside over the GD. It will be a leaderless exercise if one can term it so. Every member of the group will have full freedom to say what he likes, whether for or against the proposition. He might even talk about things. One can also argue simultaneously in support of the proposition and also oppose it. There is no hard and fast rule as to who should speak and when. The candidates of the group will be seated in a closed-circle formation where each is visible to the others. During the test, the participants will address one another by the roll or chest numbers to ensure instant and ready recognition. After announcing the subject to be discussed and finally launching the group on its task, the examiner will retire to the background and the group will be entirely on its own to proceed with the discussion.

Progress

In this group, there are eight candidates with Roll Nos. 1 to 8, seated in the ascending order of the chest numbers. When the examiner retires, the silence that prevailed till then is broken and the candidates attempt to probe and feel their way. They resort to whispered asides and conversations to begin with. Soon cross-talks and arguments develop and the volume of the noise increases creating confusion. At this stage, No. 2, who was carefully observing the goings-on rather closely, decides to take charge. Instead of indulging in whispers, asides or cross-talks, he raises his voice and addresses the group as a whole. With his sudden intervention, all are taken by surprise and there is absolute silence.

No. 2: (In a raised and somewhat loud and authoritarian voice) Gentlemen! Let me tell you that inflation in India is a sheer creation of the politicians to amass black money and keep themselves perpetually in power,

GROUP DISCUSSION



Success hinges on a large extent on your capacity to deal with the most complex thing in the universe—human relationship. Not all in the group may be able to bring to the group their own store of temperament, sociability, knowledge and the delicate art of communication. It is here that the group leader has to rise himself to the stature of a corporate leader whose dexterity in managing people is as different from that of managing finances, sales or production. And such leaders must be endowed with rare qualities like integrity, knowledge of men and matters, sense of judgement, selflessness, discipline, imagination, firmness, ambition, communication ability and organizational skill.

winning the elections by free use of black money. Therefore, whether there is inflation in other parts of the world or not, this country will always be saddled with inflation, economic development or no development. Since Independence, when we opted for parliamentary democracy and universal adult franchise, elections have become the all-important factor in our national life. To fight the elections, the political parties and the politicians need a lot of money. They have to get the money from the industrialists and business houses. Those in industry and business have to pay different political parties. They have to find the money in order to pay the politicians. This results in concessions and preferences to industrialists and businessmen, who, in turn, to pay the politician, resort to corruption, adulteration and so on. For every election, by-election, midterm election, etc., funds have to be found which means black money and inflation.

No. 6: (Showing annoyance, impatience and irritation in his voice) I say, No. 2, hold on, hold on. What are you doing, man? Don't say that you are going to continue lecturing us for the next half an hour or so on Indian political scenario. You have already spoken for at least five minutes and I must say your

time is up. Secondly, you are completely off the mark. Inflation is a subject linked to economics whereas you have been talking politics all the time. Thirdly, we should first decide how we intend to proceed with our task, like who should be the opening speaker, who should be the chairman, who all should speak in favour and who against the proposition and so on. Now shut your mouth and let us get on with our business.

No. 2: Shut up, No. 6. Don't exhibit your ignorance. You don't even know that today's economics is nothing but the creation of the politicians. There is no economics without politics and vice versa. If you don't know, at least you can listen and learn. By opening your mouth wide, you only stink.

No. 6: Hey, I told you to shut your mouth and I mean what I say. If you don't do what I tell you, I know what action I have to take. Don't try to pose you know everything.

No. 2: You, you, will you dare?

No. 6: Yes, I dare and will damn well do what I want to do with you. (At this stage No. 4 intervenes and ends the argument before a fist fight erupts.)

Comments: No. 2 is overeager to start first and make an impact on the group. He lacks tact and does not explain to the group as to what his aim is. Instead he goes on talking endlessly. He does not tell others of his plan, if any, and whether others will get any chance at all to express their views. Thus he is in too much of a hurry and lacks the ability to plan, organise and motivate others. His approach also reveals selfishness on his part. Thus the initiative, enterprise and ability to speak fluently displayed by him prove to be ineffective and counter-productive. He is sadly lacking in the social field. As for No. 6, he turns out to be short-tempered and quarrelsome. He is emotional and hasty and does not know how to cope with No. 2. The net result is a head-on clash between the two. Both Nos. 6 and 2 do not realise that the group has to fulfil a task and their private quarrels should be subordinate to group interests. It is thus seen that though Nos. 2 and 6 started the ball rolling, they did not make any constructive contribution.

No. 4: Please, Nos. 2 and 6. Kindly bear with me for a second and please do not take things personally and fight for nothing. (Turning to Nos. 5 and 7) What do you say gentlemen? Do you all agree with me?

Nos. 5 and 7: Yes, yes. You are right, No. 4.

No. 2: I say, I didn't start any fight. It is that bully, No. 6, who asked for a fight. You see, he is just stupid and he just cannot understand.

No. 6: You idiot, No. 2, don't you dare call me stupid. You were talking rubbish like a mad hatter.

No. 2: You are crazy, you are a fool and you have lost your senses (Now No 5 intervenes)

No. 5. Gentlemen, I mean you both, Nos 2 and 6. Please do not start your fight all over again. You must understand that by your meaningless fight, quarrel and arguments, you are holding up the entire group from going ahead with its discussion. We have a time frame and the task has to be completed within the given time. Well, the time is running out.

No. 7. I fully endorse what No. 5 said (Turning to Nos 6 and 2) My request to you both friends is to forget and forgive and cooperate in completing the group task. If you don't agree then there will be no option but to ask you both to withdraw, go outside and have it out between you two in whatever way you feel it. At least we will be left in peace to go ahead with our job. I am sure the group agrees with me and I am expressing the collective view.

No. 8. Yes, yes, we all support what you say (Nos 6 and 2 finding they have incurred the displeasure of the group decide to keep mum)

Comments: Nos 4, 5 and 7 play an active part in controlling the situation. No 4 gives the lead and Nos 5 and 7 follow suit. No 8 also lends his support. Nos 1 and 3 have however remain as silent spectators.

No. 4. Friends, the subject of inflation is the burning topic of the day and all of us will be able to make interesting contribution to the discussion. This being a friendly chat, there is no need to elect a chairman and decide in advance as to who all should speak in favour and who against. We can express our ideas as we are seated now. Let us start with No. 1. Move on to Nos 2, 3, 4 and so on, one by one and conclude with No. 8. As we have already used up a good deal of time, I suggest each should speak only for three minutes during the first round.

Comments: No. 4 accepts responsibility readily and cheerfully. He proves resourceful and demonstrates his ability to plan, organise and find an acceptable solution to the problem forced on him. He is also able to carry his entire audience with him.

No. 5. I totally agree with you, No. 4. However, I would like the group to consider a minor modification to the plan you outlined. This deals with the time aspect. Perhaps, we restrict our talk to two minutes only in the first round. In case, some time is available after the first round is over, we can have a second round.

No. 7. Very good, No. 5. We all agree. Now, come on, No. 1. Please start.

Comments: Nos 5 and 7 display active interest and involvement in the group task. They lend excellent support to No. 4 and contribute towards the fulfilment of group objective.

No. 1: Excuse me please. I don't want to speak first. I am a science student and I would like to confess that I do not know much about economics or politics. Since No. 4 was keen, we can start the discussion with him. I will speak last if you all have no objection. If necessary, I am ready to forego my chance also.

Comments: No. 1 wastes the opportunity

WINNING STRATEGY

The man who goes alone can start today, but he who travels with another must wait till that other is ready.

offered to him on a platter. On his own also, he did not display any initiative or urge to launch the group on its task. He also pleads ignorance and volunteers to be left out completely from the discussion. He shirks his responsibility and appears to be inhibited, mispud and dull. To be rejected unless he shows remarkably good performance later on. As at present, he will not be useful even as a follower in a team. He has not shown any leadership qualities.

No. 2. Thank you, No. 1. But I am in no mood to speak now, with all the rude behaviour exhibited by No. 6 and the unfavourable reception I have had from others. Besides, the link in my thoughts has snapped and my ideas are now all jumbled up. You can take it that I have said my piece already and it will save time.

No. 4. Please forget the past. We all have agreed to cooperate and make a new beginning. Besides, we can't be so sure of a second round. It all depends on how much time is left.

No. 2. Thank you, No. 4. But I told you that I am not in a mood right now. It does not matter if there is no second round. You already have my ideas for what they are worth.

Comments: No. 2 refuses to cooperate and wastes the rich opportunity offered to him. He is rigid and pre-judged and finds it impossible to adapt himself to the needs of the situation. He has few ideas and enjoys good expression faculty but assailed by a hurt ego and pride, he refuses to participate. With such marked negative traits, he will turn out to be a liability to the team and organisation. Rejected.

No. 3. Gentlemen, to be honest, I was hoping Nos 1 and 2 will talk at length and explain the subject in detail so that I could perhaps react to their ideas and views. Well, I do understand inflation is price rise where too much money chases too few goods. I also concede that inflation is a worldwide phenomenon. The logic then is India cannot escape what the entire world has to endure. However, to contribute to the discussion in an effective manner, I should first get a proper introduction to the subject and understand its moot points. I therefore leave the floor for No. 4, who I am sure will expound the subject ably and unravel its secrets.

Comments: No. 3 also proves to be unenterprising and refuses to take the plunge. He has wasted the opportunity offered to him though he has been frank in his confession. Moreover, he had also not taken any active part during the initial and early stages of the group deliberations. He is able to speak fluently but the drive to take the lead is missing on his part. He is content to play a secondary role, waiting for his turn. He could be a willing and disciplined follower, but he lacks the leadership ability to seek out responsibility and face challenges with courage and determination. Rejected.

No. 4. Friends, we all understand what inflation is and No. 3 also explained the in-

layman's language what inflation is. It is demonstrated by continuous and ever-increasing steep price hike. The prices keep rising because there is a growing demand, but the supplies are inadequate and also there is too much money in circulation. Inflation within limits seems inevitable for faster economic growth. Besides, it remains a worldwide phenomenon because the world economy is controlled by the industrially advanced and affluent countries of the West. Japan was perhaps the only Asian country, which could match the technology of the West. Now, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, etc. are also in the industrially advanced bracket, but they still depend on Western support. The rich nations do not want to share their wealth with the poorer countries. The resources which could have been diverted to the economic betterment of the developing and least developed countries are being wasted in the manufacture of military hardware. What is worse, poorer countries are also made to buy and stockpile western arms in the context of Superpower manipulation. Another dimension is the OPEC cartel pushing up the petroleum crude prices to unheard of heights. The developed countries are in a position to dictate terms to the Third World countries and buy the raw materials at a cheap rate. They have also now resorted to import restrictions. Thus developing countries like India have to import heavily at high cost and find it difficult to increase the exports and balance their trade deficits. Despite all these, the Third World countries can do certain things on their own to keep the inflation under check. First and foremost, they must put an end to the population explosion. Next, they should stop fighting among themselves to step up industrial production. The OPEC countries can sell oil at discounted rates and also help with petrodollars. Since my time limit is over, I now request No. 5 to continue further.

Comments: No. 4 has readily and cheerfully accepted the responsibility and made very good use of the opportunity offered to him. He has been consistently displaying initiative, drive, enterprise and imagination. Now he has demonstrated an in-depth knowledge, extensive ideas and excellent grasp. His approach has been very constructive and he has made a strong and favourable impact on the group. His approach is positive and attitude optimistic. He has displayed dominant role in launching the group on its task after overcoming serious obstacles with remarkable resourcefulness. Selected with top rank rating.

No. 5. I fully agree with No. 4 that inflation is inevitable for a developing economy aiming at high and fast economic growth but nevertheless feel that India can contain it more effectively by adopting the right economic, social and political measures. In other words, inflation may be inescapable and India may have to live with it, but it can be used for economic growth and development as in Japan or West Germany. What is more, India also fared better when favourable monsoons and high agricultural production prevailed. Modern economists

feel that inflation within limits is not bad and it helps economic growth. If India can avoid waste, contain population explosion, have better law and order, reschedule her priorities and ensure more congenial relations with her neighbours, she should be able to keep inflation within permissible limits and benefit from it.

Comments No 5 resembles No 4 in many respects as a natural leader and coordinator. In this group they have been complementary to each other. No 5 also displays positive organisational and leadership qualities and establishes himself as an excellent coordinator. With his enterprising, responsible, cooperative and dynamic approach, he has made a strong and favourable impact on his group-mates. We find him fully knowledgeable on the subject given for discussion. He has also displayed originality and boldness, coming out with his differing approach in a constructive and convincing manner. Selected with high rank rating, on par with No 4.

No 6 Gentlemen, after listening to Nos. 4 and 5, I could see that the inflation factor is indeed closely linked to politics, both national and international. To this extent, I wish to concede the stand taken by No 2, though I do not approve of his attitude, approach and bulldozing tactics. To strengthen our economy, we should step up production and increase exports. We should also eliminate waste and restrict consumption. We are lacking the Japanese discipline and dedication. Japan is able to produce better quality goods at cheaper prices and they will always be able to compete favourably in the world market. We have to find out what our drawbacks are and correct our mistakes. Lack of internal law and order is a major drawback in India. The Punjab turmoil, inter-State disputes, communal clashes, labour disputes, insurgencies, extremist activities etc. should be controlled. Perhaps a dose of military rule may be the answer.

Comments This candidate has ideas and tries to benefit by his mistakes. His grasp is adequate and he can perceive the essentials of a problem. It is to be seen whether his emotional immaturity and rash reaction could be improved upon by training. As he is willing to learn, he can be regarded as a border-line case and given a chance.

No 7 Dear friends, I agree that politics has a lot of say on economics, in that it is the politicians who give direction to the nation's economy. For instance, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid down that India should embrace democratic socialism. Democracy is linked to political ideals and socialism has high economic content. We have tried to marry democracy to socialism and find quite a few contradictions. Our politicians have given directions to our Five Year Plans, but their implementation has not been effective to the desired extent. Another aspect is corruption and black money. Most of the funds allocated have been siphoned off by the politicians, administrators and contractors. Similarly, industrialists and manufacturers divert the funds elsewhere and produce low quality goods. Political considerations and electoral prospects come in the way of implementing economically desirable and necessary measures. Thus we cannot enforce labour discipline. We cannot introduce effective educational reforms and

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

Only when the leader tries to know and obey the rules of the game, can he expect others to follow suit. Leadership is not a bed of roses and one who seeks to win must learn to take risks and keep the cool in adversity. While not expecting everybody else to toe his line, he should learn to tolerate dissent. He should be a willing listener and be accommodative. Through proper motivation he can get the people around; he must pat them on the back for their worth, make them feel important and thank for themselves. Let each one of them be given credit for his or her contribution. The guiding principle would be, "Let's do it" instead of "You will do it".

language policy, Water power and other natural resources cannot be distributed to optimum advantage because of inter-State rivalries. We resort to cheap populist measures like subsidies, bank loans etc. and end up with deficit financing because of the need to play to the gallery and win votes.

Comments A resourceful, fairly intelligent and adequately motivated candidate. He is keen and active and has the urge and mastery to better his lot. He has given good support to Nos. 4 and 5 in their efforts to launch the group on its task. He reveals initiative and appreciable sense of responsibility. Selected.

No 8 Friends, if I understand correctly, Nos. 4, 5 and 7 feel that India could have contained inflation if it had followed different political policies and economic strategies. Well, they have been also citing Japan, West Germany and even South Korea, Taiwan etc. as examples. But what about France, Italy, England and several other countries? They have to contend with inflation and unemployment as we do. For all that, they do not have the acute population explosion problem. They are also industrially advanced. Therefore, there is no easy solution to this inflation problem.

Comments This candidate played a minor part during the preliminary proceedings but during his turn has made good use of the opportunity and revealed some original ideas. He has the courage to differ and stand on his conviction. His views indicate that he has grasped the essentials and he can present his own solutions to a problem. However, he wants to play safe and his appreciation does not stand scrutiny. A border-line case.

No 1 Thank you gentlemen, I agree with what everyone has said. I do not disagree with anyone. I have nothing new to add. Thank you.

Comments No 1 was given a second opportunity but we find that he is unable to learn and benefit by experience. He is dull and docile and prefers to remain in the background. No urge or motivation is seen on his part and training given to him would only be wasted. Rejected.

Facing The Interview Board

(Continued from page 95)

There is also foreign interference. The creation of several States was engineered by the short-sighted politicians using religion and language script as yardsticks. Hence we are facing a big problem and challenge today. During the British rule, we had hardly seven or eight provinces which were multilingual, multi-racial and so on. Today we have 25 States based on language, script, etc. Unless we make an about turn and go back to administrative divisions based on natural boundaries, we will not be able to contain such divisive tendencies as have cropped up in Punjab.

Comments The candidate expresses original and candid ideas without fear or favour, displaying courage, intellectual integrity and firm convictions. He is frank and outspoken without being dogmatic or offensive. He approaches sensitive and controversial issues objectively and unemotionally, basing his arguments on empirical facts, logical reasoning and overall national interests. He reveals commendable common sense, tact and persuasive ability. A loyal and forceful leader who can face a challenge with courage, detachment and resourcefulness to accomplish ultimate success.

4th Member Just a few years after the collapse of the Soviet empire and the fall of the Iron Curtain, the communists are staging a comeback in Russia, Poland and elsewhere. How do you unravel this strange phenomenon?

Bhatti Sir, I treat this as a passing phenomenon or as a negative vote. Not that the electorate is unhappy with the promise of democracy and individual freedom that came in the wake of the collapse of communism. When the people voted for communism, they were in fact giving vent to their ire over corruption, scarcity, soaring prices and the like. In other words, while they welcomed political freedom, they condemned in no unmistakable terms the way the rulers mismanaged the economy by making the life of the average citizen more miserable than it was when the communists were in power.

5th Member If India signs the NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty), Pakistan is ready to do likewise. Why India is then not willing to subscribe to NPT?

Bhatti First and foremost, India has a firm policy to have a total ban on nuclear weapons and war. But NPT is discriminatory. It allows the Big Five to have nuclear monopoly. Secondly, we will be exposed to a nuclear blackmail by China with whom we have a bitter border dispute. Thirdly, Pakistan cannot be trusted. According to press reports, Pakistan already has nuclear weapons. Besides, it can also obtain them from China or from any of the Central Asian Republics which were earlier part of the old Soviet Union. Therefore, total nuclear ban can only be our safeguard.

Comments The candidate shows good understanding of current national and international events and trends. He has kept himself abreast of the latest developments in this field and presents his views in a rational, coherent and convincing manner. There is sound logic and reasoning in his arguments and he is able to look into the future with vision and foresight.

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

CAG: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

He is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal under Article 148 of the Constitution. It is through him that Parliament scrutinises the financial dealings of the Government and ensures that the taxpayers' money is properly spent.

The CAG is one of the most important functionaries of our system. The financial accountability of the Government and the observance of "regularity" (i.e., conformity to rules and procedures) and propriety in public financial transactions, are sought to be ensured through this functionary.

An important feature of Indian federalism is that there is a common CAG for both the Union and the States.

CECRI: Central Electrochemical Research Institute

The Karaikudi (Tamil Nadu)-based institute has achieved a major breakthrough in corrosion engineering. The 'cement polymer coating' and 'epoxy polyurethane coating', developed by it for steel rebars and concrete, respectively, will revolutionise construction of dams and multistoreyed structures worldwide.

ELSS: Equity Linked Saving Scheme

It is a scheme for investors to save in income tax. Under the scheme, investments up to a maximum of Rs 10,000 made by individuals or HUFs are entitled for a tax rebate at 20 per cent of the investment made. The investment would be locked for a period of three years, after which period it could be redeemed or sold in the stock market.

ICCR: Indian Council of Cultural Relations

An autonomous body which has served as an adjunct to the External Affairs Ministry. Its role is to promote greater awareness and appreciation of India, composite culture abroad. It expects to reach out to scholars, writers, religious leaders, etc., and to build bonds over the years to translate into foreign policy gains for India.

MBT: Main Battle Tank

The MBT 'Arjun', set to spearhead the Indian armour of the future, was formally cleared for mass production on January 9, 1996, marking yet another milestone in the country's ability to produce indigenous arms.

NEEM: National Elementary Education Mission

It is an independent and autonomous unit of the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development set up in October 1995. At its first meeting held on January 3, 1996, it decided to review progressively the entire range of elementary education in the country.

NEEM is vested with full executive and financial powers in its sphere of work.

OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

The Paris-based organisation is a think-tank of 26 leading market economies, known as the "rich man's club". The tiny city state of Singapore, with a population of less than three million, barely a third of Greater Calcutta, is the latest member of OECD.

Owing to its success in the economic reforms process, India stands a great chance to become a member of the OECD in the next century.



Martyrs' Day: The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was remembered by all on his 48th death anniversary on January 30, 1996. The day is commemorated as Martyrs' Day. On this day, the nation pays homage to Mahatma Gandhi and other martyrs.

Lajpat Rai's Birth Anniversary: Tributes were paid to Lala Lajpat Rai on the occasion of his 131st birth anniversary on January 28, 1996.

Republic Day: The 47th Republic Day was celebrated on January 26, 1996. The grand spectacle displaying the awesome might of India's defence forces and their state of preparedness was on display at the new colourful parade at the majestic vista of Rajpath in New Delhi. The Brazilian President, Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, was the chief guest at the parade.

International Customs Day: The International Customs Day was celebrated on January 26, 1996. This marked the close of the theme for the year 1995 "The Year of the Traveller", organised by the World Customs Organisation, Brussels.

Himachal Day: The Himachal Statehood Day was observed on January 25, 1996. It was on this day 25 years ago in 1971 that Himachal Pradesh became the 18th State of the Indian Union.

Netaji's Birth Anniversary: Rich tributes were paid to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on the occasion of his 100th birth anniversary on January 23, 1996.

Shastri's Death Anniversary: The 30th death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri, the former Prime Minister, was observed on January 11, 1996. Floral tributes were paid on his *samadhi* at Vijay Ghat in New Delhi.

King's Birth Anniversary: The U.S. observed the 67th birth anniversary of Martin Luther King Jr., the black civil rights leader who was slain at the age of 39 by a white supremacist.

Army Day: The Army Day was celebrated on January 15, 1996.

Naga New Year Day: The Naga New Year (Gangou) was celebrated on January 3, 1996.

Munshi's Birth Anniversary: Rich tributes were paid to Dr. K. M. Munshi, the litterateur and statesman, on his 108th birth anniversary on January 1, 1996.

INC Day: The Foundation of the Indian National Congress was observed at the AIJCC(I) headquarters in New Delhi on December 28, 1995.

Cinema's Second Century: The cinema started its second century in Paris on December 28, 1995, 100 years to the day after the Lumiere brothers, Louis and Auguste, staged the first public projection of a film before an audience of 33 in a Paris cafe.



Greek Premier: Mr. Costas Simitis was on January 22, 1996 sworn in as Greece's new Socialist Prime Minister. He succeeded the founder of the Socialist Pasok Party, Mr. Andreas Papandreu, who resigned.

Bosnian Premier: Mr. Hasan Muratovic, Minister for Relations with the NATO-led Implementation Force, became the new Bosnian Prime Minister.

Sierra Leone President: Brigadier Julius Maada Bio, who seized power in Sierra Leone, declared himself Head of State. He succeeded Captain Valentine Strasser who was ousted in a coup on January 16, 1996.

Japan Premier: Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, leader of the Liberal Democrats, was sworn in as the new Prime Minister of Japan on January 11, 1996. He succeeded Mr. Tomiichi Murayama.

Algerian Premier: The Algerian President, Mr. Lianmine Zeroual, has on December 31, 1995 appointed a young negotiator, Mr. Ahmed Ouyahia, as Prime Minister to replace Mr. Mokdad Sifi.

Mauritius Premier: Mr. Navin Ramgoolam was sworn in as Prime Minister of Mauritius on December 27, 1995.

Air Chief: Air Chief Marshal S. K. Sareen took over as the new Chief of Air Staff on December 31, 1995.



In Confidence: The former Soviet diplomat Anatoly Dobrynin, who was his country's Ambassador to the United States of America for 20 years through the presidencies of Kennedy, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan has disclosed in his book that the United States had told the erstwhile Soviet Union that it was ready to assist Pakistan militarily to save the then territory of West Pakistan during the 1971 Indo-Pak war that resulted in the birth of Bangladesh. He adds that the Soviet diplomatic intervention helped prevent the 1971 war from breaking up West Pakistan thus averting the latter's total defeat.

The author says that before the outbreak of the war, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had sought a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union, but the latter agreed only to the conclusion of a treaty of friendship. "As long as India stayed outside the nuclear club, the Soviet leadership considered granting it protection against nuclear threat by China, but caution prevailed," he observes referring to the "very tense" Soviet-Chinese relations at that time.

Threat with Terror—Punjab's Turbulent Decade: The veteran Editor of *The Hindustan Times* and Punjab-watcher V. N. Narayanan, says in his book that the more-than-decade-long militant violence in Punjab that claimed over 18,000 lives has been sent into "a permanent exile" with the return of an elected government.

The book, which details the genesis of the Punjab problem and traces it through the years, predicts that the nation and the people of Punjab will not have to undergo once again the "tragedy and trauma of the 1980s."

The author says the true achievement of Beant Singh was that in just over nine months, he had forcefully brought before the nation its "own blind spots" regarding Punjab.

Angry Letters: In his best-selling Dutch book, the author Willem Doevenduin advises readers how to vent through anger in a rage-filled letter. He revives the neglected art of the poison pen by showcasing classics of the genre and setting out general guidelines.



Srikrishna Commission: The Maharashtra Government has on January 23, 1996 decided to wind up the three-year-old B. N. Srikrishna Commission going into the worst-ever communal riots of December 1992-January 1993 in Bombay.

With this, the Shiv Sena-BJP Government has scuttled a determined effort by liberal public men, thousands of victims and a section of spirited bureaucracy to ferret out the truth and expose the role of Shiv Sena members and their supporters in the police force in the large-scale bloodshed.

Expert Team on Cauvery Waters: The three-member team headed by the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. Y. K. Alagh, has in January 1996 submitted its report in an unusually short span of time. The details of the report were not made public but it is obvious that it will ask both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to make sacrifices because its formula is all about distress sharing.

National Council for Blood Transfusion: The Supreme Court has in January 1996 directed the Centre, while disposing of a public interest writ petition, to take steps to establish forthwith a National Council for Blood Transfusion. It will go a long way in regulating the working of institutions involved in the procurement and supply of blood.

The directive requires similar councils to be set up in the States and Union Territories in consultation with the proposed National Council.

The apex court has also favoured separate legislation for regulating the collection, processing, storage, distribution and transportation of blood as also the operation of blood banks.

Jain Commission: The commission is inquiring into the conspiracy aspects of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal of the Government seeking to amend the terms of reference of the Justice Milap Chand Jain Commission

and delivered a landmark judgement enunciating the principle that the Government had every right to do so on its own initiative and it needed no judicial intervention to secure the given objective. The special leave petition had challenged a Delhi High Court judgement that the commission could call for all case diaries and records.

Commission on Labour Standards: Formed in 1995 in the wake of India becoming a signatory to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the commission has suggested a comprehensive labour law, the National Labour Standards Act, 1995.

The commission has suggested the statutory formation of an apex body called the Central Labour Standards Commission, with a three-member judicial bench.

Copyright Board: The Government has on January 5, 1996 reconstituted the Copyright Board. The former Union Law Secretary, Mr. S. Ramaiah, is the Chairman of the newly-formed 11-member Board.

The reconstituted Board will have a tenure of five years.

The Copyright Act provides for constitution of the Copyright Board for adjudicating the cases concerned. The Board may exercise and discharge its powers and functions through benches constituted by the Board Chairman from amongst its members.



Meeting of Commerce Ministers of SAARC: The first-ever two-day meeting of the Commerce Ministers from member-countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka—was held from January 8, 1996 in New Delhi.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, stressed the imperative need for regional economic cooperation in the light of attempted "neo-protectionist" linkages with human rights, labour standards and environment. He called for making the next round of negotiations for the South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) far "broader, deeper and meaningful". This could be in terms of preferential tariff cuts as well as dismantling para-tariff and non-tariff barriers.

The Pakistan Commerce Minister, Mr. Ahmed Mukhtar, sought to separate politics from South Asian regional economic co-operation.

The Sri Lankan Minister of Trade, Mr. Kingsley T. Wickremaratne, called upon the business communities in South Asia to build their "own multinationals" to carve out a niche for the region in the world market.

The Bangladesh Tariff Commission

Chairman, Mr. Abdul Hamid Choudhury, advised the member-countries to proceed with care in the interest of the least developed countries (LDCs) in the region. He said these LDCs should be given special concessions in trade, so that the expectations which SAPTA has raised among the people could actually be met.

Indian History Congress: The annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress was held in Patiala in January 1996. The eminent space scientist and former chief of the Indian Space Research Organisation, Professor U. R. Rao, was the general president of the 83rd session of the Congress.

The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, has given his assent to the Rs. 100-crore Fund for Technology Development and Application under the Department of Science and Technology. Its basic aim is to bring scientists and industrialists together so that the benefits of the latest technology can flow right down to the grassroots level, without being siphoned off on the way.

Conference on Power Electronics: "Technology for Industrial Growth" was the theme of an international conference on power electronics, drives and energy systems for industrial growth held from January 8 to 11, 1996 in New Delhi.

Nearly 500 delegates from within and outside the country attended the conference jointly organised by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Kanpur, and the University of Wisconsin.



Gandhi Peace Prize: The former Tanzanian President, Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, was presented the first Gandhi Peace Prize by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in New Delhi on January 27, 1996 for championing the cause of nuclear disarmament and his successful struggle against apartheid.

The award, which carries Rs. 10 million, a plaque and a citation, was presented to Dr.



President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, presenting the Gandhi Peace Award to Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, former Tanzania president, at a function at President House on January 27, 1996

Nyerere for striving for peace and harmony, equality and human dignity.

The highest award was instituted by the Government during the 125th birth anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi.

Ashok Chakra: Ashok Chakra, the highest peace time gallantry award, was posthumously awarded to Capt. Arun Singh Jasrotia by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, on the occasion of the Republic Day this year.

Another recipient of the Ashok Chakra, also posthumously, was Major Rajiv Kumar Joon for whom the award was announced on the Independence Day in 1995.

Gallantry Awards: Twenty-eight Lieutenant-Generals and Air Marshals were awarded the Param Vishisht Seva Medals (PVSM) by the President on the occasion of the Republic Day this year.

The President also awarded one Kirti Chakra, 46 Ati Vishisht Seva Medals (AVSM), three Vir Chakras, 21 Shaurya Chakras, four Bar to Sena Medals (gallantry), besides other awards to the personnel of armed forces and civilians for their gallantry and distinguished services.

Golden Globe Awards: "Sense and Sensibility", adapted from Jane Austen's 1811 novel about love's temptations in England, won the Golden Globe Award for best motion picture and best screenplay at the 53rd annual awards given by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association in Los Angeles on January 22, 1996.

British actress Emma Thompson won the award for her screenplay adaptation.

Australian Nicole Kidman won the award for best actress for her wickedly slick performance in "To Die For".

John Travolta won the award for best actor for his portrayal of a Miami Loan Shark turned would-be movie investor in "Get Shortly".

Mel Gibson won the best director honours for his Scottish independence epic, "Braveheart".

Mira Sorvino, the eccentric hooker in "Mighty Aphrodite" and Brad Pitt, the insane asylum inmate of "12 Monkeys" won the best supporting performer awards.

Golden Peacock: The Chinese film "Blush", directed by Li Shao-Hong, was awarded the Golden Peacock as the best film in the Asian Women Directors' competition of the 27th International Film Festival of India which concluded in New Delhi on January 20, 1996 with the screening of Michaelangelo Antonioni's latest "Beyond the Clouds".

The Silver Peacock was also won by a Chinese woman director, Minjing Gush, for her entry "On the Beat".

A cash award of Rs. 5 lakh and Rs. 2.50 lakh was also given to the winners, respectively.

Vikram Sarabhai Awards: Six scientists have been chosen by the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Research Awards endowed by the Hari Om Ashram, Nadiad, for 1995.

The endowment provides for awards in "electronics, informatics, telematics and automation", "space sciences", "space applications" and "system analysis or management". The following are the recipients:

Electronics, informatics, telematics and automation—Prof. B. B. Chaudhary of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, and Dr. N. Balakrishnan of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Space sciences—Dr. Nagesha N. Rao of the Physical Research Laboratory and Dr. M.

Vivekanand of the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune.

Space applications—Dr. K. Nagachanchaiah of the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.

System analysis or management—Mr. Y. N. Bhushan of the Indian Space Research Organisation, Bangalore.

Each award carries a medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000. The awards will be presented on August 12, 1996, the birth anniversary of Vikram Sarabhai, at an investiture ceremony to be held at the Physical Research Laboratory.

UNESCO Peace Prize: The United Nations Relief Agency, UNHCR, and its chief, Mr. Sadako Ogato, have been awarded the UNESCO Peace Prize for 1996.

The award, which has been named by the UNESCO after the former Ivory Coast President, Mr. Felix Houphouet Boigny, consists of a prize of \$60,000.

Jnanpith Award: Noted Malayalam writer and editor of *Mathrubhoomi* group of publications, Mr. M. T. Vasudevan Nair, has been selected for the 31st Jnanpith award for 1995 for his outstanding contribution to the enrichment of Indian literature.

Kalidas Samman: The national Kalidas Samman for classical music for 1994-95 has been conferred on the tabla wizard, Ustad Alla Rakha Khan.

Instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, the award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque.

G. D. Birla Award: The founder of the SOS villages, Mr. J. N. Kaul, prominent Russian indologist, Mr. R. B. Rybakov, and Kaira District Cooperative Milk Union in Gujarat have been selected for the G. D. Birla Awards for 1996.

Screen Awards: Aditya Chopra's "Dilwale Dulhaniya Le Jayenge" was adjudged the best film of the year at the Screen Videocon Awards ceremony in Mumbai on January 8, 1996.

Shahrukh Khan continued his award-winning spree with his performance in "Ram Jaane" while Madhuri Dixit reigned supreme among the actresses for her role in "Raja".

The lifetime achievement award was given to eminent film maker B. R. Chopra.

Vachaspati Puraskar: The fourth Vachaspati Puraskar for 1995 has been conferred on Pandit Amir Chand Shastri for his work "Nehru Charit Mahakavyam".

The Rs. 50,000 award, instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation, is for the best Sanskrit work published during the past 10 years.

Indira Award for International Justice and Harmony: The South African President, Dr. Nelson Mandela, is the recipient of the second Indira Gandhi Award for International Justice and Harmony. □

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(Continued from page 11)

notchings, up a batsman with his intelligent bowling mixing up pace with swing. Younis is also known for his subtle change of pace. He has taken 175 wickets for nearly 4,000 runs at an average of 22.09, his best figure being six wickets for 26 runs.

Among the batsmen will be Inzamam ul Haq, the steady right-hander who has scored 3,124 runs in 89 innings at an average of over 41. He has scored four hundreds and 22 fifties, his highest being 127 not out. Other Pakistan batsmen to watch will be Amir Sohail and Ijaz Ahmed, the latter having a successful tour of Australia where he had an average of over 63 runs in Tests. Pakistan, which first played a one-day international in 1972, has the experience of more than 700 one-dayers, of which it has won 158 and lost 129.

The eternal favourite in any one-day competition will always be the West Indies. The calypso charmer, as they are called, have enthralled crowds with their fancy-free stroke play, and over the years they have produced some of the best in the world. And when it is their turn to field, the Caribbeans have the ability to bring down any batting side.

The new crop of bowlers are no less penetrating than their predecessors. In fact both Curtley Ambrose and Ian Bishop have successfully stepped into the traditional killing zone along with Courtney Walsh, who is surely to be the backbone of the bowling attack. Ambrose, in particular, has been amongst wicket without giving away too many runs. The pitch-batteries would have a hard job ahead if the Windies want to regain their stature as the premier cricketing nation in the world, a reputation that in recent days has taken some beating.

Some of this has been in evidence especially during the West Indies matches against Australia last year, when even the captaincy of Richie Richardson seemed lacklustre. This apart, star batsman Brian Lara, who has to his name the highest score in Test cricket, 375, never went to Australia, the rumour being that he was under tremendous stress to perform.

In fact Lara's trip to India for the World Cup had been under doubt with the West Indies cricket control board contemplating disciplinary action against him. But as captain Richardson has said, Lara's talent is too great for him to be sitting out, while the West Indies go out for their World Cup campaign. Lara's record speaks for itself: in the 92 one-dayers and 91 innings he has played, he has amassed 3,702 runs, averaging a very high 44.07 (only two players, West Indian great Viv Richards with 17 and Australian Dean Jones with 44.61, have higher averages). With his highest score of 169, Lara has six hundreds and 27 fifties to his name in the one-dayers.

The other batsman to watch will surely be the stylish strokeplayer Carl Hooper, who in the absence of Lara and an off-form Richardson, has been the mainstay of the side for some time. Hooper has more experience than Lara in one-dayers, having played in 133 and batted in 115, scoring 3,071 runs at an average of 32.74. With his highest of 113 not out, Hooper has scored two hundreds and 18 fifties in one-dayers.

Among the bowlers, of course, Curtley Ambrose with 114 matches behind him, and 154 one-day wickets under his belt at an average of 22.22 will be a force to reckon with. So will Ian Bishop with 97 wickets from 60 one-dayers at a strike rate of 22.97. The West Indies with 303 matches, have won 105 one-dayers and lost 98 and have by far the best success rate among all cricket playing nations of 66 per cent. They will surely have to do much more to win the World Cup, a tournament they have not won since the second Prudential Cup in 1979.

Another side that will have to perform well above par are the Englishmen, who have not been doing rather too well, as for instance in the series against the upcoming South Africans. One of their most humiliating defeats was the Test at Cape Town in January, which the English lost by 19 wickets, a posmy chinks in their armour.

The English have played 234 one-dayers, winning 123 and losing 102, for a success rate a little under 55. These are winners in the side nevertheless, among them captain Mike Atherton, who got embroiled in a ball-tampering scandal that cost him 2,000 pounds in penalty.

The other players to watch in the squad will be Graeme Hick, Robin Smith and Dominic Cork, who has earned the reputation for wobbling the ball rather disconcertingly for the batsmen. In fact, many rate him as the most talented youngster among bowlers. England's chances are that with the team still undergoing a rebuilding process and no one really to fill in the slot of say, Ian Botham, who was an asset for his country in the one-dayers, much requires to be done.

Among the New Zealand side, the one major blow must be the retirement of Martin Crowe. Plagued by injury, this master batsman, who was also rated as an astute captain, recently announced his retirement. It will be left to a young side led by Lee Germon to boost the team's chances at the World Cup.

The Kiwi squad now consists of, apart from Germon, Nathan Astle, Chris Cairns, who is a big hitter, Stephen Fleming, Chris Harris, Robert Kennedy, Gavin Larsen, paceman Danny Morrison, Dion Nash, spinner Dipak Patel, keeper Adam Parore, Shane Thompson, Roger Iwose and Craig Spearman.

The Kiwis will have to do well to improve their one-day showings. Playing their first one-day match in 1972, they have the experience of 245 one-dayers, of which they have won 101 and lost 133. Of course, most

of their victories have come after the advent of players like Crowe and the legendary Sir Richard Hadlee.

The Kiwis will have to depend to a large extent on their main strike bowler Danny Morrison, who has taken 98 wickets from his 79 matches, at an average of a little over 29 runs. Then there is Chris Cairns and captain Germon to help the side along. But it will be difficult for the punters to give them good odds at the World Cup on the basis of their recent performance.

A side to watch will surely be the South Africans. Having played limited-over cricket only after their return to establishment cricket, they played their first one-day international in 1991. So far they have played 75 matches, of which they have won 33 and lost 10.

But now, after the initial teething troubles, they have combined to form a fiery bunch. Among the most valuable in the South African side will be their pacemen, F de Villiers and Alan Donald, both of whom bowl with tremendous penetration. While Donald can be a little wayward at times, De Villiers is very rarely off target.

In Tests they have had a tremendous success, registering four of their five Test wins in a row last year. Under the charge of Hansie Cronje, who has taken over from Kepler Wessels, the South Africans have in their armoury all rounder Shaun Pollock and spinner Paul Adams.

This apart, there is the hard hitting all-rounder Brian MacMillan who can pack quite a wallop apart from Dave Richardson and Gary Kirsten. With the Australians raring to go, the World Cup must surely come alive.

On the face of it, apart from favourites Australia, the field as of now should be quite open. It all depends on who does well on the last day. In any case, apart from being a sporting event, the World Cup will surely be recalled as a media event. PII COM chairman Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia has said that efforts are being made to make the World Cup 'the best organised event so far'.

One step in this direction will be the computerised media centres. According to Mr. I.S. Bindra, President of the Board of Cricket Control in India, 'The media facilities will be even better than at the Olympics'.

Arrangements are also being made for valued cricket fans who will end up paying nearly Rs. 12,000 for being given VIP treatment and being allowed to watch the mat from secluded areas.

There are also certain changes in rules which say that the services of third umpires will be used not merely to determine stumpings and run-outs but even to point out other "digressions" which will be communicated to the umpires on field through walkie-talkies.

So, as for now, it all depends on who performs best on the day. But then, cricket history tells us that the best can go down with a whimper, while an unfancied side might just walk away with the World Cup. But stars will surely be born during the tournament and people will have something to talk about in the months ahead. □

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Forthcoming Examinations

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1996

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Forest Service at various centres in India commencing on July 14, 1996

2 Number of Vacancies Approximately 60 Reservation will be made for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in respect of the vacancies as may be fixed by the Government

3 Age Limits A candidate must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 28 years as on July 1, 1996, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than July 2, 1968 and not later than July 1, 1973. The upper age limit is relaxable by five years in respect of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The age limit is also relaxable for certain other categories also e.g., displaced persons, certain categories of Commissioned Officers of Armed Forces etc., for which details have been given in *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of January 13, 1996

4 Educational Qualifications A Bachelor's Degree with at least one of the subjects, namely Botany Chemistry Geology Mathematics, Physics, Statistics and Zoology or a Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture, Forestry or in Engineering of a recognised University

5 Plan of Examination The competitive examination comprises—(A) Written Examination in (i) two compulsory subjects viz General English and General Knowledge (300 marks) (ii) a selection from the optional subjects namely Agriculture Botany Chemistry Civil Engineering, Geology Agricultural Engineering Chemical Engineering, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Physics Zoology, Statistics and Forestry (400 marks) (B) Interview for Personality Test (150 marks) of such candidates as may be called by the Commission

All the question papers for the examination will be of conventional (essays) type. These must be answered in English

6 How to Apply A candidate seeking admission to the Examination must apply to the Secretary Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House New Delhi 110011 through the application form published in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of January 13, 1996. The envelope containing the application should be superscribed in bold letters as **APPLICATION FOR INDIAN FOREST SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1996**

7 Last Date February 26, 1996 (March 4, 1996 in respect of candidate residing in Assam Meghalaya Arunachal Pradesh Mizoram, Manipur Nagaland Tripura, Sikkim Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul & Spiti District and Pangi Subdivision of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep or abroad) The benefit of extended time will be available only in respect of applications received by post from the above mentioned areas/regions

COMBINED SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS & AUDIT SERVICES COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, 1996

The U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission, Lucknow, has invited applications for selection for the posts of Junior Auditor, Auditor, Assistant Accountant, Accountant and Accounts Clerk in various departments in Uttar Pradesh. The Commission for that purpose proposes to hold a competitive examination in the month of July/August 1996 at various examination centres in Lucknow

2 Number of Vacancies 474

3 Age Limits A candidate must have attained the age of 18 years for the post of Accountant in the office of Director Pension, U.P., and 21 years for other posts and must not have attained the age of more than 32 years as of July 1, 1996

4 Educational Qualifications A Bachelor's degree in Commerce with Audit/Accountancy as one of the subjects from a University established in India

5 Scheme of Examination The subjects of the written examination will be (a) General Hindi, (b) General Intelligence Test, (c) General Awareness, and (d) Book Keeping and Accountancy. The question papers of the examination will be objective and multiple choice type

6 How to Apply Applications should be submitted only as in the form published in the advertisement, as appearing in the *Employment News* of January 27, 1996, duly typed on a thick foolscap paper. Applications, in envelope, should be sent by post to the Secretary, U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission, PICUP Bhawan (Vth Floor), Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010.

SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Win Return Air Tickets To London

Competition Success Review is happy to announce the launching of the prestigious **Super Brains Of India Contest 1996** to select **Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996** and **Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996**. The Contest, the only one and the first of its kind in India, is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on July 1, 1996. The Contest will be conducted in **two stages**. As part of **stage I**, there will be a **Super Brains Essay Contest** every month for both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's category—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the topics.

The first female prize winner of the monthly essay contest will win prizes and earn the title of **Ms. Intellectual Of The Month** and the first male prize winner will also win prizes and earn the title of **Mr. Intellectual Of The Month**.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 5

Topics	: (i) When Money Speaks, The Truth Is Silent or (ii) Marriage: "A Meal Where The Soup Is Better Than The Dessert"
First Prize	: Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 5

Topics	: (i) Politics Without Ethics Is A Disaster or (ii) Should Media Entertain Or Educate?
First Prize	: Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

At the conclusion of the 12 month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (Descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the **stage II** of the Contest, all the 12 finalists (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the **Ms. Super Brain Of India** and **Mr. Super Brain Of India Contest 1996**, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following four phases:

- A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic (Maximum marks 100)
- Personality Assessment Group Discussion Interview, etc (Maximum marks 100)
- General Knowledge round—the contestant will answer ten questions on General Knowledge. (Maximum marks 100)
- Extempore Speech on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100)

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Ms. Super Brain of India 1996** and **Mr. Super Brain of India 1996**. Two **Runners-up (I and II)**, each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms. Super Brain Of India and **Mr. Super Brain Of India** will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a **Super Brain Trophy**. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by the latest passport size black & white photograph. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and complete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of **Competition Success Review**. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Entries should be marked "**Ms. Super Brain Contest 5**" or "**Mr. Super Brain Contest 5**", as the case may be, and addressed to **Competition Review Pvt. Ltd.**, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for **Super Brains Of India Contest 5** is March 25, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

***So, get your pen and paper ready to take part in this exciting contest.
Who knows the Super Brain of India could be you!***

Prizes And Surprises For Winners Will Be Announced Later

Badruddin Tyabji

Lessons We Can Learn From His Life

1



Ms. Divya Minol
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

The slogan "Hindu-Muslim bhai bhai", has apparently been abandoned by the Indians—reduced to an antique and read with reverence in the history texts at school. The English left India in 1947 dividing the subcontinent and their infamous 'divide and rule' policy is still placing havoc in India. On the basis of this policy, people are exploited in all aspects. Discrimination is prevalent even in today's contemporary India. Beguiled people are entangled in deceptive fervour and consequently thousands of innocent lives are lost in senseless bloodshed. The self-centered politicians are tarnishing our image by "washing their opponent's dirty linen in public". The common man—a simpleton in these astute political gambles—is absolutely disillusioned.

But there was a personality in Indian history who was known for his ability, patriotism, broad-mindedness and freedom from all communal and sectarian prejudices and his efforts for bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity. His steadfast and undivided devotion to the service of the public was commendable. A staunch nationalist, he fought not only the British rulers but also his co-religionists in order to assert the dignity and self-respect of Indians.

The Times of India said on December 12, 1863, "Badruddin Tyabji has made a name for himself in which we live."

Badruddin Tyabji was enlightened, learned and eloquent. Mastering languages was his forte. He was adept in Persian, French, Arabic, Urdu, Gujarati and Marathi. He went on to become the first Indian Barrister in Bombay and was appointed to the post of Chief Justice in 1902 here. He was popular for his courage and impartiality. This was manifested by the manner in which he granted bail to Tilak in a sensational case after its rejection thrice by others. Further, he admonished eminent British officials for denigrating the Indian National Congress

(INC) and the Indian character. He said, "I have always regarded it (Congress Presidentship) as the highest honour, higher than being on this bench let me tell the Council, that in my court, no contemptuous reference to that body will be permitted." He was one of the founders of INC and was also one of the presidents during its early years.

Though an Indian, Tyabji was confident and intrepid and dealt with Englishmen without any inhibitions. This is ideally portrayed by the following incident:

On one occasion during a voyage, Tyabji found himself seated among the Anglo-Indians who did not know him. One of them began to express the contempt he felt for the Indian people and how much he disliked an Indian, being at the table. Tyabji heard this for a time, then sharply turned to him and said, "I assure you, Sir, however distasteful my presence may be to you, your presence is still more distasteful to me." It came like a bolt from the blue. It completely bewildered and dumbfounded the Englishman. Tyabji never engaged in a conflict in haste, instead, waited till his opponent committed himself to an untenable position.

Tyabji and his brother were principally responsible for establishing the Anjuman-i-Islam in Bombay, "for the uplift and betterment of the Mussalmans in every direction." But Tyabji never considered that the Muhammadans of India had any separate interest of their own. This is evident from his presidential address to the Congress in Madras in 1887.

Further, the following year, Tyabji told Ameer Ali on January 13, "But it does seem to me to be a great pity that on matters affecting all India as a whole, any section of the Mussalman community should keep aloof from the Hindus and thus retard the progress of India as a whole."

Badruddin Tyabji's own education, a harmonious blend of the East and West, made him acutely conscious of its lack among the Muslims. He also urged that restrictions on the education of Muslim women should be done away with, as there was nothing in the Quran justifying the severe restriction of the *Purdah*. His was the first family to discard it and his daughters were sent abroad for higher studies. Further, he advocated making donations and bequests for education, rather than for feeding religious mendicants or scriptural readings. He also devoted his energies to various other public matters, like famine relief and wrote in the papers on public matters such as the Turkish Question on the insulting treatment meted out to the Indians.

Pherozshah had unequivocally said—"His noble example would remain for ever as a signpost for future generations, that will show them the way to work conscientiously, unselfishly and with self-sacrifice for the progress and the political advancement of their mother country."

We still have a long way to go.

2



Ms. Muktha R.
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

A front-ranking nationalist, a broad-minded educationist, staunch Congress champion, a popular barrister—this was Badruddin Tyabji, born in an affluent Muslim family, educated in Bombay, called to the Bar in London, and who became the first (Indian) barrister to enrol at the Bombay High Court, where he presently made his mark. Very early on, from 1879 onwards, Badruddin Tyabji took a keen interest in all public questions, raising his voice against the notorious Vernacular Press Act and the Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883 which infuriated him and he reacted vehemently against all these unjust measures.

Tyabji was a well-known figure in Bombay political circles. He founded the Bombay Association (1885) along with Pherozshah Mehta and Kashinath Telang (the brilliant triumvirate). He hoped that this organisation would "watch, regulate, develop and direct national aspirations." He was a firm believer in the efficacy of peaceful constitutional agitational tactics of struggle. From various platforms, with his gifted tongue, he laboured to promote the public good in every sphere of political life.

Tyabji was a fervent nationalist. He was an ardent supporter of the Indian National Congress being one of its forefathers. He had a close and intimate association with this body, attending its meetings and chairing the proceedings. He tried to involve the Muslims in all its activities and thus make the Congress a secular body. He exhorted the minority community to work for political reforms, shoulder to shoulder with the

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Hindu brethren and pursue the much needed changes irrespective of caste class or creed Tyabji was of the opinion that the Congress was a national body, that attempted to represent every community and its interest He took upon himself the task of breaking down Muslim resistance to the Congress He refuted the charge that the Congress was a mere crowd of people He urged fellow Muslims to cooperate with the Congress and to guide its policies and activities along national lines By allaying their fears of Hindu hegemony, he tried to draw them into the mainstream of Congress and national politics Thus Tyabji revealed himself as a secular nationalist

Tyabji was an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity Many communal minded Muslim leader like Syed Sameer Ali were trying to tarnish the image of the Congress by branding it as a communal Hindu body But Tyabji, who was determined to achieve fusion between the two communities, refused their overtures He refused an invitation to attend the Mohammedan Political Conference because the latter body posed as a rival to the Congress He wanted Muslims to consider themselves as Indians

first and deprecated all attempts to divide the two communities and thereby disrupt peace and amity Tyabji thus showed himself as a devoted, loyal and fearless leader of the Indian National Congress His services to this body, especially in its growing years, were immensely valuable for they helped to stabilise and anchor it to the Indian political firmament His decisive role in the deliberations of the Congress vouchsafed its acceptance and credibility among the Muslim population Thus the infant Congress found in him a patriotic promoter and staunch supporter In this way Tyabji distinguished himself as a champion of Hindu Muslim unity

Tyabji was an enlightened humanist His championship of educational opportunities for all, including women, attested to his farsighted vision He advocated the encouragement of female education, and the discarding of *purdah*—three of his own daughters giving a lead in this direction A fellow of Bombay University he plunged himself in its affairs He lent full support to the Age of Consent Bill (1891) Thus Tyabji distinguished himself as a scholar and educationist as well

Badruddin Tyabji stands out as a pristine figure in the political times of those days when the British power in India was reaching its peak It was too easy to call for the British to quit India as Gandhi did later on in 1942 But it was time enough to accept British rule in India as a necessary evil and make the most gains of the India association with that country Tyabji belonged to this moderate school clamouring for humanistic and progressive reforms from the rulers

As a Congress stalwart, as an educated and enlightened Muslim, Tyabji endeavoured to counteract the blast of communalism and disruption His greatest service lay in articulating a broad and tolerant outlook and showing his co-religionists a path which would lead to national integration and to the preservation of Indian culture and values His consciousness of a secular India—a haven for both Hindus and Muslims—was and still is an object lesson to be learnt and cherished He made secularism an Indian ideal Furthermore, his ideal of a united and peaceful India minus political storms and communal clashes, is a worthy vision which we of the present generation can easily emulate. □

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Indian Economic Scene

The Plummeting Rupee

Despite the periodic intervention of the Reserve Bank of India over the last few months, and with all the arguments of the impressive growth rate of exports and the slower growth rate of imports, together with the foreign exchange reserve of \$17 billion, the rupee has been sliding day by day. Reaction to the disturbing phenomenon has oscillated from a state of anxiety to one of sheer panic. Everyone knows that something has gone wrong somewhere, but hardly anyone has been able to diagnose the root cause of the malaise. It is obvious that the fundamentals of the economy are weak to stand the stress. There is the looming fear that India could face a crisis far worse than what overtook Mexico, with few from outside willing to bail out this country in the event of the worst.

At the end of March 1992, the U.S. dollar was valued at Rs. 29.46, at Rs. 31.53 at the end of March 1993, Rs. 31.37 at the end of March 1994 and Rs. 31.65 at the end of March 1995. Even August last it was more or less stable maintaining the position at Rs. 31.58. And then began the slow slide. At the end of September 1995, the U.S. dollar value rose to 33.18, then Rs. 34.54 at the end of October, to Rs. 34.74 at the end of November 1995 and to Rs. 34.96 at the end of December 1995. And on February 7, 1996, the rupee closed at Rs. 37.20—the Indian currency having lost by more than Rs. 2.50 as against the U.S. dollar in a span of five weeks beginning from the New Year.

The crisis management personnel in the Ministry of Finance and the RBI, swept away by the alarm bells, swung into action, on February 7, 1996, announcing several tough measures such as the scrapping of post-shipment credit in foreign currency scheme, freeing interest rates on post-shipment export rupee credit for over 90 days, hiking the interest rate surcharge on bank finance for imports as well as a promise to monitor cancellations and re-booking of forward contracts. The RBI warned exporters of prosecution for violation of FERA provisions if they fail to bring in their export proceeds in a period of 180 days, unless they have a genuine excuse. This follows the moves of certain exporters in deliberately delaying the repatriation of export proceeds.

The steady fall of the rupee has already caused enough harm to the economy and if the measures just announced fail to stem the further slide of the rupee, one could fear that the worst is yet to come.

Growth in GDP, Savings Rate

India's gross domestic product (GDP) in real terms went up by 6.3 per cent in 1994-95 against five per cent in the previous year,

according to quick estimates made by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), released on February 1, 1996.

These estimates also show that the savings rate increased from 21.4 per cent in 1993-94 to 24.4 per cent in 1994-95. The per capita income increased by 4.8 per cent in 1994-95. In real terms, it is estimated at Rs. 2,401 for 1994-95 against Rs. 2,292 for 1993-94. At current prices, the estimate of per capita income is Rs. 8,237 in 1994-95 against Rs. 7,060 for the previous year.

GDP at constant (1980-81) prices in 1994-95 is estimated at Rs. 2,51,010 crore against Rs. 2,36,064 crore in 1993-94, an increase of 6.3 per cent. At current prices, GDP in 1994-95 is estimated at Rs. 8,54,103 crore against Rs. 7,23,103 crore in 1993-94, showing an increase of 18.1 per cent during the year.

The higher GDP in 1994-95 is attributed mainly to high growth in agriculture, manufacturing, electricity, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport other than railways and communication. There was also improvement in the growth rates of mining and quarrying, railways, public administration and defence and other personnel services sectors during 1994-95.

Gross domestic saving (GDS) at current prices in 1994-95 amounted to Rs. 2,30,648 crore against Rs. 1,71,184 crore in 1993-94, constituting 24.4 per cent of GDP at market prices. The rise in GDS has been contributed by all the institutional sectors—household, private corporate as well as public sector.

The savings in the household sector went up by 28.4 per cent from Rs. 1,39,146 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 1,78,696 crore in 1994-95 and that of the private corporate sector by 30 per cent from Rs. 27,666 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 35,966 crore in 1994-95.

Public sector savings rose from Rs. 4,372 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 15,986 crore in 1994-95.

The net domestic saving has correspondingly gone up from Rs. 89,637 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 1,35,807 crore in 1994-95 and constituted 16 per cent of net domestic product at market prices against 12.5 per cent in the previous year.

High Revenue Deficit

The Reserve Bank of India has expressed concern over the high revenue deficit of the Centre which is budgeted at 3.4 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), accounting for over 60 per cent of the total borrowing requirements of the government.

The central bank's latest bulletin—an article on finances of Government of India—says the primary cause of the persistence of revenue deficit is the burgeoning interest burden which pre-empted over 52 per cent of revenue receipts.

The revenue receipts accruing to the Centre would decline to 9.6 per cent of GDP in 1995-

96 from 10.7 per cent in 1991-92 and average of 11.1 per cent during the second half of eighties.

The article suggests that there is a need for restructuring and prioritisation of expenditure as well as enhancing revenue to GDP. As part of this objective, it said that a time-frame should be fixed to find ways and means to bring about a phased reduction in obligatory expenditures particularly the interest payments.

Emphasising that a renewed thrust on poverty alleviation and infrastructure development forms a salient feature of the budget, the RBI said the revenue deficit continued to be at a higher level at an average of 3.3 per cent for the period 1991-95 with a stagnation of revenue receipts at around 71 per cent of GDP. However, during the same period, revenue expenditure was contained at around 13.5 per cent, resulting mainly from reduction in subsidies and defence expenditure.

Incidence of Poverty

The incidence of poverty has, indeed declined, but not as dramatically and not to the very low level claimed by the Planning Commission.

The latest estimates of the incidence of poverty that have been put out by the Planning Commission appear to be a striking vindication of the Government's economic policies. The provisional statistics show that in 1993-94 only 19 per cent—168.5 million people—had levels of consumption that were less than the minimum required for subsistence. The estimate for 1993-94, two years after the reform programme began, reveals a substantial change since 1987-88. The Planning Commission's estimate for 1987-88 was that about 30 per cent of the population lived under the poverty line that year.


The decline has been sharp in the rural as well as urban areas. The incidence of rural poverty fell from 33 per cent to 22 per cent between 1987-88 and 1993-94, while the corresponding decline in urban poverty was from 21 per cent to less than 12 per cent. The estimate suggests that over the period of seven years, 71 million people were lifted out of poverty and that there were no "new" poor in spite of the population having risen from 795 million to 889 million between 1987-88 and 1993-94.

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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Wetlands

The wetland ecosystems in India are distributed in different geographic zones from the cold arid zone of Ladakh to the humid Imphal; from the warm arid tracts of Rajasthan to the monsoon-rich central and peninsular India. Most of the wetlands are directly or indirectly linked with major river systems such as the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, the Godavari, Krishna and Cauveri.

A National Wetlands Management Committee advises the government on policies and measures for the conservation and management of the wetlands. The Committee has already identified 21 wetlands for conservation. A directory on wetlands of India has been published and this gives information on location, area and ecological categorisation of wetlands.

The global meet on wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs is known as the Ramsar Convention, named after the venue of the first global meet in 1971, at the Iranian resort by the Caspian Sea. India became a signatory to the Ramsar Convention in 1981; there are 70 countries to the Convention and 565 Ramsar sites globally, covering more than six million hectares of wetlands, mangrove forests and coral reefs.

The Ramsar sites in India include the Chilka Lake in Orissa, the Keoladeo-Ghana National Park and Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan, Loktak Lake in Manipur, and the Wular Lake in Jammu and Kashmir. The 5,000-acre East Calcutta wetlands is also likely to be declared a Ramsar site at the ensuing Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, due in Brisbane sometime in 1996.

Teacher Training through Satellite

Making use of the INSAT transponder, with one-way video and two-way audio facilities, and in the first endeavour of its kind, the NCERT conducts week-long satellite-based interactive training programmes designed for as many as 8,000 primary school teachers.

The programme is being implemented with the help of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) that provides uplinking facilities in the studios of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). The NCERT is using the studios of IGNOU as well as the infrastructure provided in the District Institutes of Education and Training for receiving the satellite signals.

This new experiment in the training of teachers is expected to design an effective in-service education programme for teachers using the Training and Development Communication channel, which was dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister.

Senior teachers act as "master trainers" and conduct the programme from the IGNOU studios while at the other end, the participant teachers, provided with phone-in and fax facilities, keep constant contact with the Delhi-based trainers.

The first phase of the programme covers the DIET (District Institutes of Education and Training) of Bangalore, Gulbarga, Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Raichur of Karnataka and the second phase would cover the districts in Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

Copyright

In most parts of the world all literary, musical and artistic works (including plays, recordings, films, photographs, radio and television broadcasts) are covered by the copyright law which prevents the reproduction of the work, in whole or in part, without the author's consent. Of late, computer programmes, too, are covered by copyright law.

The copyright protection in India is governed by the Indian Copyright Act 1957, subsequently amended thrice in 1983, 1984 and in 1992.

The Copyright Act provides for the constitution of the Copyright Board for adjudicating copyright cases. An 11-member Copyright Board, with the former Union Law Secretary as its Chairman, was reconstituted by the Government on January 5, 1996.

The reconstituted Board will have a tenure of five years.

The Copyright Board may exercise and discharge its powers and functions through Benches constituted by the Board chairman from amongst its members. Each Bench is to be composed of not less than three members. Under Section 12 of the Copyright Act, the Copyright Board will be deemed to be a Civil Court. All proceedings before the Board, will be deemed to be judicial proceedings.

Amniocentesis

Amniocentesis pertains to the sampling of the amniotic fluid surrounding the foetus in the womb for diagnostic purposes. Where genetic abnormalities are found in the unborn child, on doctor's advice, with the consent of both husband and wife, the woman goes in for termination of pregnancy. This useful scientific method has come in for severe criticism in many parts of India because of its abuse by parents, with the connivance of the doctors, to ascertain in advance the sex of the unborn child, and wherever it is known that it is going to be a female child, the parents, with their characteristic preference for a male child, suggest termination of pregnancy. In order to make quick bucks, clinics have mushroomed to indulge in this heinous practice, cashing in on the preference for the male child. In the face of rising protests from NGOs and other bodies of public opinion that every girl has a right to be born, and to eliminate the rampant prejudice against the girl child, the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, prohibiting the misuse of techniques like amniocentesis and ultrasonography for determining the sex of the foetus to undertake abortion of female foetuses became effective from January 1, 1996.

The new Act provides for registration of all facilities.

whether government or private, offering genetic counselling, pre-natal diagnostic procedure or tests. Under the Act, pre-natal diagnostic tests and procedures are allowed only for detection of chromosomal abnormalities, genetic metabolic diseases, sex-linked genetic disease, congenetic anomalies, subject to further conditions like the age of the pregnant woman and her medical history.

Pollution and River Valley Projects

The major areas prone to environmental degradation in river valley projects are the catchment areas, command area development, deforestation and loss of flora and fauna, including gene pool reserves and the increased incidence of water-borne diseases.

Over 85 per cent of India's river valley projects have not complied with the conditions on the basis of which they were granted environmental clearance. The Environment Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects of the Ministry of Environment and Forests took up this serious issue at a meeting in July 1995; the Ministry is keen that the States concerned take immediate measures to fulfil their obligations.

Among the projects identified as having seriously violated the environmental guidelines on which they received clearance are Chamera (Himachal Pradesh), Sipu (Gujarat), Koyna (Maharashtra), Jobat Hasdeo Bango (Madhya Pradesh), North Koel (Bihar), Upper Indravathi (Orissa), Singur and Telugu Ganga (Andhra Pradesh) and Sharavathi Tall Race (Karnataka).

Horticulture

Close on the heels of Brazil and China, the largest producers of fruits and vegetables respectively, India has emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. This has been made possible on account of a number of high yielding and disease-resistant varieties developed by Indian scientists. India produces about 320 lakh tonnes of fruits and 665 lakh tonnes of vegetables every year marking a tenfold increase over the production at the time of Independence. With economic liberalisation, agribusiness and fruit and vegetable processing assuming greater significance day by day, exports of fruits, and vegetables have a great promise. The Ministry of Commerce is the nodal agency for coordinating the work of the government agencies, public sector institutions and private agencies in this regard.

All along the emphasis has been to augment production and productivity by providing high technology in the horticulture sector. Due attention has also been given to the areas of postharvest infrastructure and market information, for which the National Horticulture Board provides pre-cooling facilities to the cultivators and cold storage facilities at the airports. Information on export potential is also provided by government agencies. In the area of irrigation for horticultural crops, the government provides a subsidy to the tune of 50 per cent wherever farmers take to drip-irrigation system. Under the postharvest management scheme, the National Horticulture Board provides assistance for the setting up of grading/packing centre, pre-cooling units/cold storage and for getting plastic containers. In view of the vast genetic resources available, India is now in a position to develop new varieties of fruits and vegetables which promise higher productivity through indigenous technology. The Directorate of Vegetable Research in the country has already developed as many as 150 new varieties of vegetables and a few varieties of certain vegetables like tomato, cabbage, onion, brinjal and radish can be grown round the year.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Known as the rich man's club, OECD or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is the think tank of 24 leading market economies. This international organisation provides a forum for discussion and coordination of member states' economic and social policies. Founded in 1961, with its headquarters in Paris, the OECD comprises Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., and U.S.A. Founded in 1961, the OECD superseded the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (Established in 1948 to implement the Marshall Plan) when U.S.A. and Canada became members, and its scope was widened to include development aid.

South Korea, which has been actively involved in the several committees of OECD, is likely to be co-opted in OECD while India is likely to become a member of the several committees of the organisation. For quite sometime, OECD has commenced the process of initiating dialogue with Asian 'tigers' and 'cubs'. OECD, according to its Secretary General, Mr. Jean Claude Paye, is contemplating the promotion of bilateral links with India, Russia and China in the areas of investment and tax system. OECD is presently negotiating among its member countries a treaty to protect investments in other countries.

Energy from the Sea

The oceans that cover about 71 per cent of the earth surface provide different forms of energy such as tidal energy, ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), wave energy, etc. The energy generated from the ocean is renewable and pollution free. A hydel plant that taps tidal energy to spin the water turbines is located on the estuary of the river Rance in the Gulf of St. Malo, Brittany, France, which has been in use since 1966. The tidal power potential in our country is estimated to be of the order of 8,000 MW to 9,000 MW - about 7,000 MW in the Gulf of Cambay, 1,000 MW in the Gulf of Kachchh and 100 MW in the Sunderbans. A techno-economic feasibility report has been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority and the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) for a 900-MW tidal power plant in the Gulf of Kachchh.

India is uniquely placed as regards the potential of what is called Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC). What with our long coast on the west and east and the potential around Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, India has in all an OTEC potential of more than 50,000 MW. The principle behind OTEC is simple; it utilises the temperature difference between warm surface sea water of around 28 degrees centigrade and the cold deep sea water of around 5 to 7 degree centigrade which is available at a depth of 800 to 1000 m in tropical waters.

In collaboration with a U.S. firm, India will soon have its first plant off the coast of Tamil Nadu, utilising ocean thermal energy.

The wave energy potential is estimated at about 40,000 MW. One wave energy plant of 150 KW (maximum) capacity has been installed at Vizhinjam harbour near Thiruvananthapuram by IIT, Madras, under a sponsored project by the Department of Ocean Development. A one MW wave energy plant based on floating wave power concept (FWPC) is being set up in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. □

Sports Round-Up



ATHLETICS

National Open Athletic Championship: Railway athletes bagged both the men's and women's titles of the 35th National Open Athletic Championship held at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on January 4, 1996.

National Junior Athletic Championship: Punjab won the overall championship of the National junior athletic championship in Chandigarh on January 17, 1996.

Pune International Marathon Race: Joseph Kahugu of Kenya won the 12th Pune International marathon race in Pune on January 7, 1996, clocking 2 hours, 26.15 minutes.



BADMINTON

National Badminton Championship: Andhra Pradesh men won the Rahimtoola Cup for the first time when its doubles pair, Gopichand and Vijayaraghavan, defeated Maharashtra's Buntay Gujral and Mayurawade in straight sets at 15-12, 15-6 in the national badminton championship in Ranchi on January 6, 1996.

The Maharashtra team comprising Sanjusha Pawangadkar and Archana Kodhar beat Air-India's Larissa Sadaranani and Nilima Choudhary 15-8, 15-1 to regain the Chadha Cup.

For the men's singles title, Dipankar Chattarjee of Assam beat P. Gopichand of Andhra Pradesh 6-15, 15-3, 15-11 and for women's singles crown, P. V. V. Laxmi of Andhra Pradesh beat Aparna Popat of Air-India on January 11, 1996.



BOXING

National Boxing Championship: Services emerged champions with 49 points in the 2nd National boxing championship in Bangalore on January 24, 1996.



CRICKET

World Cup mascot: An animated cricket ball aptly named "Googlee", the official mascot of the forthcoming Wills World Cup, was launched in New Delhi on January 14, 1996 by Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, Chairman of the Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka organising committee, PILCOM.

World Series Cup: Australia clinched the World Series Cup with an eight-run victory over Sri Lanka in Sydney on January 20, 1996.

Australia took the series 2-0, having won the first match by 18 runs in Melbourne.

South Africa-England One-Dayers: South Africa beat England by 64 runs in the final

limited-overs match of the seven-match series at St. George's Park in Port Elizabeth. The victory gave South Africa convincing 6-1 margin in the series.

World Masters Meet: Holders West Indies scored an emphatic eight-wicket win over England with 2.5 overs to spare to retain their title in the \$1,25,400 NEPC World Masters (over-35) cricket series at the Sharjah Cricket Stadium in Sharjah on January 12, 1996.

South Africa-England Tests: South Africa trounced England by 10 wickets in the fifth and final Test at Newlands on January 4, 1996 to win the series. Allan Donald was declared the man of the match and man of the series.

C. K. Nayudu Trophy: Holders South Zone retained the title defeating East Zone by eight wickets to retain the C.K. Nayudu (under-19) cricket championship played at the Sunshine Ground in Cuttack on December 31, 1995.



FOOTBALL

Federation Cup: Holders JCT Mills, Phagwara, beat East Bengal 5-3 in the tie-breaker in the 20th Lifebuoy Federation Cup football tournament in Kannur on January 21, 1996.

National School Games: Bengal lifted the football title after a gap of ten years defeating Manipur in the final 4-3 in the 41st National School Games in Agartala.

Durand Cup: East Bengal etched their name for the 14th time on the Durand Cup with a 4-3 victory over Tata Football Academy in New Delhi on January 6, 1996.



GYMNASTICS

National Gymnastics Championship: Sucharita Manna of West Bengal won the all-round individual title in the 38th National gymnastics championship at the Subhas Maidan, Bhadreswar. She secured 31.775 out of 40 points.

Ajit Jarande of Maharashtra claimed the men's individual title accumulating 47.525 points out of 60.

West Bengal retained the team title in the women's section while Indian Railways won the men's team title.



HOCKEY

Guardian International Women's Hockey Tournament: India Blues, the senior national squad overcame India Whites 2-1 to win the Guardian international women's hockey tournament at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on January 25, 1996.

Shastri Hockey Tournament: Central

Reserve Police Force put across Border Security Force 4-1 in the tie-breaker to claim the title in the sixth All-India Lal Bahadur Shastri hockey tournament at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on January 20, 1996.

Inter-University Hockey Championship: Punjab University, Chandigarh, won the All India Inter-University hockey championship defeating Guru Nanak Dev University 6-5 via the tie-breaker in the final in Amritsar.



TABLE TENNIS

National Table Tennis Championship: Chetan Baboor and Ambika Radhika both of the Petroleum Sports Control Board, won the men's and women's singles titles in the 57th National table tennis championship at the Rajiv Gandhi Stadium in Pondicherry on January 16, 1996.

Defending champions Petroleum Sports Control Board retained the men's team title for the Barna Bellack Cup, steamrolling Indian Railways 3-0. Railway women regained the team title after a gap of four years when they got the better of Petroleum Sports Control Board 3-2 to win the Jayalakshmi Cup.

Asian Team Table Tennis Championship: Indian women finished fifth in the six-team Asian team table tennis championship at Shanghai (China) in December 1995. China won the championship, followed by South Korea.



TENNIS

Australian Open Tennis Tournament: Boris Becker of Germany beat Michael Chang of the U.S. 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2 to win the men's singles title at the Australian Open tennis championship in Melbourne on January 28, 1996.

Monica Seles of the U.S. won her fourth Australian Open women's title, crowning a stunning comeback to tennis, with a straight-sets victory over Anke Huber of Germany 6-4, 6-1 on January 27, 1996.

Eternit Everest Masters Tennis Tournament: Abhishek Gupta won the boys singles title of the Eternit Everest Masters tennis tournament, defeating S. Zaman 6-3, 6-3 in the final in New Delhi on January 20, 1996.

The girls' title was won by G. Sheetal who outclassed Anupathy 6-1, 6-1.

Colonial Classic Championship: Michael Chang claimed his second consecutive Colonial Classic title in Melbourne on January 13, 1996 winning the final over Yevgeny Kafelnikov of Russia.

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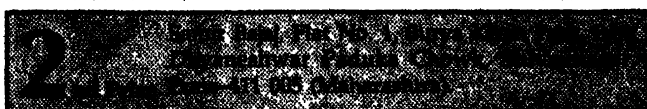
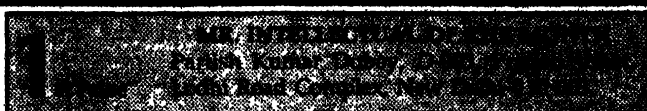
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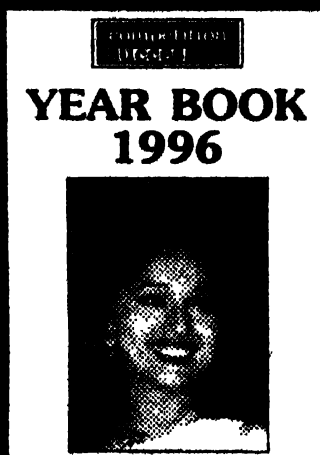
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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

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- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Apprehension —A : composure. B : suspicion. C : release. D : barbarous. | (16) Ignominy —A : credit. B : disrepute. C : impudent. D : honour. |
| (2) Aspersions —A : effective. B : a concluding remark. C : a derogatory remark. D : nullify. | (17) Impertinent —A : stale. B : relevant. C : saucy. D : timid. |
| (3) Barbarian —A : primitive. B : cultivated. C : civilised. D : hasty. | (18) Inculcate —A : exonerate. B : incriminate. C : excuse. D : rude. |
| (4) Beneficial —A : harmful. B : salutary. C : enjoyment. D : unhelpful. | (19) Iniquitous —A : virtue. B : imitation. C : helpful. D : wicked. |
| (5) Capacious —A : spacious. B : confining. C : small. D : low. | (20) Invincible —A : conquerable. B : unyielding. C : pregnable. D : honesty. |
| (6) Censure —A : expression of approval. B : strong. C : condemnation. D : praise. | (21) Juvenile —A : mature. B : childish. C : big. D : irresistible. |
| (7) Desultory —A : methodical. B : disconnected. C : pertinent. D : involved. | (22) Lament —A : express happiness. B : bemoan. C : cheerful. D : fortunate. |
| (8) Discrepant —A : agreeing. B : similar. C : inconsistent. D : distinct. | (23) Latent —A : active. B : veiled. C : tangible. D : constant. |
| (9) Extempore —A : stretched out. B : without premeditation. C : chiefly. D : extract. | (24) Maraud —A : cut. B : repulse. C : invade for booty. D : hurry. |
| (10) Facsimile —A : manuscript. B : refuse. C : replica. D : faculty. | (25) Miscellaneous —A : grouped. B : indiscriminate. C : compound. D : arranged. |
| (11) Ferocious —A : disgustingly dirty. B : mild. C : rapacious. D : sincere. | (26) Obscure —A : certain. B : known. C : ambiguous. D : oblivion. |
| (12) Fierce —A : conducting. B : menacingly savage. C : tame. D : mild. | (27) Reconcile —A : placate. B : hostile. C : restore. D : obstruct. |
| (13) Fugitive —A : heavy. B : transient. C : permanent. D : lasting. | (28) Transient —A : transitory. B : fixed. C : permanent. D : chiefly. |
| (14) Gallant —A : impolite. B : with abnormal growth. C : chivalrous. D : timid. | (29) Unpretentious —A : closed. B : difficult. C : pretending. D : humble. |
| (15) Horrendous —A : beautiful. B : dreadful. C : coherent. D : crime. | (30) Yield —A : lose. B : yield. C : aspire. D : concede. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) B : suspicion. | (11) C : rapacious. | (21) B : childish. |
| (2) C : a derogatory remark. | (12) B : menacingly savage. | (22) B : bemoan. |
| (3) A : primitive. | (13) B : transient. | (23) B : veiled. |
| (4) B : salutary. | (14) C : chivalrous. | (24) C : invade for booty. |
| (5) A : spacious. | (15) B : dreadful. | (25) B : indiscriminate. |
| (6) C : condemnation. | (16) B : disrepute. | (26) C : ambiguous. |
| (7) B : disconnected. | (17) C : saucy. | (27) A : placate. |
| (8) C : inconsistent. | (18) B : incriminate. | (28) A : transitory. |
| (9) B : without premeditation. | (19) D : wicked. | (29) D : humble. |
| (10) C : replica. | (20) B : unyielding. | (30) C : aspire. |

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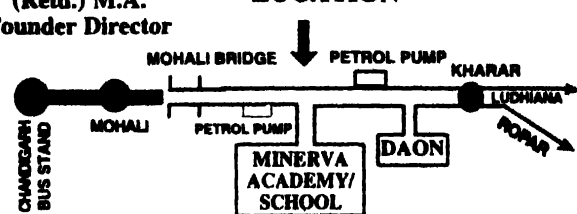
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I am sure that *Competition Success Review* could provide sufficient guidance material to lakhs of people who are eager to tap the potential provided by the globalisation of our economy.

Bombay

Ashok Kumar

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

We have been subscribing to *Competition Success Review* for quite sometime. In today's highly competitive world, little progress can be made without sound general knowledge and a basic grounding in all the facets of personality development. Beyond doubt, CSR has been serving both these vital needs. However, I would request you that more pages may be devoted to different aspects of personality development. This is a must for every individual appearing for interviews and achieving success in the different phases of his or her career—getting on well with colleagues, clients and with senior officials in a firm.

Ammedabad
(Gujarat)

Ms. Sheela Rajguru

CSR ESSAYS HELPED ME SECURE A JOB

I have been subscribing to *Competition Success Review* since 1997. Quite recently, I was selected as a Sub-Inspector of Police in West Bengal and I must confess that the June and December 1994 issues of *Competition Success Review*, particularly the essays on "Kashmir Problem—The Way Out" and "Electoral Reforms" proved useful for me in securing this job. Questions on both these topics came up for the examination and I must say that it would have been impossible for me to clear the examination had I not gone through these two CSR essays. My thanks to CSR's editorial team.

Purulia (West Bengal)

Sujit Kumar Pati

"AS WE THINK SO WE ARE"

I have been a regular reader of CSR for the past three years. I am really fascinated by your editorial. It is a "vitaliser" to all readers and motivates me in my business.

IAS TOPPER WRITES



On this 'Tryst with Destiny' it is so natural for me to extend my thanks and gratitude to you for igniting and nurturing the IAS flame (aspiration) within me. I must have been 10 or 12 years old when your magazine told me as to what this 'IAS Bird' was all about.

Later on, when I started the 'Do or Die' preparation in October 1993, CSR was a ready companion of mine, providing easily digestible encapsulated information. The interview sessions of the successful candidates, as published in CSR, provided the real experience, which took away the mental block that interview such as this, is associated with. Moreover, your editorials provide constant inspiration and guidance.

I take this opportunity in extending my best wishes to the readers of *Competition Success Review* for their future endeavours.

Bhopal
(Madhya Pradesh)

Sachin Sinha

As you said, 'success is directly proportional to the effort you put in...'. Whenever I feel depressed, I just glance through your editorial which helps me come out of stress.

I am also fascinated by your articles on 'Improve Your Personality'. I would like you to give more coverage to human behaviour, psychology, body language, etc.

I am basically a businessman, but I know

that to 'win'—it is applicable to all, including students—one must have dedication, determination and devotion to the job one is doing.

Hyderabad

Mohan Kacham

AN ADDICT TO COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* since 1989. The new feature started from January 1996, "General Knowledge in Brief", is simply superb. Really, I am an addict of such features as Constitution of India, the Indian National Movement, Group Discussion, Objective General Knowledge, etc. "World Press—Important Topics" speaks volumes for the quality of CSR.

Basupali (Orissa)

Chandra Panigrahi

FILLIP TO IAS ASPIRANTS

I enjoy reading the interviews given by the successful candidates in the IAS examination. They have been useful and have encouraged me to prepare for the Civil Services Examination.

Congratulations for the essays and the feature, "IAS Toppers Talk To You".

South Campus

Wunghing Shimray

(Delhi University)

CSR STANDS FOR CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

Competition Success Review is basically meant for character development and spiritual rejuvenation. Administrators in our country must imbibe this essential spirit of selfless service as taught by CSR.

This is the remarkable feature that makes CSR a magazine with a difference. In fact, CSR upholds the stand of Swami Vivekananda in exhorting the youth of the country to take the initiative in stamping out social evils.

Calcutta

Umesh Prasad Singh

CSR HELPED ME IN MY MBA EXAMINATION

It gives me great pleasure in informing you that *Competition Success Review* did much in contributing to my success in MBA entrance examination, MAT, conducted by AIMA-CME. I am one of the 40 candidates who will be joining the course conducted by Sagar University.

The Editorial, Group Discussion and Facing the Interview Board did help me a lot.

Bokaro

Pawan Kumar Modi

Persons And Places In News



Persons

Laloo Prasad Yadav: The Bihar Chief Minister was on January 29, 1996 unanimously elected Janata Dal President in place of Mr. S. R. Bomai, who was persuaded to step down as his name also figured in the Jain hawala case.

Sandhya Chib: The 19-year-old from Bangalore was crowned the Femina Miss India (Universe) 1996 in Mumbai on January 13, 1996.

Rani Jayraj: The 21-year-old from Bangalore won the Femina Miss India (World) crown in Mumbai on January 13, 1996.

Mini Menon: The 21-year-old from Delhi was adjudged Femina Miss India (Asia Pacific) in Mumbai on January 13, 1996.

Air Chief Marshal Satish Kumar Sareen: The Vice Chief of the Air Staff took over as the new Chief of the Air Staff on January 1, 1996. He plans a substantial reduction in support staff of the Indian Air Force and is keen on recruiting more combatants and technicians.

M. T. Vasudevan Nair: The noted Malayalam writer and editor of *Mathrubhoomi* group of publications is the recipient of the 11st Bharatiya Jnanpith award for 1995 for his outstanding contribution to the enrichment of Indian literature. He has to his credit eight novels, 16 short story collections, one drama, two travelogues and three literary studies.

Hillary Rodham Clinton: The First Lady of the United States testified before the grand jury on January 27, 1996 about the disappearance and mysterious recovery of her law firm billing records along with other matters related to the Whitewater scandal. It was the first time that the wife of a sitting President was summoned to testify before a federal grand jury—a 23-member panel.

H.K.L. Bhagat: The former Union Minister was arrested and produced in a Delhi court on January 24, 1996 for his alleged role in the 1984 anti-Sikh riots. He was later hospitalised after a mild stroke. He had earlier been issued a non-bailable warrant.

Fernando Henrique Cardoso: The President of the Federal Republic of Brazil visited India in January 1996 and was the chief guest at the Republic Day parade.

Jean Chretien: The Canadian Prime Minister visited India in January 1996. India and Canada have taken a big step to boost their economic ties by signing five agreements envisaging cooperation in surface transport, telecommunication and petroleum sectors.

Ryutaro Hashimoto: The leader of the Liberal Democrats and Trade Minister was on January 11, 1996 sworn in as the new Prime Minister of Japan. He has succeeded Mr. Tomichi Murayama who resigned.

Dr. Julius K. Nyerere: The former Tanzanian President is the recipient of the first Gandhi Peace Prize which was presented to him by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in New Delhi on

January 27, 1996. He had earlier been honoured by the Government for his lifelong contribution for promotion of international understanding when the Jawaharlal Nehru Award was conferred on him in 1973.

Jorge Sampaio: The former Mayor of Lisbon was on January 15, 1996 elected President of Portugal succeeding the outgoing head of state, Mr. Mario Soares.

Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz: The King of Saudi Arabia, custodian of the two holy shrines, handed over the affairs of the State to his younger brother, Crown Prince Abdul Aziz, who is in his seventies, on January 1, 1996. The King was hospitalised and the doctors advised him to take rest.

Rachele Mussolini: The 21-year-old sociology student and granddaughter of



Rachele Mussolini

fascist dictator Benito Mussolini was on January 5, 1996 conferred the 1996 'First Miss of the Year' award.

K.P.S. Gill: Punjab's Director-General of Police was unceremoniously retired and Mr. O. P. Sharma took over the charge on January 1, 1996. He had played a major role in bringing peace and security to Punjab and carried an air of indispensability.

Sanjay Singh: The ruler of Amethi and former Union Minister had hosted a *mahabhoj* for about 30,000 persons on January 27, 1996 to celebrate his second marriage with Ms. Ameeta Modi, widow of the late national badminton champion Syed Modi. The estranged wife of Mr. Singh, Ms. Garima Singh, has already challenged the "divorce" obtained by the former Union Minister from a Sitapur court.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide: The former Catholic priest-turned-President of Haiti married a New York-born lawyer of Haitian

descent, Ms. Mildred Trouillot (33) on January 21, 1996. Although it is the first marriage for both, it has irked the nation for his marrying a woman from the lighter-skinned upper class that they distrust, a woman they perceive as hoity-toity and rich.

Samantha Fox: The British pop singer was banned by the West Bengal Government from giving stage concerts in Calcutta in January 1996 although invitation was extended to her. The CPM had felt that her concert would unduly excite passions and pose a threat to civic order.

Michael Jackson: The American pop super star was in the news in January 1996 when his 19-month-old marriage ended with the separation of his wife, Lisa Marie Presley.

N. T. Rama Rao: The Chairman of the National Front and former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh died on January 18, 1996 at the age of 73 after a massive heart attack. The most popular film star and political leader of Andhra Pradesh had lost power as Chief Minister on August 31, 1995 due to a split in his Telugu Desam Party.

Dev Kanta Baruah: The former Congress (I) President, who gave the slogan "Indira is India and India is Indira", died of cardiac arrest in New Delhi on January 28, 1996 at the age of 82.

King Moshoeshoe II: Lesotho's king was on January 15, 1996 killed in a car crash in the Maluti mountains area of the tiny southern African mountain kingdom at the age of 59. He had regained the throne on January 25 last year after being dethroned in 1990 and replaced by his son, Letsie, by the then military rulers.

Francois Mitterrand: France's former Socialist President, who deftly outmanoeuvred opponents on the left and right to lead France from 1981 to 1995, died on January 8, 1996 at the age of 79. He had a long bout with prostate cancer. He was the longest-serving head of state.



Places

Barsala: A village located in the Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir was in the news when 15 innocent persons were shot dead in cold blood. According to the authorities, there are 1,500 to 2,000 militants in the district.

Dal Lake: A major tourist attraction in the Kashmir valley located in Srinagar, and a source of livelihood to hundreds of Kashmiris, faces extinction as man's cruelty and carelessness towards it continues unabated. The Dal, spread over an area of 50 sq km five decades back, has now shrunk to 15.4 sq km. The Dal, in legend and literature, in song and story, has been the most celebrated lake of Kashmir.

Baikunur: The site of the cosmodrome in Kazakhstan was in the news when India's third highly-advanced remote sensing satellite, IRS-1C was put into orbit by the Russian Molniya rocket that blasted off from here on December 28, 1995.

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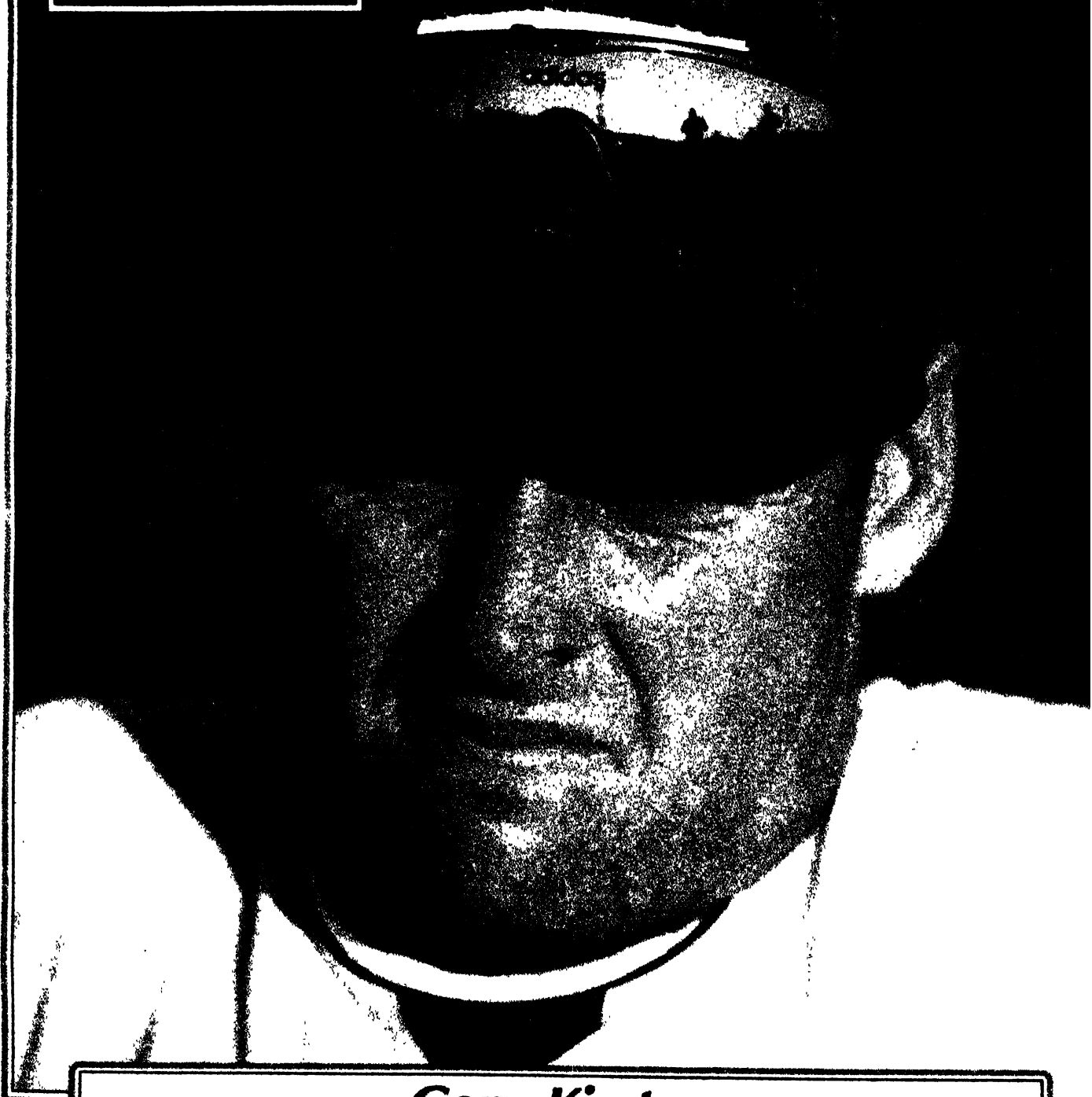
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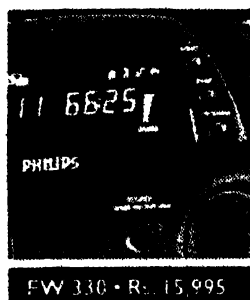
Thanks to you, the readership of *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* is over 47 lakh as per the latest National Readership Survey, 1995.

Even the readership of *Competition Success Review*, which is over 29 lakh, is higher than that of *Stardust*, *Filmfare*, *The Sportstar*, *Femina*, *Woman's Era*, *Frontline*, *Sunday* and many of the multiedition English dailies—*Indian Express*, *The Hindu*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Statesman*, *The Economic Times*, etc. Over one-sixth of the English readers in the country read *Competition Success Review*.

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SUPER BRAINS CONTEST

(See page 96)

Think & Act

Give me the ready hand rather than the
ready tongue.

—Giuseppe Garibaldi

Thought is the blossom; language the
bud; action the fruit behind it.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

Action may not always bring
happiness; but there is no happiness
without action.

—Benjamin Disraeli

Our grand business is not to see what
lies dimly at a distance, but to do
what lies clearly at hand.

—Thomas Carlyle

C/S/R

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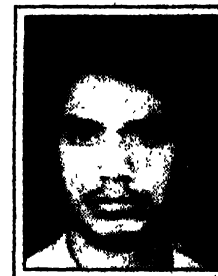
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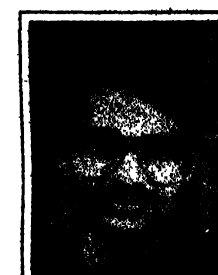
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Page 81

Improve Your Memory for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to discuss two courses that teach you how to improve your memory and how to study and how to use more mind power for success. These courses are so powerful that every student benefits greatly and that is why you get no-risk 31 day money-back guarantee.

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How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make it clear that my course can not give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in following 9 Critical Success Factors:

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration
2. Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly
3. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills
8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied
9. Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure.

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is $5 \times 9 = 45\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be really great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students. The newspaper *Times of India*, says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power". Even average student can easily understand.

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here. **ONE.** The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise well. But, most students do not revise systematically enough, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state". From today, for better memory, you should revise more, and also take rest when you study.

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. Here is what two experts say about it:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi has increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bharatpur.

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 25 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 35 to 170." —Dr M Chandra, MBBS, Surgeon, in USA.

Topper's Unique Course

I combine 5000 year old techniques of India with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, music in USA and other countries. The result is my unique course.

Using my techniques for one week will prove to you that they are surprisingly powerful. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work. You can now order this course on 31-day guarantee basis. So, no risk to you.

Our Student Sets All India Memory Record



Rajiv Chaudhary, age 19 from Palampur in Himachal Pradesh will appear in Limca Book of Records for setting All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Music* and *Mind Power Study*".

Techniques from the Mind Power Research Institute. Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.25% in High School Exam.

13 Powerful Chapters

A partial list of contents is given below:

1. Learn two mind power study techniques in one hour to quickly improve your study efficiency
- Finger Technique to improve your reading speed: proof that you are capable of achieving much more than what others told you • Daily Routine: your guide to super success
2. Exam secrets for getting more marks • Do not eat just before an exam • How examiners correct answer papers, and how to use this knowledge to get more marks • For these 2 types of questions, you can even fool the examiner and get more marks
3. Read faster to save time • Understanding and taking care of your eyes • Experience your mind power as a magnet
4. How to improve your memory in a surprisingly easy way • Systematic Revision and Daily Routine: easiest and most powerful memory techniques
5. Interview techniques for self-confidence, success
6. More techniques for improving memory, concentration, and intelligence
7. How to use time in the classroom for success
8. Mind maps: a new scientific way to take memorable notes • Key concepts, key words: nature of memory
9. Program yourself for success by using the power of beliefs, imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
10. Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings, complicated things
- Chapters 11, 12, and 13 Three more chapters. Powerful and life-changing. Very useful

Music for Success

Mind Power Music is based on scientific research into how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river, birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller book "Superlearning".

This music contains Hidden-Messages™ which bypass your conscious mind and go directly to your subconscious mind, and change your behaviour.

"I have already purchased a course of Mind Power Music. Please send me 6 more for the use of my staff. Thank you." —Rector (Principal), Holy Rock School, Burdwan, W.B.

"Very good. It relaxes my body and mind. It reduces the tension of my studies." —Dr Anju Banthiya, MBBS, Bhopal

"Was very useful when I was preparing for my M.D. exam, which I passed. Thanks." —Dr V Karyekar, MD, Pune

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy.

BIO-DATA

You have the right to know about my life and my experiences that explain how I achieved success myself and why I can help you now

- B.E., BITS Pilani. M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling "MS-DOS Masters" \$27.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned \$50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time to do research for student's benefit
- also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc

I Lost A Big Chance. But You ...

To get success in IIT entrance, I wanted to order the best postal coaching course. But I was not sure if the course would really give me success. After waiting for 3 months, I ordered the course. The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102.

I lost the chance to join B.Tech in IIT because I did not decide immediately to order the course and waited for 3 months. You should not lose any chance. Order this course now without waiting for another day. Thousands from every corner of India and around the world are already benefiting. You can also benefit now.

Are you sure you understand fully that you must order this course now if you really want to get success and also fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

Money-Back GUARANTEE

Order course 805, 110 or 712, and if you are not fully 100% satisfied, tear it into pieces and return in 31 days. I will return your money (less Rs 20 for postage, handling, MO). No questions asked. I guarantee it.

Are you thinking why others do not give guarantee and how I can give such a unique no-risk guarantee? It is because my course is so powerful that 31 days is more than enough time for you to benefit greatly. From experience I know that many people benefit on the first day and almost everyone benefits greatly within one week.

Now I will also send you a Surprise Gift to help improve your concentration (inspired by 5000 old Sn Yantra which was used by yogis for concentration.) Even if your return the course, keep it free as my gift.

Save Rs 40 or Rs 45 Now

The price for Course 805 is Rs 145 in India (540 in USA). Now for limited time, the introductory discount price is Rs 105 plus 15 postage. So, you save Rs 40. Similarly, thousands of courses code 110 and 110H were sold for Rs 95 +15. But now, you save Rs 45.

Name and Description	English Code	Hindi Code	Price + Postage
Mind Power Study Techniques	805	805H	105+15
Mind Power Music Courses			
Memory and Concentration (Thousands sold for Rs 95+15)	110	110H	60+15
Develop Strong Will Power	280	280H	95+15
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All the three above (805, 110, 280)	640	640H	250+15
Both courses 805 and 110	712	712H	155+15

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You can order in two ways:

- (1) Send the full price to get by Registered Post OR
- (2) For VPP, the price is Rs 10 more than if you send the full amount in advance; send roughly half amount as advance; pay remaining amount to postman.

To order, go to the bank or post office, and quickly send a Money Order or Bank Draft in the name of M.P.R.I. payable at Udaipur-Rajasthan to: Director, Mind Power Research Institute R-4 Mind Power Chambers, Sect 4 Highway Udaipur (Rajasthan) 313002

To get it fastest, please write the item code, name, address, PIN in CAPITAL letters. Also write your name & address at the bottom of MO form OR (2) back of DD. Don't send TWO or IPO. Copyright MPRI. TM-trademarks. Udaipur India/USA only



FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Help Others To Help You

Dear Friend,

The ability to get along well with people and winning them over to our way is the true ingredients of success and happiness in everything that comes to us in life. We win them through other people. Therefore, we must get to step with people, take our thinking to their understanding. We must first think in terms of the other person's wants and interests, know about their thoughts, ambitions, interests, needs, and beliefs and then show some of them for the things we want in exchange. The more we offer others, the more they will flock to our way of thinking. We must make them a part of our act, give them a part in our show. We must help them to help us. We must change the "I" and "YOU" to "WE."

The other person is a demand that we interested in himself, then he is in you or not. The first thing he wants to know concerning any proposition you make to him is, "What do I get out of it?" Therefore, minimize the "YOU" and maximize the "I". First, start talking in terms of his interests, needs and aspirations. Let him see how large is what he will get. Give him for him. Give others more than you ask from them. What you are worth depends upon what you are worth to the other individual. When you want more, you have to make yourself worth more.

There is an interesting thing about living people, which is that they in turn like us. When we like people, we are not appealing to their intellect but to the deep-seated social instinct and desire in them to be wanted, to be recognized and to be appreciated. Similarly, when you help others, they in turn automatically start helping you. You can never always succeed by pushing the other person down. Instead, you can help him to help you and lift you up. While doing this, we must be ready to meet the very common fear in mind that we are neither giving nor taking. Remember, we have to start on the ground and the people who will give us a leg up along the way are those whom we have befriended and helped.

To be interested, be interested. Your human nature has proof against the limited feeling of most creatures. Nothing else is so fascinating or requires attention as the person who is spending his or her life trying to make a favorable impression because they don't know themselves. The important is a man's efforts to make a good impression on others and the things he creates. The more you create, the more you are wanted. You are certainly worth something. Speak to people in a positive language, praising others and thinking the best. Make your words very convincing and let me know how you are getting on. Let me know your progress and how you are doing. Let me know your progress and how you are doing.

Yours sincerely,

David J. Brown, President

David J. Brown, President

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Pakistan's War By Proxy

As if possessed by the debilitating monomania of subverting her neighbour by all the methods it could grab, with Kashmir dominating the thinking of the policy-makers in Islamabad, Pakistan is bent upon pursuing a foreign policy that reeks of the hate India syndrome. This may perhaps be inevitable for a state born and bred on the outmoded principle of theocracy—a theory against the grain of her neighbours rooted in tolerance of dissent in all fields. In abstract terms, the growing divide between India and Pakistan has to be seen as a clash of ideologies with every subtle or overt attempt made by Pakistan designed to sap the foundation of a secular state.

Kashmir more than anything else, neatly fits into the Pakistani design of carrying on a proxy war against this country and this proxy war is nothing new, though now it has taken on devilish proportions. Troubles began for India when Pakistan sent tribesmen and irregulars across the border into the Kashmir Valley a few months after Independence in an unabashed bid to grab the State by force, the designs misfired when the ruler of the State signed the instrument of accession with the Indian Union.

But Pakistan was in no frame of mind to call off her misadventure in Kashmir as would be testified by the wars in 1965 and in 1971. But it must have thought that wars by proxy must be more paying, and this they have been doing systematically from the close of the last decade.

It may be recalled that a series of episodes made U.S.A. place Pakistan on a watch list of suspected state-sponsors of international terrorism in January 1993. Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee on April, 21, 1993, Mr. James Woolsey, the then Director of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) said "Pakistan has supported Muslim militants and Sikh separatists waging terror campaigns against Indian government in the States of Kashmir and Punjab." Two years later a prominent columnist of Pakistan exposed in the *News of Pakistan* in February and March 1995 the existence of an international terrorist network consisting of Harkut-ul-Ansar (HUA), the Sipah-e-Sahaba and the Sunni Tehrik, all operating from the Pakistani territory with the full knowledge and connivance of the Pakistani authorities. Quoting HUA activists, the columnist has reported that about 200 HUA members have died in clashes with Indian security forces in Jammu and Kashmir since 1991.

It is widely known that Al Faran, the militant front of HUA, was responsible for the abduction of five Western tourists last year, and one of whom was decapitated by these mercenaries in August last. HUA goes about in different hues in the Valley. As Al Hadim it kidnapped four British tourists in 1994. According to Mr. J.N. Dixit,



former Indian Foreign Secretary, "three quarters of the HUA are mercenaries hired from Pakistan."

To buck up its terrorist activities, Pakistan has also been guilty of smuggling nuclear material into its territory much to the embarrassment of her allies and, in the process, justifying India's misgivings about Pakistan's nefarious designs against this country. In October last, a Swedish infantry captain was found guilty by the Stockholm High Court of acting

as a middleman for supply to Pakistan of enriched uranium, plutonium and heavy military equipment worth more than one billion Swedish kronor. During the first week of February this year, British customs revealed that they had intercepted shipments of nuclear bomb-related material passing through London obviously bound for Pakistan, climaxed by the deportation of an employee of the Pakistan High Commission reportedly to be engaged in nuclear material contraband. Pakistan has been adept in this kind of invidious trade, occasionally exposed by the international media, but her allies, including U.S.A., seem to take sadistic pleasure in sniping India over her inalienable right to defend herself by stepping up her indigenous defence production, her stand on NPT and CTBT, while conveniently softpedalling Pakistan's blatant violations of international law on different fronts—terrorism, the illicit commerce in nuclear material, and the like.

Reliable American sources have themselves revealed in February last that China has sold to Pakistan ring magnets needed for refining bomb-grade uranium, the transaction paradoxically timed even as a friendly American administration was lobbying for the Brown amendment that provided for the release to Pakistan military hardware detained on grounds of nuclear non-proliferation. Shady deals between China and Pakistan in the surreptitious transfer of nuclear and missile technology to the latter have been on for years, with the target being India, but what is more shocking is the double standard demonstrated by U.S.A. in softpedalling the issue. All this murky deals in nuclear smuggling, together with the state-sponsored terrorism, are part of Pakistan's proxy war against our country.

In a major step forward to combat terrorism, the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) adopted a resolution on March 3, 1995, recognising the fact that sponsored violence is emerging as a major threat to international security. The resolution, sponsored by 16 countries, including India, but opposed by Pakistan, clearly placed Pakistan on the defensive.

As a sovereign country India has taken a firm stand that she would not succumb to terrorism whatever the

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consequences. Our own experience and that of many other countries have shown beyond doubt that yielding to terrorism would breed more terrorism. Accordingly, the Indian resolute stand on the kidnapping of a few foreign nationals by militants in Kashmir has been well appreciated even by the countries whose nationals are

held captive by the militants. It goes to the credit of the government and people of this country that despite strong provocation, covertly supported by vested interests abroad, this country, true to its traditions and political sagacity, have stood up to the war by proxy, without playing into the enemy's hands. □

The Economy: 1996 And Beyond

The Economic Survey for 1995-96 tabled in both Houses of Parliament on February 27, 1996 has called for completing the economic reform process launched in 1991 and drawn notice to the strong fundamentals of the Indian economy. It called for a greater momentum to the pace of foreign investment with the economy giving off bright signals on different fronts: a growth rate of 6.2 per cent in 1995-96 as against 6.3 per cent in 1994-95; inflation down from about 10 per cent

in 1994-95 to five per cent at the end of January this year; industrial growth up from 8.6 per cent in 1994-95 to 12 per cent between April-September last year; agriculture having become globally competitive and poised to make a substantial dent in the export market.

The Survey catalogues achievements in different sectors of the economy. For instance, India's balance of payments strengthened largely due to robust export growth, measured in dollar terms during the past three years. Compared to the negative growth of 1.5 per cent in 1991-92, exports recorded a growth rate of 24.2 per cent in April-December 1995.

While, beyond doubt, there has been an appreciable resurgence in different segments of the Indian economy as substantiated by the Economic Survey, there is a lot that the Survey does not reveal, for instance, the growing internal indebtedness to remedy which a series of action plans has been outlined which would, in all probability, set off the price spiral and jack up the cost of living.

Similarly, India's external debt at the end of March 1995 was estimated at US \$99.04 billion showing a sharp increase from the level of US \$92.70 billion at the end of March 1994. According to the Survey, the increase in debt by \$6.3 billion is partly a reflection of the changes in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other currencies. Though the Survey seems to rationalise the present external debt position, comparing it to the position of the severely indebted middle income countries, the unpalatable fact that we may remain in the debt trap for several years to come cannot be lost sight of.

Provisional estimates by the Planning Commission indicate that in 1993-94 the incidence of poverty had declined to below 19 per cent of India's total population. The Survey claims that the economic reforms have really improved the lot of the poor. A few learned economists of the country would, however, dispute this claim; according to them the reforms have so far been focussed on deregulation, particularly in the external sector; removal of controls has released the initiative and potential energy



Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister of India

of our entrepreneurs, endowed with resources, talent and status. Liberalisation has also kindled the optimism of resourceful farmers, professionals and the elite in general who see greater prospects for earning and for more productive use of their resources and talents.

Nothing has so far been done for slashing the subsidies for the affluent and debureaucratisation of the PSUs. The amount of subsidies on fertilisers, irrigation, power, transport, etc. benefiting those who can afford to pay, is several

times higher than that going to the poor by way of food subsidies. The greatest tragedy of the reforms has been that it has signally failed to raise the income of millions of the poor in India. The National Sample Survey data bring before our eyes the nauseating spectacle of the rich getting richer and the poor further sliding down the chute of poverty what with the rise in the consumption pattern of the upper income groups and the rise in the absolute poverty of the poor since reforms were set in motion.

It is an incontrovertible fact that economic liberalisation to be truly hailed as successful should benefit the last man in the last row; we have thrown overboard mixed economy just because we presumed that market economy and globalisation would do to the people what the socialist pattern of society could not do. The man in the street is least interested in the nature of the economy that governs his country, but common sense would presume that no citizen should feel the gnawing pangs of deprivation of the basic needs of food, shelter and clothing; that several years of planning, and now the economic liberalisation, have made little difference to the dehumanised living conditions of millions of people is a sad commentary on our economic progress. The Economic Survey misses this vital human dimension. Not only income is unevenly distributed in our country, but many millions have no access to income, or enjoy only limited access. It has often been observed that economic growth does not trickle down. Creation of wealth is not an end in itself, and unless the nation's resources are to the benefit of all, our so-called achievements are bound to end up in smoke.

It may not look germane to the issues raised by the Survey, but the infamous Hawala scandal and several other scams, known or yet to be known, have exposed the soft underbelly of the economy, with the well-entrenched rackets in tax evasion and the slush money running into billions playing havoc on the system for decades. A part of this hoard may be enough to provide for the minimum needs of the unsung underprivileged in this country. □

INDIA

No Fresh Taxes in Interim Union Budget

In keeping with the convention of vote on account, the Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, in his Interim Budget proposals for 1996-97, has proposed no new programme or change in the income tax, customs and central excise duties, but reassessed substantially the budgetary support for rural development and social sectors.



Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister, giving final touches to the Interim Budget at his office

The Interim Budget, presented in Parliament on February 28, 1996 for the purpose of vote-on-account to enable the Government to meet expenditure during the first four months of the next financial year, envisages an increase in the total Plan expenditure to Rs. 50,521 crore as against the estimated Rs. 48,500 crore in the previous year.

It estimates non-Plan expenditure at Rs. 1,503 crore as against Rs. 1,34,320 crore in revised estimates for the current year. The provision for interest payments is up by Rs. 10 crore from Rs. 52,000 crore in the current year. The Finance Minister said that but for interest burden, the fiscal deficit would have been lower.

He emphasised the need for continued reforms of the tax system, generation of more financial resources by public sector enterprises, greater disinvestment in them containing subsidies to affordable levels and free resources for higher priority development needs.

The Interim Budget estimates gross tax revenues at existing levels of taxation at Rs. 1,540 crore, taking into account the States' share of the taxes next year at Rs. 34,027 crore. The total net revenue receipts of the Centre are estimated at Rs. 1,27,162 crore. The receipts include Rs. 5,000 crore to be

mobilised through public sector disinvestment. Estimates of revenue receipts show that the Government expects an additional tax collection of Rs. 18,000 crore during the next financial year without any change in the tax rates.

The total expenditure of the Centre for 1996-97 is estimated at Rs. 2,02,024 crore. The Budget deficit has been estimated to be Rs. 5,000 crore and the fiscal deficit at Rs. 62,404 crore which, the Finance Minister said, would work out to five per cent of the GDP.

The Finance Minister has provided Rs. 27,819 crore for defence in this interim Budget as against Rs. 25,500 crore in the Budget estimates for the previous year. He has also provided Rs. 5,774 crore for food subsidy and Rs. 6,800 crore for fertiliser subsidy. An amount of Rs. 5,000 has been provided to meet contingency expenditure. A provision of Rs. 400 crore has been made for the conduct of the general elections to the Lok Sabha.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has listed a 10-point charter of medium-term objectives for accelerated economic and social development. He, however, has left these programmes involving a mix of both tax and expenditure policies to be worked out by the next

Government that would come to office after the forthcoming elections. The objectives include pursuing macroeconomic policies to achieve a GDP growth of seven to eight per cent with reasonable price stability; generating 10 million new jobs every year; reducing the number of people below the poverty line to less than 10 per cent by 2001; and expanding primary health care facilities and programmes for the rural poor.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has raised the allocation for the national social assistance programme from Rs. 550 crore in 1995-96 to Rs. 932 crore and increased the allocation for the Indira Awas Yojna so that more than 10 lakh houses could be provided for the rural poor in the next financial year. A provision of Rs. 448 crore has been made for the "million well scheme" so that small and marginal farmers below the poverty line are provided with remunerative assets for meeting their water needs. With the employment insurance scheme, launched in October 1993, eliciting a "heartening response", a provision has been made for this scheme during the next financial year.

The Finance Minister claimed that the proposals in the interim Budget would take the Government "further in the direction of bringing down the fiscal deficit to more manageable proportions." He added that the amount he had provided for the various schemes would ensure that the tempo of development activities was maintained and the full-year requirements of major social sector schemes launched during the course of the current year were fully provided for.

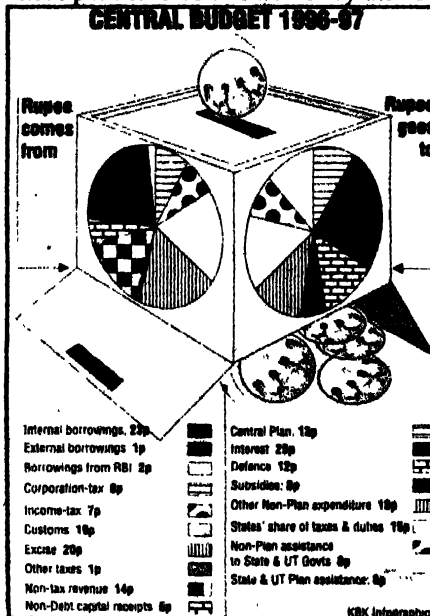
Vote-on-Account Railway Budget

The Minister of State for Railways, Mr. Suresh Kalmadi, sought parliamentary sanction on February 27, 1996 to incur expenditure for the first four months of the next financial year. In keeping with the convention of the vote-on-account, the Minister has not proposed any increase in freight rates and passenger fares nor has he proposed any new schemes.

Mr. Kalmadi has offered concessions to certain categories of passengers, spelt out safety measures being taken to reduce accidents, given details of the cleanliness drive launched recently and announced a new sports promotion policy which will introduce a 'Rail Khel Ratna' and 'Rail Khel Sri' scheme. He has also announced the construction of a Rs. 9-crore Netaji Sports Academy at Calcutta.

The following are some of the highlights of the Railway Budget:

—75 per cent concession in certain classes of travel extended to heart patients for surgery.



...these games in first class conceded to winners of gallantry awards like Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, on par with freedom fighters.

—Fare concession to sportspersons increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent in second class, for participating in all sports events and in first class for national and international competitions.



Mr. Suresh Kalmadi, Minister of State for Railways presented the Interim Railway Budget on February 27, 1996

—Restrictions on distance for availing concession by sportspersons withdrawn.

—Arjuna awardees extended free travel concession in first class.

—50 per cent concession in first class and 75 per cent in second and sleeper class to artists.

—Restriction of a group of minimum three artists for concession abolished.

—Former members of Parliament allowed to travel by Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains.

The safety measures announced by Mr. Kalmadi include introduction of modern communication facilities between the driver and the guard of a running train and the nearest station. He said satellite-based communication technology has been successfully tried on the Delhi-Mumbai Rajdhani Express and Palace on Wheels tourist trains. During the current year, additional works costing about Rs. 100 crore were sanctioned for improving safety.

The sports promotion policy announced by Mr. Kalmadi includes doubling of recruitment quota for outstanding sportspersons, stipend to sportspersons under the two 'Rail Khel' awards and cash awards of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10,000 for national and railway record holders respectively.

Mr. Kalmadi said efforts would be stepped up for ensuring availability of waiting halls, benches, adequate lighting and drinking water facilities, toilets, proper platforms and improvements in circulating areas and other facilities.

Hawala Net Widens

After taking cognisance of chargesheets filed against them by the Central Bureau of

Investigation (CBI), tracking the movement of their trial, the special hawala court issued non-bailable warrants against 10 politicians. The special judge, Mr. V. B. Gupta, while issuing non-bailable warrants against Mr. L. K. Advani, Mr. Arjun Singh, Mr. Kalpnath Rai, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Mr. Devi Lal, his grandson Mr. Pradeep Singh Sihag, Mr. V. C. Shuka, Mr. Balram Jakhar and Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, pulled up the CBI for applying "different yardsticks" in the matter of arrest of influential politicians. The issuance of non-bailable warrants against these politicians meant they could be arrested by the CBI and produced before the court on the relevant dates. However, six of the chargesheeted top politicians managed to obtain anticipatory bail.

With the CBI filing chargesheets against 14 more politicians in the Jain hawala case and submitting its report to the Supreme Court, investigations into the political part of what threatens to be the most wide-ranging scandal in recent times seem to be nearing the end. In the final tally, 27 political figures, including Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, who resigned on February 23, 1996 as Chief Minister of Delhi and two Governors may be facing trial from among the 62 names of politicians found in the Jain diaries.

The CBI has shown a rare determination to pursue its work, without fear or favour. The logic of the CBI's methodology has become clear. Of the 114 names mentioned in the Jain diaries, the investigating agency has struck off those who are no longer alive, which includes the late Rajiv Gandhi. A second category of people eliminated from the list consists of either those whose identities have not been conclusively established or those against whom

show given to escape being chargesheeted since evidence does seem to point towards their receiving hand-outs from the Jain brothers.

On the prime accused, Mr. S. K. Jain allegation that he had paid money to the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao the CBI has told the Supreme Court that things stand, it has not found any "reasonable basis" to proceed further. The allegation was made during the interrogation in May 1995 and was not based on the diary entry as in the case of the others. The CBI has apparently made a preliminary enquiry and has found that there is no material to substantiate the charge. Under normal circumstances, because the CBI is directed under the Prime Minister and cannot be expected to investigate the case vigorously the exoneration of the Prime Minister would have been discounted. But the Supreme Court ordered the CBI on March 1, 1996 to refrain from reporting the progress of investigation in the hawala scandal to higher administrative authorities, including the Prime Minister.

Almost all the 14 politicians who are chargesheeted by the CBI in the multi-crore hawala case had had a close association with the accused Jain brothers and obtained money from them. A number of them allegedly showed favour to the Jains also, according to the chargesheets. In all the chargesheets, the investigating agency has mentioned that investigation shall be carried out under Section 172 Cr.PC to find out foreign links of hawala money inflow and other corroborative evidence.

Seven Ministers—four of them holding Cabinet rank—resigned in instalments three, one, two and one in a one-month period in the wake of the multicrore hawala case. These are:

Balram Jakhar, Madhavrao Scindia, Mr. V. C. Shukla, Buta Singh, Mr. J. M. Nath, Mr. Vinod Mehta and R. K. Dhawan. Delhi Chief Minister Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, also resigned following the chargesheet seeking permission to prosecute him in the hawala case.

The hawala case can be viewed as a watershed in Indian public life. For the first time, those in power have had to bow out to face the charge of illegal transactions, the past, political

vendetta used to be at play, with the result that only those out of power were on the mat. This time, several ministers had resigned, creating an unprecedented situation. Involved are questions of moral authority, as well as accountability of the government as a whole. Mr. Narasimha Rao cannot afford to overlook these critical facets of governance.



Sudhir Tailang: The Hindustan Times

there is insufficient evidence to establish culpability on account of corruption. Finally, the CBI has also decided to spare all those who were not regarded as being "public servants" at the time they received payments from the Jain brothers. It must be remembered that where such people are concerned, it is merely a technicality that will

derives its strength from the concept of collective responsibility. This has not been hammered at with as much force as it deserves. The voter is confused. So is the intelligentsia.

Ceiling on Poll Expenditure

A nationwide hue and cry has been raised over the growing influence of money and muscle power in elections—with the last national poll costing Rs. 1,000 crore and leaving some 400 dead—yet electoral reforms have remained elusive so far in the absence of a political consensus. The Election Commission's decision to recommend to the Government an increase in the ceiling on election expenditure is to be welcomed not only in the context of the immediacy of the general elections, which adds to the relevance of the proposal, but also in the light of the increasing political and moral corruption that marks public life in the country.

In a significant move to peg the ceiling on electoral expenses at "realistic levels", the Election Commission recommended to the Government on February 20, 1996 a maximum limit of Rs. 15 lakh for a parliamentary constituency and Rs. 6 lakh for an Assembly constituency in bigger States. However, the recommendation has been made "conditional" subject to the Government making changes in the electoral law to remove the exemption of spending of political parties and well-wishers from being included in the candidates' expenditure.

The three-member Commission, which has been considering the issue for quite some time now, decided on recommending changes in the present ceiling limits in view of the forthcoming elections. While the notion of ceiling on expenditure could be undertaken by the Government through enactments, the Commission felt it should be done only if simultaneously amendments to the Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act were carried out regarding the expenditure of parties and well-wishers.

Under the present ceiling limits, revised in 1994, the maximum limit of Rs. 4.50 lakh has been fixed in bigger States for a parliamentary constituency and the lowest of Rs. 60,000 in a small Union Territory like Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, a maximum ceiling of Rs. 1.50 lakh is fixed for an Assembly constituency in bigger States, while a lower limit of Rs. 10,000 as the maximum is allowed in a State like Manipur.

Under the latest proposal of the Election Commission, a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh is to be allowed for parliamentary constituency in bigger States and the lower limit in small States will be Rs. 7 lakh. Similarly, a higher ceiling for Assembly constituency in big States will be Rs. 6 lakh and in small States Rs. 3 lakh.

The role of black money in the form of donations to the political parties is so dominant that the ceiling has virtually proved to be a failure and has hardly provided an effective check on unfair expenditure in elections. Even though many political parties had represented to the Commission that the ceiling should be made realistic and relevant, they are ill-equipped to face a situation in which the expenses incurred by political parties are included in the expenditure incurred by the candidates themselves.

plugging the legal loopholes in the enforcement of the rule can constitute only one part of the effort to make elections an honest and transparent affair. The issue of expenditure should best be placed in the context of overall electoral reforms because only a comprehensive change in all laws governing the conduct of elections will help to make the electoral system clean.

Financing election expenditure on all candidates from a common pool is a complex issue and hence not easily amenable to a consensus. But the expenditure part is easily handled, since the Election Commission is the watchdog and there is an elaborate legal network to regulate it. It is in this context that the proposal by the Election Commission to enhance the ceiling on election expenditure for the contending candidates should be welcomed.

Goodwill Treaties with Nepal

India and Nepal have demonstrated that the spirit of give-and-take can be rewarding. If the progress of relations between the two countries in recent times has been marked by small steps, the treaty signed on the comprehensive development of the Mahakali river basin, doubtlessly represents a giant leap. The agreement includes the setting up of the huge 2,000-MW Pancheshwar Hydro-electric Project, as also the development of the Sarada and Tanakpur barrages.

The significance of the visit to India—the first since he assumed office in September last—by the Nepal Prime Minister, Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba, in February 1996 must be seen in the new spirit it has put into the relations between the subcontinental neighbours. Though the tangible benefits of Mr. Deuba's visit are likely to be most apparent in the economic sphere, the trip is also imbued with political meaning.

The turning point in the bilateral relations is the historic treaty on the sharing of waters of the Mahakali river. It envisages integrated development of the common river resources, specially for electricity and irrigation. The cooperation between India and Nepal has been strengthened further by a second treaty on the construction of over a score of bridges in the Kohalpur-Mahakali sector of the highway linking India with the Himalayan state.

Even more obvious than the mutually beneficial nature of the agreements should be the break these make with a past of seemingly intractable Indo-Nepalese issues. Prominent among these has been the Mahakali question, with Tanakpur barrage (included in the treaty) causing particularly serious bilateral tensions in the recent period. It is a measure of goodwill restored to the relations that a problem so much of grist to the mill of populist politics in Nepal should have proved capable of such a solution.

The assurance given by Mr. Deuba that his country would not allow its soil to be used for terrorist activity against India bears out not merely the cordiality of relations existing between the two countries but also his awareness of the danger to which the Himalayan kingdom would also be exposed by any inadvertent harbouring of a menacing and bloodthirsty species. The attention which he has drawn to the need for amendment of

Treaty relating to Nepal's import of arms calls for earnest consideration by the two countries in view of what is involved. Mr. Deuba's stress on the need to review the 1950 Treaty arises from Nepal's desire that it should not have to consult India on the arms it wants to import. The 1950 Treaty provides for such consultation. Nepal is certainly within its rights if it now feels that it is under no obligation to consult India as it is the best judge of the requirements of its armed forces estimated at about 35,000.

Nepal was seen as moving towards China and the Indians were naturally worried. In fact, the ties between India and Nepal have seen more downs than ups in the past 50 years or so. It is, therefore, a welcome change to see the Prime Ministers of the two countries shake hands without the "traditional" backdrop of strident anti-India feelings. The new found *bonhomie* is very much visible, both in letter and spirit.

Supreme Court Upholds Telecom Policy

The Supreme Court upheld on February 19, 1996 the powers of the Union Government to grant licences to companies in the private sector to establish and maintain telecommunication systems in the country which would now clear the decks for going ahead with its programme for the privatisation of the telecommunication sector.

A three-judge bench dismissed a bunch of petitions alleging irregularities in the auctioning process by which the Centre awarded licences to private parties to operate basic telecom services in the country. The judges held the privatisation policy as "historic" and pointed out that telecommunications are vital for the economic growth of a developing country. India has a penetration level of just one per cent, compared to levels of 35-40 per cent in certain highly developed European countries. The bench dismissed fears that opening India's telecom sector to foreign companies would jeopardise national security. An independent telecom regulating authority would be able to tackle such threats, the judges felt.

The bench also could not find any basis in the charges of corruption and *malafide* intent against the Union Telecommunications Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram. The ruling has given a clean chit to the Government and, particularly, to Mr. Sukh Ram. The Minister was accused of bias in granting licences worth Rs. \$9,000 crore to the little-known company, Himachal Futuristic Communication Limited.

The ruling goes a long way in reassuring foreigners that India has a strong and independent legal system that will not allow political will to jeopardise foreign investments. The Enron case, which had made foreigners apprehensive about investing in India, is now likely to be dismissed as an aberration in the country's mission to invite foreign capital. It could also be interpreted as a legal clearance for private investment in other infrastructure sector projects.

The judgement has proved to be a major embarrassment for the opposition parties,

(Continued on page 103)

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- If you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English.
- If you have used traditional books/coaching to learn English, but did not get success.
- If you are a student, teacher, professor, doctor, engineer, CA, ICWA, CS, MBA, scientist, musician, secretary, phone operator, clerk, house-wife, etc.
- If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly.

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English. On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P.V. Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E. I started speaking in Hindi. Mr. Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that someone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I was worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers. I even read R. K. Narayan's novel "The Guide" to improve my English. I was so bad in English that it took me one month to finish it. I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I decided "If I become successful in life, I will do something for people from non-English medium schools like myself."

My Dream Come True

I continued to work hard. And finally I got success in America. I improved English and became successful author in USA. Today, I am happy to see this course in English—it is my second dream come true.

My first dream was to teach students "how to write and how to use more mind power" to get success in exams and competitions. That course has helped thousands and thousands of lives in the last 10 years. I am more proud of my research in India than my success in USA.

Our New Research

In English, there are many ways to say anything. Some ways are easy and some are difficult and confusing. We did research to find which are easy ways and which are difficult ways for people from non-English medium schools. In this process, we also discovered that some of the world's best magazines and books use the simple ways of writing English. This was an unexpected surprise for our research team.

For example, we found that Reader's Digest uses simple way of writing. (Because that magazine is for English speaking countries, some of the vocabulary is difficult for non-English people.) Similarly, advertisements also use simple English because it is powerful (Remember that companies pay lakhs of rupees to develop advertisements.)

We developed this new course only for people from non-English medium schools like you.

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If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that teaching English through simple English is better than learning to translate. Why? Because, it helps students to learn to think in English.

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- Part 3: How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
- Part 4: Advanced Topics
- Part 5: Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 1 is so easy and powerful that, by itself, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

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You may know that I am an expert in the fields of Mind Power, Study Techniques, and Computers. I have used this knowledge to make my English course easy to learn and easy to remember for you.

You begin to improve on the very first day you get this course. You learn simple and powerful English with my course in two steps:

- Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.
- Step 2: For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your learning will become permanent.

Pocket Cards for Faster Learning

Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, in college, in bus, in park, in playground, or with friends. So, you use time which other people waste.

Improve Fluency

Being fluent means that you can write or speak anything in English in flow without hesitation. Some people judge you from how fluent you are in English.

BIO-DATA

You have the right to know about my life and experiences that explain how I achieved success myself and why I can help you now.

- B.E. BITS Pilani. M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book "MS-DOS Masters" costing \$27.95.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- Expert: computers, study techniques, mind power.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned \$50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India. I did not take a job. Now, I spend my full time to do research for student's benefit.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.



To be fluent, you need to (1) be able to say almost anything in English (2) be sure that your sentence is correct.

This course will improve your fluency in both these ways. Remember, fluency helps you to get better job or faster promotion, and to speak confidently at parties or with friends.

Helpful for Students

If a student can learn to write simple but correct English, he can avoid many common mistakes. In exams, teachers give marks for correct usage/answers and cut marks for mistakes. This course will help you to avoid mistakes and get more marks. In this way, my course will help you build foundation in English for school, college exams and also for IAS, State Administrative Services, MBAs, GRE, TOEFL, Clerks, Bank PO, etc.

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Today I believe that if someone gave me a course/book half as good as this course, I could learn English easily without struggle. And without wasting years of valuable time. But unfortunately, at that time only ineffective books with hundreds of rules were available.

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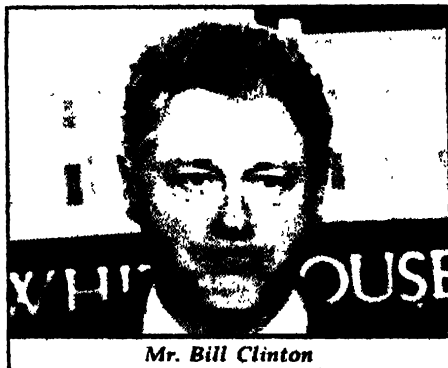
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The World

Race for the White House

After months of dismissing the bid for American presidency by Mr. Patrick Buchanan, a television commentator and political pugilist, the establishment of the Republican Party is now shaken to the core by his stunning electoral victory in the New Hampshire primary on February 20, 1996. The upset victory in a cliff-hanger vote boosted the extreme right-winger who has openly advocated an isolationist and protectionist agenda for the U.S. The race also dampened Senator Bob Dole's plans who came a close second, followed by Mr. Lamar Alexander. The millionaire publisher, Mr. Steve Forbes, was a disappointing fourth.



Mr. Bill Clinton

Presidential elections are held every four years. No President can serve for more than two terms and he is elected independently of Congress. The campaign starts early because each party in each state holds its own primary elections or caucuses to choose which candidates it will support. Primaries are one-off elections. Caucuses are a less formal series of meetings and elections. Both systems elect delegates who have declared their loyalty for a particular presidential candidate to vote for him at the party's national convention.

This year all attention is focussed on the Republican primaries as Mr. Bill Clinton is standing unopposed as the Democratic candidate. The larger the state, the more important the primary. New Hampshire is always crucial as it is the first primary and sets the tone for the rest of the campaign. Other key dates include the Super Primaries, so called because six southern states plus Oregon go to the polls on the same day; the Mid-West primaries; and the California primary.

Some candidates drop out and the most common reason is lack of money. Money cannot guarantee success, but it is needed as a primary campaign can cost up to \$35 million. When a campaign is seen to stall, funds from supporters dry up and the candidate is out of the race. Those who drop

out and have already won votes at primaries, transfer their support to another candidate still running.

Each primary has its own convention where its presidential candidate is finally chosen. This is usually more of a formality than an election, as one candidate is often well ahead of the others by then.

In exceptional circumstances party bosses can make their own nomination, if they feel that no candidate is strong enough to go on to win the presidency. Parties start campaigning against each other from September 2, Labour Day. For the following 60 days both candidates will fight for the airwaves.

The highlight of the TV campaign is the head-to-head debates, where a spectacularly poor performance, such as Mr. George Bush's in 1992, can lose the presidency. On the ground both candidates will concentrate their campaigns in the 20 or so states with the most electoral college votes at stake.

The presidential election is not a single nationwide contest but a series of smaller elections in each of the 50 states and Washington, D.C. Whoever wins the largest proportion of the popular vote in each state gets all that state's votes in the electoral college. Each state is allocated votes equal to its total number of Senators and members of Congress.

The candidate with the most electoral college votes becomes the President.

Setback to West Asian Peace

The two blasts, one in central Jerusalem and the other in the southern port city of Ashkelon, that killed over two dozen people and wounded 80 others on February 25, 1996, are clearly designed to derail the West Asian peace process. The killings by Hamas, the Palestinian extremist group, have invited worldwide condemnation along with the concern about the prospects for peace and demonstrate once again the mindlessness of both the Palestinian and Israeli extremists who are defying Mr. Yasser Arafat and Mr. Shimon Peres.

Israelis are not new to suicide bombings. The Hamas and Islamic Jihad have been able to strike even in the heart of Israel. This has brought home a truth that many Israelis have been reluctant to face: a war with the Islamic fanatics. The outrage by the Hamas extremists is an act of revenge against the killing of the Palestinian terrorist, Yahya Ayyash, in January 1996. The terrorists on both the sides are wholly contemptuous of the embarrassment felt by Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres and the setback this is causing to the efforts for consolidating peace in West Asia.

A healing touch from the Israelis is

required to erase the bitterness which provokes the recurring outrages claiming heavy toll of lives. The agreement reached end the strife between Israel and the PLO could not end the sense of humiliation lingering among a large number of Palestinians who were longing to bury a hatchet because of their having to accept territory which turned out to be far smaller than could have been agreed to with a sense of dignity. Israel will have to add itself to soothing the resentment brought about by the agreement which it had virtually imposed upon a strife-weary PLO.

While Mr. Arafat has condemned the bombing, Mr. Peres has frozen the peace talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. The Hamas terrorists would not much mind for the loss of the jobs of the Palestinians Israel brought about by the Israeli closure. Along with their Israeli counterparts they only bent upon perpetuating the bloodshed. Slowing down the talks or hardening them are precisely the encouragement Hamas is waiting for. They must be denied a satisfaction.

Saddam's Sons-in-law Murdered

Anyone familiar with the ruthless way the Iraqi dictator, Mr. Saddam Hussein would hardly be shocked by his dictatorial functioning. Unvanquished, though bent into retreating from occupation neighbouring Kuwait, he has proved global detractors wrong again, with even glorified veteran of the Gulf adventure, George Bush, admitting that perhaps American-led alliance had underestimated Mr. Saddam Hussein's capacity for survival.

Against the backdrop of chaotic political tribal loyalty, the crippling embargo against Iraq resulting in large deaths of children and destruction of the pride, and the ongoing parleys on partial lifting the immoral measure. Mr. Saddam Hussein's two sons-in-law could not have a fate different from what happened. As returned to Iraq after defecting, they were shot dead by members of their family. February 23, 1996 in a bloodbath which claimed the lives of seven other people.

General Hussein Kamel Hassan (37), brother Colonel Saddam Hassan and his wives (Mr. Saddam Hussein's daughter Raghda and Rana) returned to Iraq February 20 from Jordan, where they defected last August, after recent assurances for their safety. But they were killed by members of their family in their home at Al-Sayidiya in the Baghdad region. The men's father and another brother, Hakim, also died along with two of

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Sultan branch of Mr. Saddam Hussein's large family—and three other people, including a child. General Hassan's family had sentenced him to death after he defected.

Of course, the two sons-in-law might not have any inclination that they would be visited by death so soon and that too following a gunbattle among the members of the Al-Majid clan to which they belonged. But they must have thought while in Amman that living a life of ignominy and utter neglect was worse than driving on the road to annihilation.

Soon after their defection to Jordan in August last year, the two allowed themselves to turn into used ammunition when they quickly disclosed much of what they had to the Western enemies of Mr. Saddam Hussein in their utter naivety. After this they became a liability for King Hussein of Jordan, the country where they sought asylum. The King then began to treat them like unwanted citizens of an unfriendly country and heaped one insult after another on the two former key figures of the Iraqi regime by not allowing them to come near him as did the rulers of Saudi Arabia and Syria.

The U.S. and the U.K. had already started dismissing them as a spent force. In such a situation, the road to Baghdad was the only alternative for the former Industry Minister and head of the arms procurement programme of Iraq and the ex-chief bodyguard of Mr. Saddam Hussein. But no one in Iraq was prepared to trust them, neither the people whom they benefited when they formed part of the powerful and impregnable security ring around Mr. Saddam Hussein, not the opposition groups because of their role in crushing them while in power.

A delegation welcomed them on their arrival on the Iraqi side of the border after they crossed over from Jordan by road. Diplomats were, however, skeptical about the fate of the two men after their return to Iraq. There was no word about their whereabouts after their return to Baghdad a day before their murder. Some observers felt that they would be treated leniently because they were married to Mr. Saddam Hussein's daughters. But the abrupt announcement on February 23 about the divorce and the harsh language used against the two men by Iraqi media indicated they might be punished for their defection and criticism of Mr. Saddam Hussein. Jordan, which drifted from Iraq after providing a safe haven to defectors, condemned the killing as "pre-planned".

BNP Sweeps Poll in Bangladesh

The ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) returned to power in the general elections, winning a record 164 of 175 seats declared on February 16, 1996. The 164 seats included 48 that BNP nominees won unopposed. Only one independent had won.

The elections were marred by boycott, protest, violence and rigging. Bangladesh continues to be a textbook example of how a democracy is not supposed to function. The decision of the Prime Minister, Begum

Khaleda Zia, to go ahead with the general elections has driven the country's politics to new heights of chaos. The opposition parties in Bangladesh, rejecting the non-participatory elections outright, announced a non-cooperation movement to force the Begum Khaleda Zia government to quit.

Begum Khaleda Zia has only succeeded in underlining the poor credibility and the inadequately representative nature of her government by insisting on holding parliamentary elections in extremely adverse, even hostile conditions. The main opposition parties boycotted them, there was widespread violence in the run-up to and during the polls, preceded by two years of unrest over the issue, there were strikes, *bandhs*, agitations and demonstrations right through that period and, above all, there was a miserable turnout, despite heavy and tight security.

Despite alleged widespread poll rigging, the voter turnout did not exceed 35 per cent, which is the lowest ever in any parliamentary elections in the country. There was



Bangladesh's Prime Minister, Begum Khaleda Zia, speaks at a press conference on February 18, 1996

widespread protest and violence leaving 14 people dead and hundreds injured. The army and para-military Bangladesh Rifles troops were patrolling the Dhaka streets on the election day. And hence there was not much violence in the capital but several areas of the country witnessed mayhem and police crackdown. The outcome of the elections is not a true index of the people's wish.

The BNP has managed to "sweep" the controversial voting but probably at the cost of democracy. The polls have produced no victor or vanquished. It has given no solution to the perennial political crisis. Begum Khaleda Zia may claim that she has won a landslide victory and that the defeat of the very large number of mostly obscure opposition parties which put up token candidates establishes that her party won fairly and squarely. That claim, however, will

not hold any water. The fact is that the BNP contested the polls alone and that the most important opposition parties—the Awami League, headed by Sheikh Hasina Wajed, the Jatiya party, led by the former President and Chief of Staff, General H. Ershad, who is now in jail, and the fundamentalist Jammat-e-Islami—boycotted the polls.

Begum Khaleda Zia is proclaiming victory. However, the complete opposition boycott, the abysmally low turnout and reports of electoral malpractice in a third of the booths make it clear this was an exercise in futility, not democracy. Begum Khaleda Zia alone not to blame for Bangladesh's plight. The opposition leader, Sheikh Hasina Wajed of the Awami League, is unfortunately cut in the same irresponsible cloth. She summarily dismissed any offer of compromise by the Government. A big confrontation between the Opposition and Government seems to be on the cards.

The CTBT Juggernaut

The U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, sought the cooperation of the member-states of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva to achieve early realisation of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). In a letter to the leaders of the states participating in the CTBT negotiations, including India and Pakistan, he has called for a quick conclusion of the treaty.

The 37-member Conference on Disarmament is racing against time to complete negotiations. As the negotiators struggle in Geneva to finalise the CTBT, the Clinton Administration has initiated a diplomatic campaign to mobilise international support for the treaty. At the final stages of the review and extension conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) last year, the Clinton Administration launched a similar successful campaign to gain support for indefinite extension of the treaty. Sources say that the campaign for CTBT will be no different. But the U.S. is confident that the CTBT on American terms will be a reality before the desired date.

India insists on elimination of nuclear weapons before CTBT. The stand taken by the Indian negotiators in Geneva on CTBT, that a regime to control nuclear test must also contain a mechanism that would lead to the elimination of all such weapons has been fully endorsed by the Indian chapter of the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs.

In this country there is widespread awareness that in the light of indefinite unconditional extension of the NPT and commitment of 178 non-nuclear weapon nations to the NPT, the CTBT is superfluous so far as they are concerned. If the five nuclear weapon nations decide not to test or develop any new generation nuclear weapon they could easily do it through an arms control treaty among themselves and there is no need to have this elaborate charade involving the three categories of nuclear weapon states, non-nuclear weapon states and nations which are not parties to the NPT. Among the last category are three undeclared nuclear weapon-capable nations—France,

India. There is a threat that if the United States signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the hawk states will start conducting a fresh round of nuclear tests to develop new generation nuclear weapons.

It is not surprising that India and China have adopted rather tough positions in the current negotiations on the CTBT, which the United States and a number of others want to wrap up quickly. India and China see themselves as countries whose security is most likely to be affected by the CTBT. In New Delhi, there is a concern that the treaty could constrain India's future nuclear weapon options. At many in Beijing, particularly the military leadership, the CTBT could emerge as an unacceptable cap on its nuclear capability. They fear the treaty could limit China's ability to respond to a possible future threat.

The CTBT is being thrust unfairly on self-respecting developing countries. The Indian and on the matter is clear and unambiguous. This country has no nuclear weapons—indigenously manufactured like those of France and China or clandestinely acquired like the ones said to be in the possession of Pakistan. It has the requisite technology and some nuclear energy which is being put to good use for medical and developmental purposes.

The CTBT is by definition not a restraint but a restraint measure to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation—an eminently desirable objective. Here, vertical proliferation is actual. A CTBT will lead to a cessation of nuclear arms race—less by inhibiting the spread of nuclear weapons than by preventing the advancement of the nuclear weapon states' capabilities. There is every reason to fear that if the CTBT talks fail, the nuclear weapon states will develop such high-tech armaments as nuclear explosion-impacted X-ray lasers, enhanced radiation weapons, directed energy and microwave weapons, and enhanced electromagnetic weapons.

U.S. Sale of Arms to Pak in Jeopardy

Highly placed sources in Washington said on February 28, 1996 that the Clinton Administration had decided not to transfer \$368 million worth of arms and military equipment to Pakistan. The decision has been compelled by the Clinton Administration's inability to defend charges from legislators that it withheld a CIA report on the clandestine Chinese shipment of ring magnets to Pakistan even while Congress was debating the arms transfer to Islamabad.

Based on CIA claims, a report appeared in *The Washington Post* alleging transfers of ring magnets from China to Pakistan, which led to much speculation about possible U.S. actions against China and Pakistan for their violation of non-proliferation laws. The speculation takes an added interest in view of two recent legislations. First, the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act, 1994, and second, the recent Hank Brown Amendment.

It has been alleged that the Chinese violated their Non-Proliferation Treaty commitments, especially under Article I, which only requires that nuclear weapon state parties to the Treaty "undertake not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or nuclear explosive devices directly or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear weapon state to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices. Since ring magnets in question can be used to enrich uranium, these have linkage with nuclear weapons.

The Republican Senator, Mr. Larry Pressler, threatened on February 22, 1996 to introduce a legislation to repeal the Brown Amendment if the Clinton Administration failed to stop the proposed delivery of U.S. arms worth \$368 million to Pakistan. "It disturbs me greatly that representatives of the Government of Pakistan were pushing for the Brown Amendment at the same time Pakistan was setting out to violate U.S. non-proliferation laws," Mr. Pressler said. He is the author of the Pressler Amendment that conditions U.S. aid to Pakistan on the U.S. President's certifying that Islamabad has no nuclear programme.

He has also urged the President, Mr. Bill Clinton, to impose sanctions against both China and Pakistan. He has made this demand immediately after the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had uncovered new evidence that China had violated U.S. antiproliferation laws by exporting 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan. These rings are used in enriching uranium for weapons. This adds a new element to the well-known cooperation between China and Pakistan.

The dramatic parts of this abiding Sino-Pak strategic cooperation involved the following: one, the Chinese transfer of a nuclear weapon design to Pakistan in the early 1980s; two, the continuing Chinese assistance to Pakistan in the construction of a secret reactor at Khushab that could produce plutonium which can be used for making nuclear weapons; three, the Chinese cooperation with Pakistan in the area of nuclear delivery systems, in particular the transfer of medium range M-11 missiles. The U.S. has not been unaware of the substantive nuclear and missile cooperation between Beijing and Islamabad that began in the late 1970s and has deepened since.

If the Clinton Administration is of the opinion that China had violated the 1994 Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act by transferring sensitive nuclear material to Pakistan, the shipment of arms worth \$368 million to Pakistan under the Brown Amendment would be affected, according to Mr. John Holm, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Mr. Holm has argued that the Brown Amendment permitted some activity that the administration wanted and had supported, but if the administration had taken a decision

permitted was not allowed then this would be the controlling law. The 1994 law mandates sanction on recipient countries as well. But, in a wider sense the Congress has given the power of waiver to the President. The President, Mr. Bill Clinton is expected to use his right of waiver citing "national security reasons", Mr. Holm said. Thus, if the transfer of ring magnets has taken place after June 1994, the U.S. President has no alternative except to impose sanctions against Pakistan. The Brown Amendment will not offer any way out.

End of IRA Cease-fire

Soldiers with machine guns patrolled the grounds of Windsor Castle to protect Queen Elizabeth II after police reportedly learnt that she is an IRA target. The London tabloid *The Sun* said in February 1996 maps and security plans for the castle and Buckingham Palace were found at the home of IRA man killed when the bomb he was carrying on a London bus exploded. The February 18 explosion wounded nine other people. A hit list and coded attack warnings also were found under a floor-board at the southeast London apartment rented by Edward O'Brien, 21. "The documents and battle plans basically showed the IRA were going after the royal family," it quoted.

A huge bomb ripped through the east London dockyard on February 9, 1996 injuring more than 100 people, some seriously, and shattering the 17-month-old cease-fire between Great Britain and the Irish Republican Army. The 500-pound bomb exploded in an underground car park near Canary Wharf Tower as thousands of workers were on their way home. There were fears that some people were killed in the blast. The British authorities immediately blamed the IRA for bombing saying warnings were given to a newspaper.

The IRA action led to immediate hardening of attitude of the conservative Government with the Prime Minister, Mr. John Major, insisting that the blast confirmed the urgent need for elimination of illegal arms. The British insistence on early surrender of arms by IRA cadres is likely to be the main stumbling block for the Irish peace process. The IRA is resisting this by calling for withdrawal of special forces from northern Ireland first.

Distinct signals are flashing from the bomb blast in London. The IRA is expressing its impatience with the stalemate in the international efforts to find a solution to the Northern Ireland problem. It is only a matter of time before the bloodshed in Ulster becomes a regular feature, as it was at one time. It also seems that the peace wing of the IRA is losing its grip on the situation and the more militant group is asserting within both the IRA and the political party called the Sinn Féin. In other words, the balance is shifting in favour of the hardliners, even if only marginally.

World Press—Important Topics

Buddha's Birthplace Discovered

A team of archaeologists from Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Japan and Nepal has at long last discovered the final proof that the Buddha was born in Lumbini, in south-western Nepal. Buddhist lore would have us believe that Maya Devi gave birth to the great Siddharta here in 623 BC, and nearly 400 years later Emperor Ashoka, on a pilgrimage to Lumbini, placed a stone tablet on the precise position of the birthplace. ASIaweek (February 23, 1996), published from Hong Kong, gives details of the recent excavations.

"Even though it is in ruins, the Maya Devi temple at Lumbini, about 240 km from Kathmandu, is central to the history of Buddhism. Reported to be nearly 2,600 years old, it has long been thought by most—but not all—Buddhists to be the birthplace of the founder of the faith. But experts had been unable to establish the precise spot in Lumbini where the infant was born.



A STATUE of Maya Devi, Lord Buddha's mother

"Archeologists say they have now uncovered the vital missing piece of evidence—a 'flawless stone' said to have been laid in the floor of the temple in 249 B.C. to mark the location. The stone, measuring 45 cm by 15 cm, was found nearly five meters below the surface of the ruins, embedded in what was once a tiled floor.

"The discovery was made on Feb. 18 last year by archeologists Babu Khristma Rijal of Nepal and Satoru Uesaka of Japan. But the announcement was delayed for nearly a year until outside experts from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka could confirm the findings. Rijal and Satoru said the experts were "in full agreement" with their conclusions.

"The whereabouts of the Buddha's birth site is of paramount importance to the estimated 350 million faithful around the world. In Christian



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terms, it is the equivalent of finding the Bethlehem stable in which Jesus Christ was born. The Buddha once promised that visitors to his birthplace and to three other important sites would be reborn "in a heavenly state." So the discovery is expected to give a major boost to Nepalese tourist arrivals."

There is More to the Eye than Security

Despite the assurance given by Sri Lanka's Sports Minister that foolproof security offered only for VVIPs would be given to both the Australian and West Indies cricket teams, both Aussies and Windies preferred to forfeit the points from their cancelled games to flying to Colombo on the plea of vulnerability to terrorist attacks. ASIaweek (February 23, 1996), published from Hong Kong, found that the Australian boycott simply was not cricket.

"...The boycott was met with a wave of media

disapproval. "Shame, shame, shame!" shouted headline in Sri Lanka's state-owned Daily New "Obviously the Australian cricketers are making the bomb blast their excuse not to come," the paper said. In a sharp editorial rebuke, The Times of London accused the Australian team of lack of courage and diplomacy. "They have upset the organization of a complex tournament and handed a victory to the murderous Tamil rebels who held Sri Lanka to ransom," it said.

"London's tabloid newspapers, never slow to be a shot at Australians over anything, accused them of cowardice. Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans responded: "To be attacked by English is a badge of honor I wear with pride."

"Why, asked Sri Lankans, were hot favorites Australia and the highly ranked West Indies off of playing in Colombo when minnows Zimbabwe and Kenya were satisfied with the second arrangements? Many fans were convinced Australian action had more to do with the recent World Series tournament Down Under than with possible terrorist violence. They said the Aussies were worried Sri Lankans would get their backs for accusations that their players had cheated during the competition. Sri Lankan supporters, among the most fervent in the world—were incensed by a number of umpiring decisions that went against their team. Australia won the tournament.

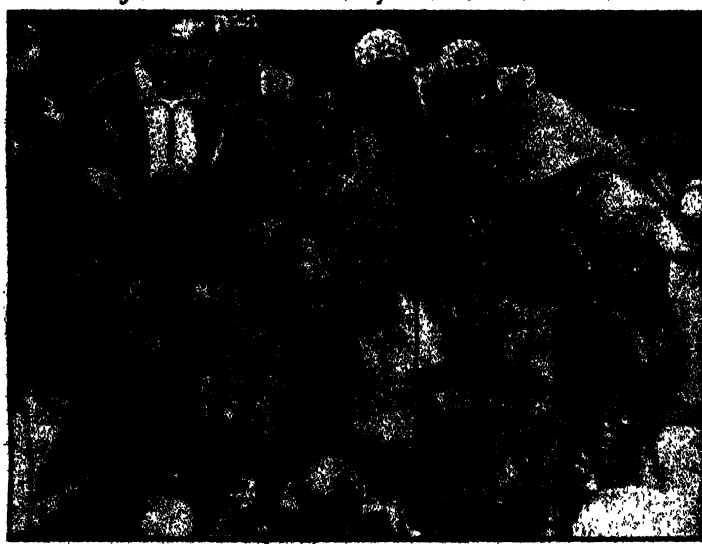
"Privately, Sri Lankan cricket officials said there was "plenty of bitterness against Australians." There was "a feeling that the game was split between the richer, older cricket-playing nations and the Asians, who are emerging better sponsors and players," they said."

Greatest Crisis after the "Bodyline" Series

Cricket lovers in the subcontinent do very well appreciate the indignation of Lanka over the inadmissible excuse

"terrorism" served out by Australia staying away from Colombo and the Aussies rejecting the Windies, for the boycott game was too much both Sri Lanka and PILCOM. Said NEWSWEEK (February 19, 1996), published from New York:

"...So began the greatest crisis since "bodyline" series between England and Australia in 1932 when the two sides came close to a



...Australia's captain, Mark Taylor, said his team would stay home, and he was immediately supported by Foreign Minister Gareth Evans. "It is one thing for me as foreign minister to take risks. That's what I'm paid to do," he said. "Australian cricketers are paid to play cricket."

The uproar might have ended there. Australia could forfeit its game in Sri Lanka but play on in India and Pakistan. But then the West Indies, another great team, said it also was having second thoughts about showing up. The Sri Lankans feared a treacherous Australian hand in the Indies' uncertainty. Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar warned Evans that "if any campaign was mounted by the Australian government to persuade other countries not to come, it would be considered a hostile act in relations with the government of Sri Lanka." That settled it for the West Indies cricketers: they definitely canceled their trip.

Sissies: After those statesmanlike exchanges, real abuse began. Told that Warne was tried he might be blown up while shopping, Kadirgamar retorted, "Shopping is for sissies." Lines of London columnist Simon Barnes indicated that "it is Australia's blessing to be out of war. As a result they have come to a painful error of vision. . . . They think that cricketers are important." The state-owned Daily News in Colombo was more forthright. "The cricketers were aware that had they played here, they would have been fairly and squarely beaten. At the weekend, with the World Cup organizers pleading for a U.N. mediator, it was hard to sympathize with the Sri Lankans. They had done all they could to reassure the Australians of their safety, even suggesting that Aussies stay in southern India and just fly for the game. They also promised their guests a sort of security shield accorded their own president. Australian commentators suggested it would be a doubtful comfort: the game would have been played at the Premadasa Stadium, led for a Sri Lankan president who was blown away by a Tiger suicide bomber.

It's not as if the other host countries present some alternatives. Some games in Pakistan were played in Karachi, where more than 100 people were brutally killed in ethnic violence last month (January) alone."

Striving for Secession through Terror

While an enlightened President of Sri Lanka is prepared to go to any lengths to accommodate the interests of the Tamil minority without jeopardising the interests of the Sinhalese and the basic integrity of the island nation, the LTTE seems hell-bent on achieving Eelam through a series of acts of terrorism, having lost their stronghold, Jaffna, to the Sri Lankan army and administration. In its leader, THE ECONOMIST (February 10, 1996) takes a look at the uncertain future of Sri

Lanka. "The LTTE, who proposes to change the country into an 'individualistic union of regions'—a formulation designed to satisfy Sinhalese concerns about keeping the country one

while giving the Tamils virtual self-government. True, the president is also prosecuting a war against the Tigers. But it was the Tigers who started that war 13 years ago; who widened it in the mid-1980s by turning on civilians as well as soldiers and police; and who nowadays conduct it chiefly by means of terrorist acts like last week's bombing of Sri Lanka's central bank.

"Terror tactics have become even more attractive to the Tigers since the fall of their main stronghold, Jaffna, last December: government forces now occupy the Jaffna peninsula. The government has not, however, pacified it to the extent that the hundreds of thousands of Tamils who have fled the fighting feel safe enough to return home. The army's reputation for brutality is part of the problem. But the bigger part is that the Tigers know that if the refugees go back a peace will become possible.

"Peace is not the Tigers' aim, unless it comes with secession. It is certainly not the aim of their leader, Vellupillai Prabhakaran. Time and again, most recently in December, he has rejected it when it was on offer. The evidence is that he much prefers killing to democracy, and has no wish to test the opinions of the people in whose name he commits so much murder.

"The danger now is that the Tigers' atrocities will, as intended, turn Sinhalese opinion against all Tamils and scupper Mrs. Kumaratunga's plans to devolve power and reach a settlement. Thus the war will continue, maybe for another 13 years. That would no doubt delight Mr. Prabhakaran. It should not delight any of his colleagues who consider themselves democrats. How nice it would be if they could persuade him to go into exile and if another country—Pakistan?—would offer him a secluded bungalow in which to spend his retirement."

More and More Superbrains

A research group in a laboratory in Milan has recently scored a breakthrough in genetic research: identification of two genes, Emx 1 and Emx 2, that play a fundamental role in the formation of human intelligence. The discovery has been compared to the splitting of the atom. NEWSWEEK (February 26, 1996), published from New York, features an interview with Edoardo Boncinelli, the brain behind the superbrain project:

"...What is relevant in this discovery is that for the first time in history we have identified two genes that have a role in the development of the cerebral cortex. Emx2 regulates the multiplication of the cells that will become the cortex. ...

"The human brain is composed almost

entirely of gray matter, which has a cortex, but in far smaller proportions. The cortex allows us to think, to remember, to imagine. Essentially, we are human beings by virtue of our cortex.

"No one knows what intelligence is. In all likelihood, about 50 percent of it will be determined by genetics, and the other portion determined by environment and experience. Genes by themselves cannot determine intelligence. ...



"Memory is distributed throughout the brain. If I destroy a piece of gray matter in a human, he probably won't lose all of his memory. What he loses is a part of the velocity with which he can retrieve his information. Of course he won't reacquire his memories when I put new cells in. But the new implant will assist in the recovery of his memory and in all his other brain functions. What we are really talking about is to be able to reverse brain death. At present, when these cells die, there is no way to replace them. An idea I find even more intriguing is the possibility to regenerate the spinal cord in cases of injury and paralysis."

The Crusade against Corruption

Beyond the spasmodic hullabaloo, nothing substantial has been done in India to weed out corruption. Which explains why the virus has now attacked the entire body politic, why a bribe is often needed to land a basic job or a get a telephone fixed. The hawala scandal has shaken not only the entire nation, but almost every political party, and people have started wondering why corruption has become so endemic in India. In its leader, ASIaweek (February 16, 1996), asks if smaller countries like South Korea could mercilessly deal with the corrupt, can't India do it with the same sense of urgency and sincerity?

"...Clearly, much more needs to be done to tighten the anti-graft laws. The impetus to do so is provided not only by the latest scandal, but also by India's changing economic landscape. Only a decade ago, the stain of corruption touched almost everyone: few could do business without offering a bribe. Under such circumstances, a war against graft was not only unthinkable but impractical as it would involve virtually the entire economy. But today, 15 years of reform have made the economy a good deal more open. Businessmen have less need to bribe politicians, which makes a crackdown on

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corruption more feasible. Indeed, perhaps the best antidote against corruption is ultimately stronger rules of economic liberalization itself. The fewer the rules, the fewer the bribes needed to circumvent them.

"The outside world has never taken up the issue of corruption with India in the same way as has some political and economic questions. If the country's own leaders don't start to tackle the problem in earnest, they could wake up one day to find democracy—as well as their own power—under threat. In a rare acknowledgment of corruption, the late prime minister Rajiv Gandhi once said that 75% of the government's development funds were eaten up by venal politicians and officials. The situation is not much different today and public discontent, coupled with rising unemployment and ethnic tensions, can easily boil over into social upheaval."

Will China Grab Taiwan?

The West, more particularly the U.S.A., is deeply worried by the slow, but steady, diligent posture China has adopted over Taiwan. Though the West admits that there is only one China—the admission came fully late, just 30 years after the communists took over China—it cannot allow its trade interests to suffer, if Taiwan is the way of Hong Kong or Macau. Will the U.S.A. dare to arm tiny Taiwan or send the Seventh Fleet to prevent China from allowing Taiwan at will? It is high time the U.S.A. took up a tough and unambiguous stand, says THE ECONOMIST (February 3, 1996), published from London, in its editorial.



China has long said that by peaceful hook or crook Taiwan, like Hong Kong in 1997 and Macau in 1999, will be reunited with the

has once more switched from sweet-talk to gruff threats—most recently, through intermediaries, that it will lob missiles at Taiwan if this "renegade province" gets more independent airs. The strategy is rattling nerves in Taiwan as it prepares for a presidential election next month. Maybe that is all China intends. Maybe it intends to go further. Outsiders need a better strategy than

crossing fingers and hoping it won't.

"But Taiwan is not so easily shrugged off. Over the past year China's threats have become worryingly specific. And recent history is punctuated with instances—Argentina's grab for the Falklands, Iraq's swoop on Kuwait—where crises have been made worse because a pushy country's intentions have been misread, and it has misread the world's reactions. Even for those who believe that Taiwan somehow "belongs" to China, using or merely threatening rockets to settle an argument over relations between the two is a gross breach of international rules. To let China get away with it would do great damage to confidence and stability, and not just in East Asia."

Judicial Activism to the Fore

Perhaps in no other part of the world judiciary, more particularly, the Supreme Court of a country, does so much for the ordinary citizen as in India, a phenomenon of recent times. With the concept of public interest litigation becoming highly popular, every citizen is optimistic that the apex court will take care of his grievances. In its February 5, 1996 issue, the NEWSWEEK, published from New York, examines the scene of judicial activism in India.

"Huge numbers of Indians are bringing grievances straight to the Supreme court, the one institution with the boldness and independence to get things done. The court has taken the lead in exposing the massive bribery scandal that so far has implicated 10 senior politicians and cabinet ministers. But that represents only one of 37,000 cases now pending before the court. In the last year the justices have expanded the definition of sexual harassment, made the demand for a dowry after marriage a criminal offense and ordered a probe into the disappearance of nearly 25,000 Sikhs after an antiterrorist campaign in Punjab. Name an issue—widows' rights, police brutality, environmental degradation—and the court is setting the agenda."

"It is easy to forget that the Supreme Court once symbolized the status quo in India. That was especially true until 1975, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed emergency rule and packed the court with "pliable judges."

independence. The court's constitutional rulings strengthened its own interpretive powers and limited Parliament's right to interfere. The court also threw open the doors to ordinary citizens. A mere letter, newspaper report or telegram could prompt the court intervention. "The modern judiciary can't afford to plead incapacity when social issues are addressed to it," says P.N. Bhagwati, the former chief justice.



"People who had considered themselves victims of the system discovered a new friend. In one landmark case, the court rescued 20,000 illiterate people who worked crushing rocks for 10 cents a day outside Delhi. The court ordered the employers to free the workers and set minimum wages and working conditions. In another case, the court ordered the arrest of seven policemen in the eastern city of Bhagalpur for torturing and blinding 31 young criminal suspects with acid. The court went on to issue a series of rulings requiring more humane treatment of prisoners and permitting class-action suits in behalf of aggrieved groups."

Film Directors: To be Women and Asian

Society has yet to learn to accept women as women, just as persons in their own right without the inhibiting bias of the gender. Sex does not take away from them the creativity and intelligence a human person is endowed with. Though women film directors won Golden Peacock and Silver Peacock awards at the recent 27th International Film Festival of India, many women directors resented the special categorisation for women directors just because they dealt with general themes instead of gender-specific themes. ASIaweek (February 9, 1996) published from Hong Kong, focusses on the views of some of the Directors.

"It was doubtless done for the best of reasons. But the decision by the organizers of the 27th International Film Festival of India to set aside

a special category for women directors came badly unspooled. "I think it is ridiculous to be thought different just because I am a woman," said Chinese director Ning Ying. As if to add to the incongruity of the situation—and possibly to Ning's irritation—her *On the Beat* won her the Silver Peacock award for the special class of most promising Asian woman director.

"Ning, an assistant to Bernardo Bertolucci on the 1987 award-winning *The Last Emperor*, told *Asiaweek* she didn't want to be seen as a woman director doing 'women's themes'—a point made abundantly clear by the fact that *On the Beat* doesn't have one major female role. The film, Ning's fourth, deals with the daily life of an overworked Chinese policeman.

"Says eminent Indian movie critic Nikhat Kazmi: "On the Beat shows that women need not do gender-specific themes. The era when women had to be categorized in that manner has ended. At the turn of the [21st] century, women have emerged as film-makers in their own right and must be allowed to compete in the open. No woman wants to be known by her gender."

"Bold thoughts—but perhaps not universally shared in a region where women have to deal with ingrained prejudice and in an industry where females have sometimes been more associated with the casting couch than with the director's chair. Breaking through these barriers and "becoming the captain of the ship" is the most difficult task facing women in films, says Israel's Idit Shechori, whose *In the Name of Love* was one of 19 productions screened in the women's competition in New Delhi. The poignant story of a mother and daughter with similar love lives was well received. ...

"India's Sat Paranjypte suggests the best hope for women at the moment lies in the bustling Indian and Philippine industries and in China, where opportunities are growing. In the past decade, she says, more women have emerged as directors. But Marilou Diaz Abaya talks of "double jeopardy" for women directors in the Philippines—first because they are women and second because they are Asians.

"The Filipina, whose *Ipaglaban Mo* (Redeem Her Honor) was shown at the Jan. 10-20 festival, argues: "Attitudes toward women have changed little in Asia. They are still expected to do the household chores. For me and my Asian sisters to be accepted, we have to be over-qualified." The biggest hurdle, she finds, is that film-making involves being away from home for long periods—and that runs against the role expected of women. As a result, she had to take her pre-school children on the set with her. "Their first friends were the crew," she says. ...

"Women directors, Abaya argues, "find dignity in the humdrum, honor in the kitchen and nobility in raising children." For Iranian director Yassamin Malek-Nasr, they are "more compassionate and less willing to follow cold rationalization." She says: "I treat men more as human beings and not as supermen. Iranian men are taught not to cry, to be stiff. But men want to cry sometimes. I like to show that."

Enron: The New Deal

The Dabhol Power Project in Maharashtra has been revived with Enron accepting some of the terms and conditions laid down by the BJP-Shiv Sena government in Maharashtra. In its February 1, 1996 issue, *FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW*, published from Hong Kong, probes the details of the renegotiated deal.

"...The saga of United States-based Enron in Maharashtra state has clouded the investment climate for desperately needed power plants and spurred other state governments to demand better terms for deals under negotiation. Maharashtra approved a revamped Enron project in January, but contracts must be amended and new government permissions obtained before construction starts. "We still think it's doable to put the project back together and get it on line in 60-90 days," said Mark, chairman of Enron Development Corp., on her first visit to India since the project's revival. "Even though we expect to get expedited treatment, we don't want to be too optimistic."



"Mark's caution is understandable, partly because energy is such a politically sensitive industry in India, but even more so because Enron may not, in the final analysis, have conceded very much to the same government that had cancelled the project, near Dabhol village, as environmentally hazardous and too expensive. "It looks like they just repackaged the old deal," says an executive at a power project that, like Enron's, has been anointed by reformers as a "fast-track" deal.

"The details bear that out. The original deal, signed by an Enron-led consortium with Maharashtra's previous government, had called for a two-phase project with net generating capacity of 2,015 megawatts and an estimated capital cost of \$2.8 billion, the biggest foreign-investment project in India. Broadly, the new arrangement boosts net capacity to 2,184 megawatts, reduces capital costs to \$2.5 billion, and cuts the tariff for electricity Enron sells to the state by 22.5%.

"But consider some of the finer points. Technological improvements and falling hardware prices enabled Enron to raise generating capacity while slashing costs, mostly in the second phase. The first under construction when the deal was scrapped, will expand to 740

megawatts from 695. Its capital cost will slight exceed the original \$920 million, but Enron will switch the plant's fuel from distillate to naphth which is cheaper and cleaner, industry analysts say.

Heart Check-Up: New Discovery

A variety of procedures and gadgets have been in use and are still being used to get clear picture of the heart's inner workings. There has been incessant research for a more viable single method and scientists have now hit upon what is called cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMRI), but the cost of the treatment through this method is so high that it is "good news for heartless hospital administrators everywhere." *THE ECONOMIST* (February 17, 1996), published in London, probes the advantages of CMRI.

"...Magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI) is a popular way of looking inside bodies because, unlike x-rays, it can reveal details of soft tissue. It works by scanning the protons that form nuclei of hydrogen atoms. Since every water molecule has two hydrogen atoms, and 70% of the body is water, there are a lot of atoms to scan. As the nuclear protons spin, they generate a magnetic field. MRI works by using a large magnet to force most of the protons to spin in the same direction. It then knocks the protons out of alignment with pulses of radio waves. This causes more and different radio waves to be emitted by the protons as the MRI machine magnet forces them back into obedience. The emissions can be picked up, processed by computer, and displayed as a picture of the body innards.

"Unfortunately, standard MRI is not so fast—certainly not fast enough to follow the wobbles of a heart as it beats and moves with every breath a patient takes. Now, however, there is cardiac MRI (CMRI). This is a beefed-up version that uses faster radio pulses and more computing power to produce a crisp moving picture of the heart's inner workings. ...

"Myocardial tagging is a way of using CMRI to look at the movement of walls of muscle. It is particularly good at detecting changes in the beating of the left ventricle, the chamber of the heart that pumps blood around the body. Radio power here is a strong indicator of coronary artery problems. Dr. McVeigh is now using it routinely for this task. But he can do more. His team is developing a special attachment that will make it easy to find out whether a constriction in the coronary artery is due to fibrous growth or fatty deposits—a distinction that makes a difference to the way the blockage is treated.

"CMRI will help in other ways. The size and significance of a coronary blockage are difficult to assess, and a blocked artery may have been bypassed naturally by the development of collateral blood vessels, reducing the threat of the blockage poses.

"CMRI, which merely requires that a patient lie still inside a metal cylinder, should reduce the time it takes to test for coronary blockage from several days to about an hour. ...

Play Down The 'I'

A leader gets things done through other people. Although people differ from one another physically and psychologically, they are all governed by certain basic needs. The most important need in all individuals is the need to gain recognition. A leader who can satisfy this need will have no difficulty in influencing people, and getting the jobs done. In attempting to satisfy this great urge, a leader should scrupulously avoid criticizing people since no one likes to be criticised, least of all and in the presence of others. On the positive side, he has to give hearty and generous sincere appreciation. If he takes the trouble, one can always discover something or the other in an individual in which real appreciation can be expressed. Next, the leader, in order to get willing cooperation, has to look at things from the other person's point of view. He has to see what the other person wants rather than what he himself is interested in.

You take a liking for your pet animal, just because it shows a spontaneous affection for you. You realise that this creature is interested in you sincerely. You know for certain that there are no ulterior motives. Your dog jumps up in sheer joy at your very sight or hearing your voice or even smelling your scent. You just cannot miss its sincerity, enthusiasm, keenness and spontaneity.

People, as a rule and by nature, are interested in themselves. Unconsciously, you first talk about yourself before you think of others. In a group, you search and look for your own self first. The word most used during conversation is the single lettered word 'I'. When you open a magazine to which you have contributed, you first start reading your own article, although you might already be following every word of it by heart.

A leader must, therefore, assiduously cultivate the habit of playing down the 'I' and bringing up the 'YOU'. Prove to the others that you have a real interest in them. You don't need to spend money, much time or effort thus. You can do it with your smile, with your words, enthusiasm, and your warm, open and friendly hand clasp. Be considerate, courteous and helpful to others. Be sympathetic and treat others as you would like to be treated by them. Concentrate on what you can do for others and you will find this approach is working wonders. People will respond with each other to do things for you, without your ever asking for it.

Don't talk about others and especially their good points. If you keep talking about yourself, you will soon tire others and soon they will regard you as a bore. If you speak well of yourself, others will think you are boasting. If you speak ill of yourself they will love it, so first don't talk about yourself. Instead try talking about the other individual whose interests. Encourage him to tell about himself. "Appreciation makes people feel more important than anything else you can give them." You have to search and see what

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

is there in him. It will compel you to recognise his importance. We don't have to wait till someone does something big for us to display our appreciation. We can begin it at any time and place. All we have to do is to start looking for things to appreciate in people.

You want that people should admire you, and recognise your merits. If you pause and reflect, you will find that the other individual also has identical wants and aspirations. Therefore, if you are selfish and try to project only your own requirements, you will soon find others avoiding you. They would be reluctant to listen to you or meet your requirements. You must, therefore, go the full way and meet their requirements. Very soon you will notice the other individuals paying attention to your needs and doing things automatically the way you would like them to be done.

If you want to lead and influence others, you have to put yourself out to do things for them. You have to spend time, energy and effort to satisfy the needs of others. For instance, you have to remember faces and names. The aspiring leader has, therefore, to make it a point to remember names and faces. While addressing letters, you must spell the name and initials correctly and include the full decorations. If an individual has earned a doctorate or a professional chair, make it a point to address that person as Doctor so and so and Professor so and so instead of plain Mr. or Mrs. or Miss. People also appreciate if you remember their birthdays, wedding anniversaries, etc. The efforts you make to remember such seemingly trivial points and act on them will yield great dividends.

Encourage people to talk about themselves. Be an enthusiastic and encouraging listener and pay rapt attention. Ask them for more details in areas where they display great interest. Question them about the reasons for their success, for their mastery, for their special skills and for their prosperity. Learn about their hobbies, preferences, likes and dislikes. The more you know about the individual, the easier it will be for you to satisfy his requirements and motivate him in the direction in which you want him to go.

Next to taking interest in the other person's activities and looking at things from his angle, motivation can be brought about by your first impression. In creating this first favourable impression, nothing proves so effective as a warm and cheerful smile. A warm smile states to a stranger that you like him, you are glad to see him and that you would welcome his company. You would have noticed among your circle of friends that the individual who has a natural smile

on his face is the one who is most sought after. You notice a particular charm in a lady, who has a pleasant and cheerful smile all the time on her face. Your smile has to be sincere. If it is artificial, if it is only built up for the occasion, very soon it will fade away from your face. On the other hand, a sincere smile creates a ready trust on the part of the other person. If you do not have a natural smile, you can cultivate one by careful training and also developing the right mental attitudes.

View things optimistically. Whenever your chips are down and things are not going according to the way you have planned, think of some funny incident and repeat it to yourself. The sunshine will come up soon. Also do not reserve your smiles only for strangers. Smile naturally and freely with every individual whom you come across. Let this part of smiling sincerely become a regular habit with you. You will be surprised to see the impact that a warm and genuine smile can create. People will suddenly sit up and take notice of you. All doors will be open and you will be welcome everywhere. People will go out of the way to seek your company because you are bringing joy to them. On the other hand, a grim face makes you look too serious. People will consider that people avoid you.

What is more, the smile has a way of influencing your mental attitude. You feel a happier man by wearing a smile on your face. According to a Chinese proverb, a man without a smiling face should not open a shop. In other words, his business or enterprise will be a total failure if he does not know how to keep himself cheerful and friendly. Not only that he should feel friendly and cheerful, but he should readily demonstrate it and show it to others by his disarming, charming and welcome smile. Frank Irvin Fletcher has described the value of a smile at Christmas in the following words :

"It costs nothing, but creates much.

It enriches those who receive, without impoverishing those who give.

It happens in a flash and the memory of it sometimes lasts forever.

None are so rich they can get along without it, and none so poor but are richer for its benefits.

It creates happiness in the home, fosters goodwill in a business and is the countersign of friends.

It is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad and nature's best antidote for trouble.

Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anybody till it is given away.

And if in the last-minute rush of Christmas buying some of our sales people should be too tired to give you a smile, may we ask you to leave one of yours."

Thus the first step in the technique of motivating others is to begin with yourself taking a keen interest in them and winning their hearts towards you by a genuine and charming smile. □

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ISSUE HIGHLIGHTS

1 Company has taken over India Education Centre (AOP) an organisation of national repute with 7 branches of its own and over 100 franchisee centres including Nepal, Maldives, Singapore and Oman. 2 Promoters with 14 years of experience in Computer Training Industry. 3 Company to establish a Software Technology Park as a 100% Export Oriented Unit for developing Computer Software for exports. 4 Tax benefits under section 35 D, 35 AB, 80 MHE, 80 L, 80 O of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and wealth tax benefits. 5 Listing proposed at Delhi, Jaipur and Bombay Stock Exchanges.

RISK FACTORS

Internal

1 The project is based on the current estimates of the cost and market conditions, which may fluctuate with the change in general economic ambience of the country in general and computer industry in particular. 2 The computer software development industry is characterised by high employee turnover. 3 The computer industry is subject to a very high rate of technological obsolescence. This may put unforeseen financial pressure on the Company. 4 The cost of the project and financial projections given in the prospectus are not appraised by any Bank/Financial Institution and are based on Company's own estimates. In the absence of participation by any Bank/Financial Institution in the project, the deployment and monitoring of funds raised through this issue shall be left to the discretion of the Company's management. 5 The property at M-92 Connaught Place, New Delhi purchased by the Company is yet to be registered in its name. This property has been acquired from the promoters and the clearances for Land and Development Office and Income Tax Department for transfer of the property are yet to be obtained. 6 The project has been delayed by three months.

External

1 The demand for custom-made computer software would depend on the user industry needs and any recession in the user industry may affect the Company's performance. 2 The export activities of the Company are subject to changes in the Government's policies. 3. Still competition from the domestic as well as overseas suppliers, combined with recessionary conditions prevailing in the target markets may be considered as a risk.

Note:

Investors may note that out of the proceeds of the Public Issue, the Company is paying Rs. 100 lacs to M/s Gupta Enterprises, a private family trust, as restraint money besides a sum of Rs. 10 lacs as payment of goodwill for takeover of the erstwhile IEC. Investors may also note that Company has purchased its office premises from the main promoters for a sum of Rs. 78.50 lacs.

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SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Beauty Contests at the national and international levels have been all the rage for quite some time and the organisations and the moving spirits behind these contests have rendered a great service to society by "discovering" young women with stunning beauty and a sense of concern for the society around them; many of the "Miss India" or, for that matter "Miss World" or "Miss Universe" title holders have moved to fresh pastures like designing, acting, or social work to work for causes larger than life.

We, in *Competition Success Review*, have moved over to an untrodden field, to the best of our knowledge, not only in India, but even abroad, in a noble endeavour in search of talent: brains that could change the face of our country, in pursuance of the basic objectives, for the realisation of which *Competition Success Review* was launched 32 years ago.

The path-breaking venture announced by us in November 1995 regarding the launching of the prestigious CSR SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 to select the Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996 could be hailed as an integral part of our mission to serve the cause of millions of youth in our country striving for success in a vast range of fields.

The Contest has already stirred up an overwhelming response from all over India as is evident from the deluge of entries for the ALL INDIA ESSAY CONTEST, the Stage I of the Contest.

Competition Success Review has introduced from February 1996 issue onwards four essays on different topics every month contributed by the first and second prize winners in the women's category and men's category of the essay contest.

The first prize winner of the essay contest in the women's category is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH while the first prize winner of the essay contest in the men's category is declared MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.

We are sure that these topics—as many as four—contributed by those adjudged as the most brilliant at the national level and published month after month in *Competition Success Review* will be a PLUS FEATURE.

Our Surprise Package For Winners

- ★ Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers and Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his can look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons only) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Another surprise for the Intellectuals Of The Month: each will receive a cash award of Rs. 500 and a trophy.

The vouchers for the stay in Mahabaleshwar are transferable and will be valid for three months.

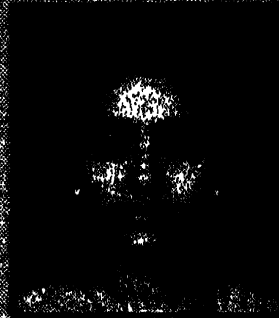
- ★ The second prize winners of the Essay Contest will each receive books worth Rs. 750 and a cash award of Rs. 750.
- ★ The 12 consolation prize winners in both women's and men's categories (24 in all) will each receive books worth Rs. 300 and a certificate.

ALL THE PRIZE WINNERS: Ms. Super Brain and Mr. Super Brain, the finalists, Ms. Intellectuals and Mr. Intellectuals, all the second prize winners and consolation prize winners will be awarded CERTIFICATES.

(For details see our announcement on CSR Super Brains of India Contest 1996 on page 96 in this issue)



In Ourselves Are Triumph And Defeat



Mr. Eugene Sweeney
Mr. William J. Sullivan
Mr. James J. Sullivan

TRUMP AND DEFEAT ARE TWO sides of the same coin. Both have equal probability to appear on the turned up side when tossed, and the appearance of one for once does not ensure its appearance on the turned up side for all times. But we cannot carry this simile too far, for in real life situations success and failure often blend into a single entity. It is this subtle mixing that provides life with its excitement and variety, and turns an otherwise dull existence into an adventure sport. Life sprawls around man far and wide. It is a mountainous terrain and none can guarantee that the next step one takes is safe. Then it is up to man to make the best of his walk—if he stumbles, it is up to him to pick himself up and move forward and not lie still and rot. When William the Conqueror stood on the deck of his ship and viewed the vast lands of England before him, he forgot his illegitimate origin, his struggles to retain his dukedom in Normandy, the enormity of the task ahead of him, and stated with quiet pride that he would make England his seisin, which he did.

***"Not in the clamour of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat."***

—H.W. Longfellow

We may safely add to these lines some words like, in defeat at times there is triumph, and in this paradoxical statement find absolute truth. Although categorising various shades of meaning of Longfellow's words may be difficult, as the thought has universal ramifications, we may venture to put forward a few justifications of this epigrammatical

line. First, if we remember the much used and hence clichéd saying, failure is a stepping stone to success, we will find that the two coincide to perfection. This adage, though apparently silent about man's role in the conversion of failure to success, holds abysmal undertones which are redundant with man's indispensibility in the effort. Secondly, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." From Shakespeare's straightforward statement one may travel to Freud's conceptions of the mind, and in the end conclude that mind plays the most important part in determining, nay, is the sole determinant of what is triumph and what is defeat. Thirdly, we may cite the great contrast between material and spiritual triumphs and come to a valued judgement which is actually desired and how often success in one may entail failure in the other. With these three justifications that cover a wide area of human thoughts and actions, we can come to the conclusion that Longfellow was right after all and that it is in ourselves that triumph and defeat lie.

Failures are Stepping Stones to Success

If Isaac Newton had stopped his efforts when his papers caught fire and destruction stared at him in the face, he would not have become a world-renowned scientist; if Mother Teresa had given up after the rebuffs she suffered in Calcutta, she would not have been hailed a saint; if our patriots had not intensified their freedom struggle after their initial setbacks, India would not have

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achieved her freedom; if the primitive man had slackened his labours instead of always looking ahead, the world would have been deprived of its civilisations, cultures and the beauty that man created with his tired arms and imaginative mind. In fact, if stubbornness and stoicism of both the animate and the inanimate objects in the universe to exist, repulsing the ravages of time and destiny, hold aloft the dictum of failures are but stepping stones to success. An analytical description can highlight the veracity of this theory in both material and moral spheres of life.

Man's efforts in this world have centers more or less, on amassing wealth. In doing so, many men face failures. Although many examples can be quoted and the philosophy of stoicism and fortitude discussed length, the common man gets easily up and a small defeat can bring about a lifelong gloom. It is in such a situation that the abdictum comes into force. A three-point plan can be put into action — (1) analysis of the nature of defeat, (2) scouring of opportunity spread before one, and (3) resolute withdrawal from inaction. Incessant, premeditated and prudent action guides a defeated man on to the road of triumph.

Application of this theory in the material sphere is more challenging as man can easily ascertain his defeat here as in a material sphere and outward manifestations are few and far between. A sinner does not often realise that his soul is experiencing defeat every time he sins and that his total away from sin is the only way to achieve triumph. Every morally defeated man

...face truth about himself and being his own taskmaster, coach his mind on the advantages of right knowledge and of a total betine from sin.

A glance at Hindu *dharma* also validates the truth of this theory. The *jivatma* after the trials and tribulations of its earthly life blends with the *Paramatma* in its final triumph. Every rebirth is but a step closer to the Absolute and every step is followed by an enhancement of perfection. A man's life cycle and world cycle is related as a microcosm to the macrocosm. Just as the world cycle, completing its course, dissolves into the Absolute, man's life cycle, completing its course, loses itself in the Absolute. But till then, till the last birth in the cycle, the soul faces partial defeat, the defeat losing its substance with every step in the cycle.

I Think, Therefore I Am

When illusions overwhelm reality, when fantasy displaces pragmatism, when madness conquers sanity, there is only one factor on which the blame can fall—the mind. It is where thought hybrids are born in fantastical proportions; it is where abstractions relying on the relative factor lie in wait till they are highlighted and scores of emphasis given. More important, it is where the real man is born, which led Descartes to say, "I think, therefore I am."

Mind draws the line of distinction between seeming opposites—good and bad, happiness and sadness, triumph and defeat. It rests entirely upon the mind whether to draw the line a little towards this side or that. Mind also mixes opposites, so instead of remaining at the two ends of the pole, they lie somewhere in the middle, in an intangible fashion. Again, it is entirely up to the mind whether to discern the good in the vast stretches of the bad, happiness in the sea of sadness and the diamond of triumph from the pebbles of defeat; or vice versa in all the three. As the odds for both the choices are the same, the best thing or rather the only thing man can do is to learn the art of right discernment, to use it with diligence and skill and to understand the indispensibility of the right choice. What the world needs to secure itself from rampaging materialism of the times and its wholesale destruction, the rising tide of evils in society and the lowering sense of morale, is optimism. A man's life on this earth is but a short one and it is not to be spent on excursions into troughs of defeat but on riding crests of triumph. And triumph is but a child of optimism and perseverance. Therefore, the question of right choice is obvious and simple.

Mind should be the haven of all good notions of life. It is the temple of true love. It can hold more beauty than even nature itself, as Wordsworth in his 'Prelude' states, "...the mind of man becomes/A thousand times more beautiful than the earth/On which he dwells." It is the abode of

triumph and it is the furnace which tempers man. According to Cicero, "Each man's mind is the man himself." Thus, it can be said emphatically, that mind is the moulder of triumphs.

Triumph of the Soul

Man's spirit is indefatigable. The body and the senses get into bondages and hence are influenced by fate and destiny while the soul flies above, and in sheer joy of freedom sings songs of triumph. Poets have sung about such a soul fighting against fetters and repelling the multipronged spears of defeat. William Ernest Henley cries out, "I thank whatever gods may be/For my unconquerable soul."

Andrew Marvell paints the fight in brilliant colours,

*"Earth cannot shew so brave a Sight,
As when a Single soul does fence.
The Batteries of alluring Sense,
And Heaven views it with delight."*

In this context, the relation between material and spiritual triumphs and defeats can be analysed. On the other hand, when the five senses act as judges to a man's activity, the result is either material success or material failure. The mercurial tendencies of wealth and power, the two ruling giants of materialism, take the diminutive man on a roller-coaster ride—from the zeniths of ecstasy to the nadir of despair. On the other hand, when human conscience counselled by wisdom sits in judgement, the result is spiritual triumph. Spiritual triumph, the triumph of the soul, everlasting and bringing true happiness, can here be contrasted with the transient world triumph. There is no contentment of the spirit in the latter, but only a vague animalism which men construe as happiness. Man's sojourn in this world is characterised by this innate desire for contentment of the spirit. His spiritual self can be contented with little if that little is the triumph of the soul. And it can be achieved by preventing an overattachment to material comforts, by preserving moral integrity and by fostering tranquillity of the mind through wisdom.

But the path to this triumph is difficult. It takes a brave man to make the right choice between the two triumphs. A wise man will choose spiritual triumph without even the slightest of hesitations, but it is not so easy for the common man. It is hard not to be enticed by the luxuries of materialism. Often the weak man errs, but this erring should not be considered a spiritual defeat. The spirit as said before knows no defeat. Hence it can be given another name—potential triumph. The erring man perceives strong rays of the light of truth and leaving all his bad ways, speeds on the path of a greater triumph. Thus, spiritual defeat, holding a large potential for triumph, becomes potential triumph. This triumph is forever pursued by the spirit which is always ready to pull the erring man

rightly equated triumph to fulfillment of the spirit. As a corollary, man has to listen to the spirit to win.

The three justifications are neither exhaustive nor mutually exclusive. One mingles with the other in varying proportions according to the course a man's life takes. Defeat is as natural an occurrence as triumph. They are cogs in the wheel of life, and as all cogs are necessary to make a perfect wheel, so in life. The non-existence of defeats will result in a distorted figure. Man cannot cling to the concepts of predestination and divine selection which only highlights his escapist tendencies and has to come to terms with his omnipotence. The whole responsibility of making or marring his life rests on the individual. He has a multiplex persona. He is Christian but also Giant Pagan, he is Perseus but also Poseidon, he is Prospero but also Caliban, he is Christ but also Pilate. It lies within him to enhance his virtues and suppress his vices. It lies within his power to crush his misfortunes and rise up above them like the deathless Phoenix from the ashes. It lives within him to make a bed of roses removing the thorns of defeat. As the blind bard in his *Paradise Lost* remarks,

*"The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of
Heav'n."*

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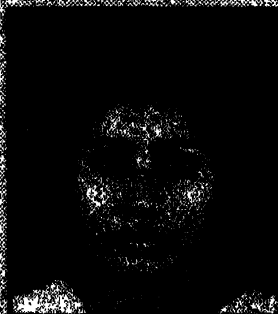
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My Vision Of India In 2001

The *Ekamra* magazine in 1996 is a product of B.A.L. with a wide range of features including gardening and painting. She hails from Pune, Maharashtra.

In this essay, Ms. Elizabeth gives her perception of India on different fronts—economic, political, legal and educational. She mentions that the Indian market would be the most sought-after place for investment and trade and that the year 2001 would see India emerging as the Superpower of the East. In the political arena, the different politicians would be brought to book by people's interaction of



Ms. Elizabeth Varghese
SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CONTEST 1—1996

and thereby has opened another window of interaction.

What we need is not just economic freedom. Freedom by itself holds no substance. What we need is to make ourselves independent and immune towards foreign invasion. For this we need a strong foundation.

The year 2001 is very promising. Until today only a handful of affluent Indian businessmen could dare to venture into the world market; but in the years to come, with the liberalisation and privatisation of economy at its peak, the sight of a lay Indian in the world market would not be a wonder; the outsiders, who have a pre-conceived notion of India being a never-never land of snake charmers and magicians, will have a more mature and modified outlook towards Indians and Indianism. The Indian market would be the most sought-after place for investment and trade. Moreover, the ever-increasing population of the land would play the potential customer. After all India is a land rich in resources, valuables and undiminishing prosperity and, who, but the Indians can be thoroughly trained and grilled to make geniuses out of them.

India has come way ahead of her other South Asian counterparts in the industrial sector and if this rate of progress is maintained and bettered, then, the year 2001 will see India emerge as the Superpower of the East.

The inequalities existing in intelligence and opportunity will be everlasting; but economic equality is not a totally lost game. Although it does not amount to everyone having the same amount; it surely denotes that everyone

will have enough according to his needs. An economic reforms are the surefire answer to what Indians really need—more jobs, better standard of living and the guarantee of basic civic amenities.

The agricultural sector, which has been neglected for so long, will also turn over a new leaf. This sector, being the backbone of the Indian economy, will be nurtured with great care and caution, whereby a string of reforms will lighten the burden of the poor farmer and bring to the forefront his right to enter the world market, in promoting his goods. For this it is most essential to create awareness amongst the Indian masses as for them to be literate.

Concludingly, Ms. Elizabeth Varghese says it is

THE VERY WORD 'VISION' BRINGS before us a mystical spectacle of a thought that is held in awe. A vision may be a dream or a creatively knotted string of thoughts and ideas. It is the result of a sound and active conscience and not a product of a passive and dormant soul. Many great personalities may attribute their success to the visions they framed and their thorough and systematic approach towards fulfilling and enlivening that image.

My vision of India is sound and clear. In order to create a vision, it is necessary to take a peek at the past and learn from our follies and improve upon the various stages of progress. Only then can we dream of a better and brighter India.

The year 2001 is not very far away—and 'Rome wasn't built in a day'. So with just five years from now, we will be having the year 2001 staring us in the face. Therefore, we cannot imagine or expect a Utopia in 2001, but can at least take a step or two towards making an attempt to make one.

My vision of India in the 21st century, though clear, projects a dual image; that of drastic changes in economic and political policies on the one hand and, that of very little development in the basic moral attitude of us, Indians, on the other.

The Economic Scenario

The Indian economy has come a long way since our Independence and the 90s have been dealt with care and sound reasoning. Along with the liberalisation policy, it has also opened vistas for greater understanding of the international market

and thereby has opened another window of interaction.

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The Read and the Unread

The Indian population today is not well informed of the world happenings. With barely one third of the population being literate, it is one of the most challenging problems we face and this we will be able to overcome, though not wholly, by the year 2001.

This change in the literate scene will not be sporadic but uniform and though slow paced, it will be a certainty. The masses would become aware of their rights and more open to the fast changing scenario of the Indian economy. There will be a burning desire to be like the 'Joneses next door'. This very desire will kindle the hope of progress in every Indian. But it is very important to proceed from the grass root level, or else our bid to better the 'Joneses next door' would throttle our conscience and that sort of a progress would be shallow. Only for

important than that is the general awareness among the masses. This would help them in making wiser selections of their representatives in the political front.

The Political Scenario

The Indian political scene, today, is crying for a change and the masses have turned a deaf ear towards its cries. The political life has been subjected to unlimited corruption—those who are elected, irrespective of the party they belong to. Once they are elected, the power and status that are donated to them go to their heads and they forget the very duties and responsibilities of their position. As they create around themselves those who prey on the resources of the country.

The selfish attitude of these politicians has been taken in the stride by us Indians. The year 2001 will tolerate none of this high-mindedness, nor the nonsensical attitude. Radical changes will be brought about, e.g. multiparty at the centre, where there will be no room for self-sustenance, self-thinking, or self-will of those in power. They will be mere puppets in the hands of the masses who will be the real Leviathan. Only then will India and Indians live up to the true essence of democracy.

The dishonest legislators would be brought to book by the people themselves if they do not live up to the expectations of a governed. For this, we have to change the vulnerable position in which India finds itself today, that of being a quasi-federation and also a unitary state. If it is made entirely unitary, then the States would lose their autonomous powers and the entire power would be vested in the Centre. Only then will we Indians come closer to stamping down all religious, linguistic and cultural barriers and keep a close critical watch on all activities at the Centre. This would not only bring about oneness, but also initiate a deeper love and dedication towards our Motherland.

The Judiciary

The year 2001 will see the judiciary in a modified set-up. There will be quite a few people's courts, where the opinion of the people would be given considerable weightage. For this purpose many more new laws will be formulated and in doing so the opinion poll will be taken into consideration. Ancient laws, having nothing to do with the present system, will be done away with, leaving in a concise set of laws and rules. It is the duty of the court, in every case, where ingenuity is expanded to avoid welfare legislation, to get behind the scenes and discover the true state of affairs.

The general public will be, by then better informed and legally conscious, whereby they will be able to avoid unending negotiations by settling the dispute out of court, with a mature and reasonable approach and no individual will be above the law—in the strict sense of the term.

functioning, one very important aspect has to be taken care of, i.e. discipline. We Indians lack just this. A self-disciplined lifestyle adopted by each one of us will help us reach our set goals in a systematic fashion. Such a disciplined lifestyle is the need of the day.

The Defence

Perhaps never before has there been so much speculation about the future of our defence strategies as it is today. We find our defence strong but there are many questions that remain unanswered, one being the aspect of nuclear disarmament. Are we really living up to the term—disarmament?—not in the least.

The defence system, too, will need a change in the year 2001. This system should be made all proof and immune towards foreign attacks and any loopholes here will cost us dear.

The Education System

When so much has been said and framed, it would be unfair to ignore the education system—the cerebral hemisphere of our society. Here we have another set-up that is leading a mundane existence.

A self-disciplined lifestyle adopted by each one of us will help us reach our set goals in a systematic fashion. Such a disciplined lifestyle is the need of the day.

The whole infrastructure needs a thorough cleansing and remodelling. The base should be strong and resistant. The year 2001 may see a slight inclination towards this direction. The educational system would be such as to bring about a thorough moulding, re-structuring and re-shaping of the child's frame of mind thereby inculcating in him/her a keen interest in acquiring more knowledge in everything that is taught. There will no imposing on the part of the teacher who will try to make the entire mode of teaching interesting and captivating.

This way our nation will be able to produce superfine individuals who are strong in body and mind, possessing the weapon of knowledge and maturity, ready to face the challenges of the future.

This is one part of the story. What about the other? My vision does not limit itself to painting rosy pictures, but very well includes the ugly facets of our land; for which little or nothing can be done—the basic moral attitude of the Indian masses.

sectors, it is a matter of deep concern to others. For instance, the ever-growing population towards which we seem to have adopted the dictum of 'Ignorance is bliss'. We consider it our prerogative to turn a deaf ear towards the various family planning slogans screaming their throats out. Nay, why blame the layman when those in power, who so very boisterously support such programmes, themselves breed a whole 'cricket team' in their homes.

Another aspect of deep concern is the rate at which honesty, sincerity, trustworthiness, loyalty, humility and discipline have vanished from our very being. We seem to be still mired in fatalistic determinism. In spite of covering so many milestones of success in various fields, we are still fanatics to the core.

As there is a solution to every problem, so also there is one to this; it is necessary that we go back to the scriptures without getting fanatical but just adopting the spiritual way of thinking and lifestyle; we should not forget the greatest power 'up there'; for all of us very well know that 'Man does not live by bread alone'. If this factor is taken into consideration, then we Indians can endeavour to become one among the best. Until then, all the best wishes to my vision. □

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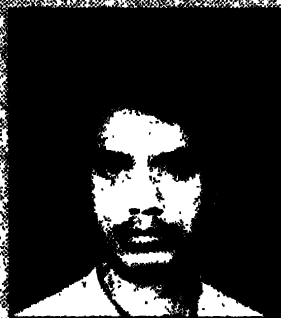
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Multinational Corporations Saviours Or Saboteurs

Dr. Ravi Kumar Sharma is a prominent personality in the field of science and technology. He is associated with a research group in the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, and has to his credit several research publications.

In this essay Sharma says that only one word describes MNCs going, i.e., profit and that the MNCs are neither angels nor devils, but as long as nothing comes between them and their bottom-line, they are devils. The word of the hour says Sharma is to clearly and firmly claim



Ravi Kumar Sharma
MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH
CONTEST 3 — TOPIC 1

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Ravi Kumar Sharma is the only winner in the contest. He is a prominent personality in the field of science and technology. He is associated with a research group in the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, and has to his credit several research publications.

"External aid is like a sulphur drug. We should know when to use it, when to stop it and we should also have a B-complex ready to neutralise its effects."

—V.K.R.V. Rao

IT WAS DECEMBER 31, 1600. ELIZABETH I granted to a group of English merchants, organised under the title 'the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the Indies', usually called the East India Company, a charter conferring monopoly of eastern trade for 15 years. In 1613 when English ships defeated the Portuguese on the sea off Surat, a royal *firmann* was issued by Jehangir to establish a factory at Surat. Sir Thomas Roe, the accredited ambassador of James I, secured several privileges in favour of the East India Company and later factories were established at Ahmedabad, Agra and Broach during 1615-1618. Thus was established the first transnational company on Indian soil. This fateful event was later to become the single most important force to shape the destiny of Modern India.

In fact, the phenomenon of multinational corporations is not new. The mercantilist period referred to above was also characterised by other MNCs like Hudson Bay Company, Royal African Company, etc.

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) or Transnational Corporations (TNCs) as the name implies are large corporate conglomerates having a variety of business interests with their headquarters in one country. Their business operations transcend national boundaries. In the present century

the MNCs have attained colossal dimensions, their annual incomes comparable with the GDP of many developing countries.

After the Congress (I) Government's declaration of the new liberalised industrial policy in July 1991, a fresh controversy has started regarding the entry of MNCs in India. There have been two extreme views on this subject. One is that the MNCs should outright not be allowed to set shop in India keeping in view the immature condition of Indian industry regarding capital, technology, etc. and that we are not yet ready to face the competition with foreign companies. In other words, this meant a demand for the continuance of the protected status to Indian industry. Another school of thought advocates the unrestricted entry of foreign companies in India in whatever the sector, with large number of concessions given to them. In 1977 also when Janata Party came to power, there was a hot discussion on the foreign companies. And two foreign corporate giants, viz. Coca Cola and IBM, were sent rolling back, when they refused to comply with the Janata government's economic policy statements.

It would be worthwhile to appraise the performance and behaviour of MNCs before we could pass judgement on their positive and negative sides.

Non-priority Areas

Industry-wise breakup of foreign collaborations reveals that foreign investment flows in non-priority areas in quite a significant proportion, around 40 per cent. Does not this call for a re-examining, keeping

in view the non-requirement of foreign collaboration in non-priority sectors like hotels, tourism, food processing, service sector, etc. and also the very high rates of return in these sectors? Secondly, out of the total foreign investment by various countries U.S.A. alone commands a lion's share, i.e. 36.7 per cent. Third, out of a total 3630 foreign collaborations approved, 46.3 per cent, i.e. 1679 were financial in nature. This creates a illusory effect in the investors and the stock market behaves erratically. As is evident SENSEX rose to the 4200-mark in June 1991 and then dropped to a new low of 2972 on January 9, 1996.

The foreign investment in non-priority sectors has led to the domination of the market by a new consumerist boom characterised by colas, ice creams, music systems, power wafers, hamburgers, expensive bikes, cars. This range of goods caters to only the upper 180 million *nouveau riche* of India, while the rest of the population is still suffering from the lack of basic amenities and has nothing to do with this flashy and ostentatious lifestyle. During 1980-1993 the output of consumer durables increased at an annual average rate of 10 per cent while that of wage goods was as low as 4.5 per cent.

The portfolio investment in India is in the form of hot money which may be repatriated the moment adverse trends are signalled in the market. So, is it not a mistake to see portfolio investment as a stable factor in the growth of economy? Also the increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in financial sector leads to the triggering off inflationary trends.

The assumption that the entry of multinationals would ensure the transfer of state-of-the-art technology to India is highly misplaced. In many cases obsolete technology is passed on to Indian collaborators. Even where the latest technology is imported, the question is whether the technology which was invented in the West, with the shortage of labour as main criterion, is suitable for India with its huge backlog of unemployed. Or, then the recent spate of the entry of foreign automobile giants like General Motors, BMW, etc. is no indication that technology is being transferred to the country. 'Assembly line technology' or 'screwdriver technology' where a BMW car or an IBM PC assembled does not make any contribution towards building a technological capability in the country. MNCs are highly protective about their technical know-how. The examples of Philips should be an eye-opener in this regard. The clause included in the collaboration agreement between Philips India and its parent company reads: "The company undertakes both during continuance of this agreement and thereafter not to copy the machinery, tools and instruments or any parts thereof applied by Philips to the company or to cause or permit the same to be copied or not to prepare drawings of such machinery, tools and instruments or parts thereof nor to permit the same to be prepared".

The Indian liberalisation process was sold to the public as a way out of the 1991 balance payment crisis. The earliest foreign collaboration projects has an export clause to ensure that there would not be a net drain of foreign reserves in the long run. But even at that time it was unrealistic to assume MNCs could want to use India as an export base. Export to where? As far as most MNCs are concerned 'India is the market'. Kellogg's is here to sell cornflakes to Indians and not to Arabs or Sri Lankans. Howsoever appalling may be the income distribution and poverty in India, the upper 180 million strong middle class, especially the top 10 million have enough affluence to keep the shops of MNCs in a big boom. Let us presuppose that the remaining 700 million Indians do not form the consumers in the eyes of foreign investors. According to Dr. K.N. Raj, the rate of return on initial investment is usually very high, making it possible to recoup the amount in a relatively short period. Foreign investment, even when it does not fully remit its profits, demands very high dividends at an early stage. The royalty payments, fees for technical services, etc. increase the claim of foreign capital on the scarce foreign exchange reserves.

For instance, as is evident from the table below, Caltex, a wholly American owned company took away Rs. 43 crore as remittances during 1968-70. Similarly, Ponds and Warren Tea were able to export the net worth every alternate year. Colgate and Palmolive's excessively high rate of return, i.e. 89 per cent was the biggest explosive of the

rich and drive India out of the poorer class.

Table: Profitability of Selected Multinationals in 1977

	Net worth	Interest free loans	Profit after tax	Rate of return
Warren Tea	4.41	2.00	2.14	48%
Macleod				
Russell	2.39	1.90	1.58	66%
Ponds Ltd.	1.24	0.82	0.63	51%
Crescent				
Dyes	1.60	1.44	0.51	32%
Colgate				
Palmolive	2.75	2.95	2.44	89%

Source: Dalip S. Swamy, 'Multinational Corporations and the World Economy', p. 38

This phenomenon has a multiplier effect. The new issues of the 'highly profitable' companies get oversubscribed and thus in the name of 'broad basing' of their shareholding the companies are able to raise plenty of local capital. In turn the local shareholders, keeping their own vested interest in view, provide political support to such companies in case the bogey of expropriation is raised in the Parliament.

Myth of Indianisation

Prof. Dalip S. Swamy, while studying the true character of MNCs observes, "Thirty rewarding years have closed a chapter of Chesebrough Ponds Inc. and opened a fresh one—the birth of Ponds India Ltd. Besides the name and the pattern of participation, nothing will change".

True, under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), all foreign companies were required to dilute their ownership to 74 per cent and the Indian branches of the MNCs were to be converted into Indian companies with non-resident interest in the equity capital not exceeding 40 per cent. But as the table above reveals the dilution of equity from 100 to 74 per cent hardly makes any difference to the parent companies of most of the MNCs. Further the parent company 'will have the absolute power' to appoint the chairman and managing director of the Indian company. This power will remain with the parent company irrespective of the level of the shareholding, even if it is 25 per cent. Since the rates of taxation on private limited companies in India are higher as compared to public limited companies, most of the MNCs after Indianisation, will enjoy the status of public limited companies, thereby reducing their tax liability. In other words, the brunt of Indianisation will also be faced by India. Then isn't Indianisation merely a smokescreen to hide the real picture just to avoid the public resistance in Third World?

India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, made a statement in April 1949 giving three important assurances to foreign investors:

- Not to discriminate between domestic and foreign undertakings.

regarding profit repatriation.

- Fair and equitable compensation to foreign investors in case of nationalisation of the undertakings.

Since then these statements and the industrial policy declarations of 1948 and 1956 have formed the basis for the industrial policy of the Government of India.

In 1972, the Government of India decided to permit the functioning of wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign companies, provided they undertake to export 100 per cent of their output. Then in 1977 Janata rule formulated a new economic policy (November 1977) whereby it was resolved that emphasis should be on outright purchase of technology and machinery. FERA laws were also to be rigorously enforced.

But while, on the one hand, harsh decisions were taken in case of Coca Cola and IBM, on the other, Hindustan Lever was permitted 51 per cent foreign equity. Incidentally all this investment was in the field of non-priority areas like tobacco, toiletries and beverages. The plea here employed was the import of sophisticated technology. Consequently Hindustan Lever continued to proliferate in consumer market by flooding it with its array of products like vanaspati, shampoo, toothpaste, soap and detergent. So much so, several companies, viz. Alkali Chemicals, Indian Explosives, Dunlop, Goodyear, Asbestos Cement, were permitted a foreign equity stake of 51 percent or more. Thus, Janata Party government failed badly in its resolve to set the house in order regarding the irrational proliferation of the foreign companies.

In July 1991, the Congress (I) government under the leadership of Prime Minister Mr. Narasimha Rao announced yet another industrial policy with much hype. The main features of this policy were to allow foreign equity up to 51 per cent in 34 'high priority' areas. The license system was considerably eased to ensure 'quick and automatic' approval of the projects. Also NRIs and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) predominantly owned by them were permitted to invest up to 100 per cent equity in high priority industries with 'repatriability of capital and profit'.

All these measures were taken to promote large scale inflow of foreign capital, with huge concessions, in sharp contrast to the policy followed during first four decades of planning.

A Realistic Overview

From times immemorial the policy of middle path has been glorified in every aspect of life. Because, as the saying goes, 'excess of everything is bad'. If we adopt the extremist attitude of branding up the MNCs, as either 'saviours' or 'saboteurs', we are bound to stumble in the way. So, let us have a realistic overview.

It is true that we should not forget the history but some people, suffering from a

(Continued on page 42)



The Use And Abuse Of Science

Science Today (S. 1996) is a subject matter of knowledge and skills from the past.

In this essay, Science Today says that if science has made the world a better place, it has also made it a more dangerous place. The world is now a more dangerous place because the science of science is now a tool for power. Science can be used to kill or even a disease. Science can be used to make the world a better place or the destruction of the world. Science Today says that there must not be a danger to the world while pursuing scientific goals. It is important for all the agents and science, science and strategy while science makes the



Science Today
Second Prize Winner
Corner 3 — Topic 2

with the science of nature. The science of God is the science of the world and the science of the world is the science of the world. The science of the world is the science of the world.

There is a world of science and the science of the world is the science of the world. The science of the world is the science of the world. The science of the world is the science of the world.

The science of the world is the science of the world. The science of the world is the science of the world. The science of the world is the science of the world.

Congratulations, Science Today, 1996.

"SCIENCE, SPEED AND SUCCESS" sum up the passions and pursuits of life that human beings are fast getting attuned to, no matter to what nationality, region or belief they belong. In the early age of civilisation, man had moulded himself, for the most part unconsciously, by changing the environment so that its selective pressure on him changed. But, today it seems to have revolutionised the very thinking of man. In the past hundred years or so, the life sciences and the physical sciences have wrought one miracle after another in lengthening the lifespan, in controlling disease, in moving us around the world, in bringing the world of the imagination to us and, above all, in revealing that nature has a structure which is as beautiful in its simplicity as in its subtlety. It is, indeed, beyond doubt that this is the last hope of man to make life happy, comfortable and fast.

The Challenges

Science has done wonders in human progress, thought, action, conception, and comprehension of the issues that would otherwise have rendered the lives of many mired and miserable. For most of man's history the challenges lay in coping with natural forces, thunder, storm and lightning, modifying or dealing with it so as to enable man eke out a modest living. He used to worship every object of nature sky, earth, trees, air, sun and moon. But within the past half a century or so, he has increased his knowledge in all walks of life by understanding the natural phenomenon. Today, he has become the master of nature,

multiplied the forces under his control and extended the effectiveness of his activities so much that the proper development and control of the rapidly changing synthetic environment is now as important as contending with nature.

Take, for instance, electricity which is one of the many gifts of science; one has to press only a button, the room is flooded with light, the fan begins to whirl and give refreshing air or still more a desert cooler or an air conditioner turns the room into a hill resort. Several types of machines are run by electricity. Room heaters, electric ovens, cooking ranges and several other household appliances are operated by electricity. It runs factories which produce innumerable things of our daily use. Electric trains and lifts are a boon to life. It has miraculously increased agricultural production. Electricity affects and moulds our life style in such a manner that the very thought of its abrupt stoppage in certain situations sends a chill down the spine.

Science has also relieved, to a great extent, human sufferings. Advances in the field of medicine and surgery have reduced the rate of infant mortality. The average lifespan of man has increased. Small pox has been eradicated and many of the dreaded diseases like cholera and tuberculosis are easily curable with the help of medicines. The discovery of antibiotics has made the cure of infectious diseases very easy. Atomic energy is being used to cure diseases like cancer; radioactive isotopes are being increasingly used for this purpose.

Uncorking a Genie

Science is like a *jinu* who can "bring

anything for man" It has increased industrialisation as well as agriculture production manifold. The wonderful mesh of transportation and communication given by science has reduced the world to a global village.

Travelling has become fast, safe and comfortable. We are now living in an age which can rightly be called the "Age of Communication", sustained and supported by satellites, electronic gadgets, a highly sophisticated network of transport. One can send messages and talk to a friend over a distance of thousands of kilometres. Communication satellites and wireless have added to the marvels of science.

Our technological advancement has brought about machines which have considerably reduced the burden of physical labour. The workers in factories are today much more fortunate than their predecessors. These machines save the workers' energy and give them more time for leisure. Machines have particularly made agricultural chores less "strenuous". There are now composite machines which can take over cutting, threshing and winnowing of crops as also ploughing and sowing.

Science has also made life more interesting and exciting. There are numerous means of recreation which our ancestors could not even dream of. Cinema, television, radio, tape recorders and VCRs (including numerous video games) are available to amuse and entertain us. One need not feel bored during rest break. One can now easily choose the means of entertainment one likes the best. During the past few years, cable TV has

lower middle class people, not to speak of the rich families, which makes life more interesting and busy. Our TV programmes are both educative and entertaining.

The most important discovery of science in the field of atomic energy. It is increasingly being used for the welfare of mankind. It is used in the fields of medicine, surgery and power. In the field of agriculture it is used to destroy insects and pests. In industry, it has increased the production of goods of better quality, but cheaper in price. At this rate, atomic energy may well come in handy for running trains, motor vehicles and aeroplanes.

The Hazardous Aftereffects

Undoubtedly, the all-encompassing achievements of science in relation to human progress on all fronts are not without their hazardous side effects. Right since the twentieth century, when gunpowder was invented, science has been adding to the store of deadly weapons and explosives. The great irony of our present dilemma is that it holds man's life to ransom. Kings, dictators and even democratic rulers have looked upon science mainly as their best ally in war. Modern scientists are working like madmen to discover new formulae for killing the largest number of human beings in the shortest possible time. The wars of the last times used to be limited and localised, but the wars of modern times are global. World war is a peculiar gift of modern science.

In the past, the wars of swords and spears were in the first place confined to the fighting armies only. But today, science may properly be called the murderer of humanity. There are more effective pistols, automatic rifles, recoilless guns to make short work of man. The two World Wars have demonstrated the destruction that science can bring about; the memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is still fresh in the minds of the people. The permanent scars of the atomic bombs dropped on these cities can still be seen on the children who survived. During the Second World War, more than five hundred aeroplanes raided Britain every night for months together. They caused total destruction while the Allied planes wrought similar havoc over Germany afterwards. The ultra sophisticated weapons in the possession of the United States and Russia are, in fact, capable of destroying the whole world in the event of a third world war. More and more countries like China and France are in possession of nuclear weapons. The world today appears to be sitting on a pile of nuclear weapons. If they are used out of the slightest misunderstanding or by accident, the world will be completely destroyed.

As Dr. S. Radhakrishnan remarked, science has liberated man from much of the tyranny of the environment, but has not freed him from the tyranny of his own nature.

Besides making wars, an extremely deadly affair, science is also responsible for harming the health of man through environmental pollution. Establishment and expansion of industries has resulted in all-round pollution.

chimneys which belch out clouds of smoke, pollute the atmosphere and air, causing diseases of bronchial tube and lungs. There are great dangers of waste from homes, shops, factories, hospitals, etc. and there are radioactive wastes, too. Thus we are at present not worried about wars, but about the air we breathe in and the water we drink. Polluted water not only affects food production but contributes to an increase in waterborne diseases.

The rising noise pollution in the atmosphere affects the nervous system and ear mechanism. Nervous strain makes men impatient, irritable and quarrelsome. And now radiation and chemical hazards are also the major problems of pollution. DDT, the most popular of the insecticides, has proved to be dangerous to animals, including men. We have to be more cautious and take lessons from past disasters that struck Three Mills Island (U.S.A.) and Chernobyl (U.S.S.R.), and not least the Bhopal gas tragedy on a winter night in December, 1984. In June 1992, a summit on environment was held at Rio de Janeiro. But it is still a pity that the developed countries like the U.S.A., the U.K., France and others are indifferent to the issue, although these nations are responsible for degrading the quality of environment.

Science has made man more materialistic. 'Scientific theory of evolution' of mankind does not recognise any god or creator. This has in turn knocked off the spiritual basis of humanity. Godless men have begun to feel rootless and frustrated. If there is no god, there can't be any divine agency enforcing justice. Hence men have become callous and cruel to their fellow brethren. Cutthroat competition among men is a prominent feature of modern scientific society.

While science has revolutionised industry and agriculture, transport and communications, medicine and surgery, information and entertainment, it has created a lot of stress which makes the human mind 'sick and melancholy'. Therefore, should we do away with science and its discoveries and inventions? Should we throw away the baby with the bath water? If science has made life more dangerous, it is not the fault of science as such. It is man's lust for power. Poison can be used to kill or cure diseases. Similarly, science can be used by man either for his welfare or for the destruction of his fellow beings. Ways and means can be found to check the pollution resulting from industrialisation. And men need not abandon their humanity while pursuing materialistic goals. Man is responsible for all the agony and tortments, misery and misfortunes, massacre and savagery. As a matter of fact, science is the noble attribute of nature. The Kingdom of God is within our hearts and let science purify and sanctify this Kingdom with its creative and peaceful contribution.

Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about wars than we know about peace, more about killing than we know about living. We have grasped the mystery of the atom and rejected the Sermon on the Mount. There is, therefore,

nothing that science has conferred on mankind. □

Multinational Corporations Saviours Or Saboteurs

(Continued from page 40)

colonial hangover, go to the extent of warning that East India Company also came here to do business but ultimately ruled us for 200 years. But they forget that India is economically, politically and strategically far stronger today. It is a fact that to forge ahead successfully in our march towards the twenty-first century we 'have' to open our markets and in turn tap the international markets. So we cannot overemphasise the need of MNC participation in India. They are here to stay, but it is we who have to decide how they are to be tackled on equal participation basis. Like China, we should have a firm, equal partnership and nationalistic policy towards MNCs. The loud drumbeat of onset of borderless world has not got rid of national rivalry in economic decision making. Or otherwise, why should U.S.A. offer to Lebanon to lift its ban on travel to Lebanon only if the latter agreed to buy U.S. jets. The 1996 will see emergence of three economic blocs, North America, European Union and Asia. But in India most of the policies are based on the precept of Global Economy, which has the least semblance with the block-dominated reality. Therefore, there is not even a theoretical justification in integrating fully with the world, so far removed from the Ricardian precept of perfect and fair competition.

It will be in the fitness of the things to doggedly perceive our comparative advantage in the selected fields and push up further the exports of the goods in which we are traditionally better off while trying to better our record in the sectors with potential, but hitherto unexplored. But even after five years of liberalisation our exports are still dominated by textiles, leather goods, while our share in the global market remains dimly and stubbornly at two per cent.

Conclusion

At a time when 70 per cent of our population is still devoid of the basic facilities of life, there is little sense in proliferating the market with the luxury items. It will be quite justified to temper the consumerist euphoria at least for the time being. First of all, the infrastructure sectors like roads, railways, telecommunication, power and the like should be offered to the MNCs because it is here that we need their latest technology and investment and also it is here that their test of sincerity lies. The non-priority areas should be clearly kept for our domestic entrepreneurs who have the requisite capability and drive to excel. We do not need KFC here to tell us how to roast a chicken or Revlon to dictate us the process of manufacturing lipstick and nail polish. □

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Arun Kumar Agarwal is a pleasant, cheerful looking young man of lean build and good height. He enjoys fair complexion, sharp features with a prominent nose and has abundant black hair on his head which make him look taller. He has kept his hair somewhat long, conforming to the current fashion and sports thick moustache and sideburns. His proper and neat trimming of the moustache, smart haircut, clean fingernails, well pressed suit, prominent and well set tie knot and shining shoes contribute to his smart and impressive turnout and confirm that he has taken adequate care and special interest to groom himself properly for the formal occasion. He wears a light-grey suit, opting for a double breasted coat. The cream colour shirt ideally matches with the suit and the navy blue tie with red and white stripes draw attention to the right outfit. A warm and friendly smile plays on his lips and his eyes transmit keenness, interest and friendliness. He walks with firm, brisk steps radiating confidence, energy and enthusiasm.

At the UI/SC library, which also serves as the waiting hall for the candidates, he greets the small group of fellow candidates present there with warmth, cordiality and genuine display of interest. Immediately on joining the group, he introduces himself and shakes hands firmly with everyone, making it a particular point to note and remember the name of the person relating it to the facial features of the individual. Subsequently, we see him correctly addressing each one by his name in the course of the chit chat. This makes him more endearing and closer to them. At the time of his arrival, the group was engaged in discussing the topics covered and questions asked by the Board while interviewing the candidates in the past few days. One of the candidates in the group stated that the questions were mostly concerned with current national, political and economic issues. But another candidate contradicted this view and said that according to his sources the questions by and large related to the academic and Civil Services optionals and international issues. As far as Agarwal is concerned, he first requested his friends to proceed with the discussion and thereafter listened to what

was being said with careful attention. Finally, when his turn came he proceeded to offer his own views.

Agarwal: Friends, I just listened to what our two friends, Vinod and Chander said. At the outset, I wish to mention that both are right in their own ways. You see, the Board does not follow any rigid or set pattern in selecting the topics and asking the questions. They choose these at random, but make sure that the subjects are of candidate's special study at the university as also in the IAS written papers. Then there will be questions relating to his native State. In case the candidate has been abroad he can expect a question or two relating to his experience there. Similarly, he should be prepared for some questions on the subjects of his special interest, hobbies, work experience, if any, and so forth. Here the Board generally proceeds

You should have the courage to express your views with candour. In fact, forthright presentation of views is possible only when you are sincere in your approach and attitudes. By being bold you have nothing to lose, but a world to win. Boldness alone sustains confidence.

from the information provided by the candidate in his bio-data. There are seven or eight Members, including the Chairman, in the Board and each has specialised in some discipline. We should expect one to ask a question from the subject of his specialisation, especially if the candidate had also done a special study of the same subject. Finally, there is one more thing. There could be follow-up questions based on the answers given by the candidate. Again, if you give indication of strong views or opinions on any issue, the Member might grill you and probe you in depth on that aspect.

Chander: No, brother, I am told that the Chairman or another Member always starts with some pleasantries and personal questions. They have nothing to do with the subjects you have studied or they have specialised.

Agarwal: That is quite right. Initially, the candidate is all tense and the Board wants

him to be fully relaxed. They also want to establish good rapport with him. Their personal questions serve this purpose. After this warming up, the candidate feels confident.

Vinod: Why should they be interested putting you at ease and getting you mentally relaxed? The idea of the interview is to assess the candidate's personality. If you are tense and nervous, it might indicate some weakness in your personality traits.

Agarwal: Dear friend, this initial tension, anxiety and nervousness is common practically to all candidates. It is just natural. The real personality of the candidate can be gauged only if this initial tension is removed. Thus, depending on the candidate and taking his background into account, the Board would spend some time to put him at ease. If a candidate hails from a rural place, he had the regional language as the medium of instruction and is facing the Board for the first time, he could be very nervous and tense. But inherently he might possess excellent personality. The Board is conscious of the facts and makes special efforts to get the candidate into the right frame of mind.

Chander: Well, Mr Agarwal, this method of assessing a candidate's personality by posing some questions to him does not appear convincing to me. Do you mean say that I have a good personality if I give the correct or right answers and vice versa?

Agarwal: (With a smile) Oh no, please. First of all, we should understand that the 'interview' is not a question and answer session. It is not a radio or TV quiz programme. By and large, there may not be what one might call the only correct or right answer. More often than not the Board asks for your views, opinions, comments, reactions to important issues or situations, problems. You will have different candidates with different views on a given issue and each should be able to explain convincingly why he holds such views or opinions.

Vinod: How can the Board decide that views are right or wrong, good or bad, whatever way it is, to assess my personality? I mean, what is the link up between what I say in answer to a question and my personality or leadership qualities?

Agarwal: (Smiles once again) When you express your views the Board would expect you or even specifically ask you to indicate

WINNING STRATEGY

Time is money. Time is the most precious asset which can neither be purchased nor be sold. It is the most valuable asset in the world. Every moment of life is invaluable and should be used to the best advantage. Management of time is a must for those who want to succeed in life. The candidate who is not able to manage his time properly will not be able to succeed in the examination and even if he succeeds, he will not be able to manage his time properly in the examination hall, must manage them.

nothing you read or heard without fully understanding the implications. One has to lay his or her stand in a logical and rational way. There must be convincing reasons for one's conclusions. Am I clear, Sir?

Vinod: I could follow. But it would be better if we take some concrete example.

Agarwal: All right. Let us say, the first member asks you for your views on the proposals made by some that India should switch over from the present Westminster model of parliamentary government to the presidential form of executive. What would you say?

Vinod: I would say we are wasting time. It is my honest opinion. There are more urgent issues to be tackled by the country. The foremost is the terrorist menace in J&K, and the threat of terrorism elsewhere. Next, we have black money, parallel economy and corruption. Then there is abject poverty, population explosion, unemployment, energy crisis, power shortage, recurring droughts and famines, communal clashes and so forth. On our hands are thus full of pressing problems, why should we have yet another trying to change the form of government executive?

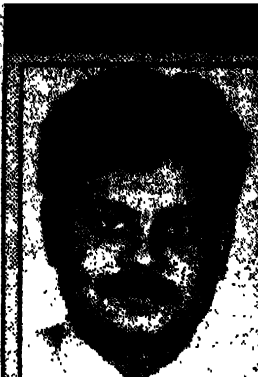
Agarwal: Well, you have given an answer expressed your views with your own rationale to the question posed to you. However, you have taken a strong stand. Do you agree?

Vinod: Well, I suppose you are right. Strong or weak, that is my honest view.

Agarwal: To do justice to you and make sure that you are not rash or pedantic, the Board may probe you a little more. In this instance, it might pose a further leading question. For instance, if I were the Member, might ask you whether a change in the form of government will not help the country in solving effectively the various problems you had listed? What do you say, Mr. Chander? Would a presidential executive like the American or French model help us solve these problems faster and better?

Chander: Many political scholars appear to think so. The growing political violence in the country and the emerging possibility of a party commanding adequate majority in the Lok Sabha make our parliamentary system, which is yet to take root, rather preferable. We also have the prevalence of multiple parties and splinter groups instead of the two-party system that contributes to the success of the parliamentary model. If we are saddled with a coalition government like the Centre, it will lack strength, stability and direction. We have the Janata Party and the Janata Dal experiments before us. Today, we do not even have a united opposition party like the Janata Party of 1977. Nor do we have a charismatic opposition leader of the stature of Indira Gandhi. The standing of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan. We have to face the separatist movements and external threats firmly. I, therefore, feel that a change-over to the presidential system would help the country.

Agarwal: Thank you, Mr. Chander, for your lucid exposition and analysis of this issue. We all could see that our friend, Mr. Chander, has grasped the essentials well and has argued the matter in great depth. He has



DR. OPPENHIMER SAYS

Dr. Vinod Agarwal was in the Centre. I was expecting the interview. But, having received the call, I brushed the matter aside and had regular meetings with my friends. The next day, I was scheduled to go to the airport to meet a friend from abroad. I was looking nervous. The Chairman of the Board asked me to wait for a moment. He then switched over to black money and other matters.

Next, I was brought into the field of Indian Administration, IIT-IAS relationship, and I could answer them properly. Then I was asked questions on literacy, problems of development, etc. and the last member wanted to have my ideas on Geography-History relationship; environmental problems, etc. and my interview ended with a note of satisfaction on my part.

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—Bhaskar Singh, IAS

expressed certain opinions and given very convincing reasons for his stand. His approach is rational and logical. There is also foresight and he plans for the future, which indicates organising ability. He is objective, impartial and is guided by facts. On the other hand, we saw that Mr. Vinod did not take such a strong or emotional stand but nevertheless presented his views firmly. He has convictions and is able to convince and carry us with him. In this brief analysis, we could see that quite a few personality traits could be perceived and assessed. In other words, the Board can evaluate the leadership level and personality traits of the candidate from his reaction, response and reply to the questions posed to him.

Vinod: Really, thank you so much, Agarwal. You have made us wise and I personally benefitted a lot by listening to you. Thanks to you we will be able to react positively and do well at the interview. Well, it seems the interview is going to start and you are being summoned. We all wish you the best.

Agarwal: Thank you all and wish you the same. (He takes leave of his friends and proceeds to the interview room with assurance. He makes a smart entry after gently knocking on the door to seek formal permission. After closing the door silently behind him, he walks up to the Chairman with confident steps. On approaching the seat meant for the candidate, he comes to a smart halt, springs to attention position and greets the Board in a cheerful and pleasant manner.)

Comments: Our candidate Mr. Agarwal is keenly interested in attaining sure success and securing maximum marks in the interview. He has, therefore, taken the interview seriously and has gone about the preparations in a systematic and methodical manner. First of all, he has paid adequate attention to his appearance, dress, turnout, grooming, personal hygiene and bearing. Thus, he is able to make a favourable first impression which enables him to begin with a head-start. Secondly, he has taken pains to learn all about the interview, at least to the maximum extent possible. Knowledge is power and power has given him confidence. Thirdly, he is socially

adaptable, friendly, cheerful and warm. He is ready to mix with strangers and does so with enthusiasm and sincerity. He talks with a catching smile, shakes hands firmly and listens to others with interest and attention. He makes it a point to remember the names of the people and address each correctly by his name. He also makes full use of the opportunities offered to him. He accepts additional responsibilities willingly and goes out cheerfully to help others. His grasp is excellent and he enjoys a wealth of ideas. He is able to point out the strong and weak points in the answers given by his friends with frankness, but without hurting the ego or importance of the individuals. His approach is positive and he is successful in winning the full cooperation of his friends. He shows enterprise, initiative and courage.

The Interview

Agarwal: Good morning to you all, Sirs. (He smiles gently and his voice is pleasant, audible and clear.)

Chairman: Good morning, Mr. Agarwal. Please take your seat. (The Chairman reciprocates the smile and indicates the chair meant for the candidate.)

Agarwal: Thank you, Sir. (He sits down smartly and remains attentive and observant. The smile continues to play lightly on his lips.)

Chairman: Mr. Agarwal, I see from your dossier here that you have taken a Master's degree in Science and were a keen student of Chemistry. Don't you think you could make better and more purposeful contribution to the country by taking up research and ultimately blossoming into a top scientist? Won't you prefer that to the life of an administrator or a magistrate in some district of a far flung region?

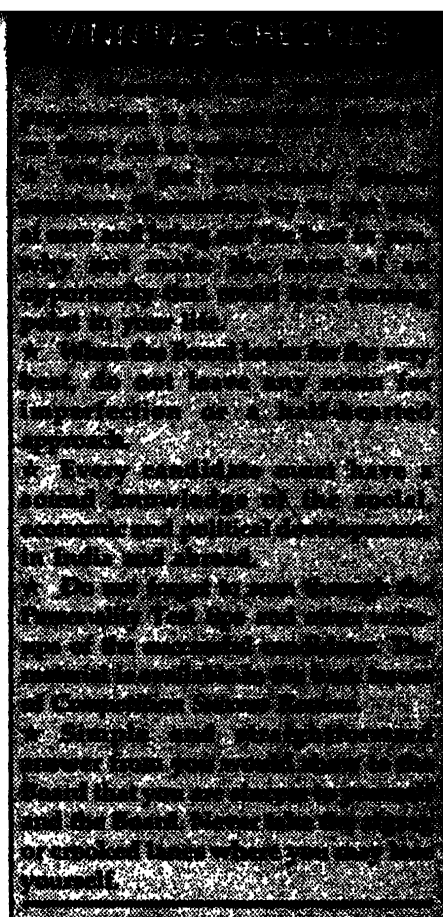
Agarwal: (Smiling) Thank you, Sir, for the credit you are giving me. Perhaps, you are right and I can also contribute as a scientist after taking up research work initially. However, it is debatable how the fruits of a scientific research will be used. I remember how Dr. Oppenheimer, who contributed so much to atomic science, ultimately was unhappy as his researches resulted in the

hand, our new-found democracy and parliamentary system of government need able administrators in order to carry the benefit of our freedom and economic progress to the masses. We can give them education, employment, health and economic betterment. Secondly, Sir, as for my temperament, I make it a point of enjoying what I do and what I have to do. I have decided on the IAS career after careful consideration and deliberation taking my aptitude, resources, interests, etc., into account. Research work involves time running into several years. It also demands facilities. It might even mean going abroad where there are better facilities and greater scope for research. Once you are wedded to research and go abroad, you might also be tempted to stay there permanently. In fact, it might become necessary from the point of view of the research work itself. I would rather stay back as an administrator and help to create better research facilities in the country. Finally, even as an IAS officer, I can carry on with some research activity as a hobby.

Chairman: I suppose, you can do that if you get the time to indulge in the luxury of pursuing hobbies while you are in charge of the district. Now, what do you understand by scientific temper? Do you think it is only the scientists who have it?

Agarwal: (Smiling with understanding) Sir, scientific temper is only a mental attitude and it can be shared or enjoyed by anyone—scientists, specialist or layman. It is not the monopoly of the elite or intelligentsia but even a villager who has not had formal school education may possess a scientific temper. It indicates a balanced, unbiased, objective and rational view of things, issues and situations. It is comparable to the approach of a true scientist and hence the terminology, "scientific temper". A true scientist has a logical and rational approach in solving scientific problems. He proceeds from known facts and after carefully observing the facts, he formulates his theories. Then the theory is tested with new facts. It is regarded as correct only till it is disproved by the discovery of further facts. Thus the scientist comes to conclusions by a process of deductive reasoning. He does not take anything for granted. He tests each theory against available facts and verifies its validity. He remains objective and detached and is not carried away by emotions, dogmas and pre-conceived notions. This inquiring attitude, thirst for true knowledge, logical as well as rational approach, is in a nutshell called "scientific temper". It indicates receptivity and an open mind on the part of an individual. Such scientific temper contributes to the progress of mankind and serves as the hallmark of civilisation.

Comments: We find the candidate to be keen, earnest and well informed. He is able to grasp exceedingly well the essentials of a problem and formulate his views and solutions in an imaginative and constructive manner. He proves to be energetic, enterprising and daring. He displays initiative and seeks out new responsibilities. His answers to the questions posed by the Chairman reveal a positive and dynamic attitude. Resolute, adventurous and dedicated, he



reveals abundant self-confidence and motivation. He speaks fluently with clarity and conviction and succeeds in creating a strong as well as favourable impact on his listeners with his reasoning, logic, earnestness, personal convictions and sincerity.

1st Member: Increasing violence is being resorted to for settling political, social, economic and other issues by individuals and political parties these days. How do you account for this phenomenon and what can be done to reverse the trend?

Agarwal: Violence in all aspects of national life is costing the country as well as the citizens dearly. We are frittering away our resources and exposing the country to grave external threats because unscrupulous individuals, political leaders, political parties and other antisocial elements have taken to violence to achieve their ends. The spate of communal clashes and caste conflicts and the murder of candidates contesting elections, booth capturing, terrorising voters to stay away from voting are glaring examples of extreme violence in our country. To a great extent, our political leaders are responsible for the growing violence. They take undue advantage of the democratic right to voice their dissent by resorting to violent agitations. The law-enforcing authority has been rendered ineffective because of the interference of the politicians and induction of politics. Unfortunately, we have not accorded top priority to education in our National Plans and more than half of the country's population still remains illiterate. We have also made blunders like creating linguistic States and imposition of Hindi,

personnel, etc. instead of educating the people and creating employment opportunities. Poverty, ill-health, want, etc. breed discontent and political leaders incline the masses in order to capture votes. The solution, therefore, lies first with the political leaders and parties. Next, we should keep the students free from political interference and exploitation. Moreover, the law-enforcing machinery should not be tampered with by the politicians and should be allowed to function effectively and freely. Next, the media should be fully active to educate the illiterate people on the basis of a crash programme. Lastly, no government should yield to violence at any stage. These, in my view, will help to bring down public violence.

Comments: The candidate has studied the important problems currently confronting the country in depth. He is able to examine the intelligently and imaginatively and suggest workable solutions. His approach is positive and realistic. He is frank, honest and displays intellectual integrity as well as moral courage. He can face challenges boldly and tackle complex issues with imagination and courage.

2nd Member: The world's population grew in 1995 by 100 million people, to 5.7 billion, the largest increase ever, with nine per cent of the growth accounted for in the Third World countries including India. What would you attribute the tardy progress of the family planning measures in our country?

Agarwal: Taking a close look at a demographic profile, one would say that every fifth or sixth man is an India. Whether this could be treated as a compliment or a derogatory remark depends upon the angle from which one sees the phenomenon. Leave it aside, we are now reaching almost the dead-end of the tunnel. The population juggernaut will create havoc on every front unless family planning becomes a people's movement. This can happen only through the education of women, change in people's attitudes, status of the girl child, betterment in health services. We have yet to learn that family planning is not merely sterilisation and achievement of targets. What is really required is education—an area which has not received adequate attention.

3rd Member: What do you think of film stars cashing on their popularity and entering politics?

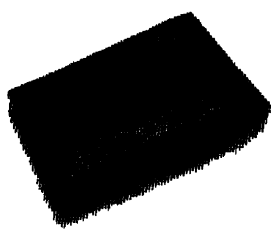
Agarwal: (Smiling again) Well, Sir, it is a free country and any citizen is allowed to contest the elections and win and for government. It is again for the voters to accept or reject them. As compared to most of the political leaders, the film stars are no way handicapped. I would say we should spread literacy and educate the masses. They will not be carried away by propaganda or false images. They will be able to decide and vote on merit.

4th Member: To educate the masses on the basis of a crash programme, we need substantial funds. Foreign aid is limited. Would you then agree that we should reduce our defence budget and divert funds for education?

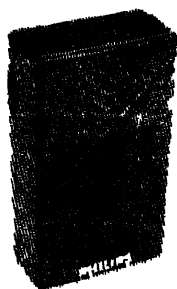
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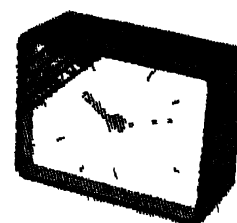
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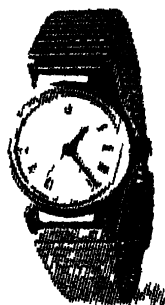
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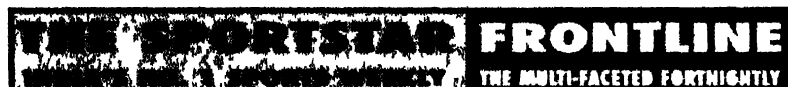


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Building Caste And Communal Vote Banks Through Reservations Will Ultimately Break Up The Indian Nation

Introduction

The Group Discussion (GD) Test is now very popular and is increasingly being employed in the government departments, defence forces, public sector undertakings and private enterprise organisations for selection of staff, executives and senior managers. The universities and educational institutions in India and abroad also employ this technique for selecting students for admission to postgraduate, professional or research courses and also for awarding scholarships and stipends. Like the Interview, the Group Discussion also serves the purpose of determining the personality traits and leadership levels of the candidates or examinees. The ability to speak eloquently, convincingly, forcefully and positively helps the participants to do well, both in the interview and in the GD. But during the interview you are not simultaneously competing with your rivals but demonstrating your ability to the interview board. You are only required to tackle the member or members of the interview board. In the GD Test, you have not only to prove yourself to the observers or examiners but also to cope up with the other eight or ten candidates in the group who are competing with you for the same post, appointment or award. All the same, if you can speak well and express yourself eloquently, you will be able to make a strong impact both on the examiners and on your competitors. The ability to speak is, thus, the short-cut to success and distinction. In order that your impact on others becomes not only strong but also favourable, what you say must make sense and prove persuasive and convincing. You must be tactful, flexible and adaptable and carry others with you. Your confidence and resourcefulness will count a lot for your ultimate success.

Operation

In this group, we have eight candidates. It is a leaderless group, by which we mean that no one from the group or from outside has been designated as leader, chairman, speaker, coordinator, etc. The examiner also will retire to the background after announcing the topic for discussion and launching the group on its task. The group will then be left to proceed with its task of performing the discussion on the given topic all by itself, without any outside help or interference, with all members of the group as equals. The time given to complete the GD is 30 minutes. The group has been told by the examiner that this exercise is not a formal debate but merely a friendly and informal chit-chat and exchange of views. Accordingly, each one in the group has full freedom to speak or not to speak, to say whatever he wishes, as and when he feels like.

GROUP DISCUSSION



Going to know and understand every member of a group, with the ability and strong points of each and getting along with each is your guarantee that you will be successful in life. Simply because, just as in the case of interaction with a group in life, your survival and success depend on a series of adjustments on different fronts in the home, at the workplace and in the different circles of society. Stay cool whatever be the provocations that tend to throw you overboard. The group presents multiple challenges to sharpen your skills and drive in leadership. You have to be with the best of the mill type of people and learn to get along by your adaptability. Be firm, but polite.

Rationale

The rationale of GD lies in the fact that no group endeavour can be successfully accomplished without leadership. Hence, to accomplish the task of discussing the given topic successfully, someone in the group has to provide leadership. Thus, those in the group endowed with leadership abilities will automatically come forward to assume responsibility and provide leadership. Since every human being has inherent leadership traits but the extent differs, and as there is also in-built competition within the group, there will be healthy competition within the group to assume leadership. This will afford an opportunity to the examiners or observers to assess the leadership potentials of each competing candidate under real conditions.

Progress

Now, we present to our readers a 'live' GD which was conducted at the Competition Success Institute. The participants are candidates appearing for the post of Management Trainee in a top level multinational organisation. The 'live' GD was tape-recorded and expert comments of the examiners inserted at appropriate places to help the readers appreciate the finer points. As soon as the examiner, who briefed the

group and launched it on its task, withdrawn from the scene, the pin-drop silence so prevailing is broken. The candidates feel somewhat free and relaxed and resort to whispered asides and conversations with one another. While most of them speak to the neighbours seated on the left or right, a few indulge in cross talks. The tempo picks up and the noise increases considerably and at a state of confusion is reached, even though one or two candidates remain silent. No. 1 and 3 whisper something to No. 2 who is seated between them and he smilingly requests them to be patient and also maintain silence. Next, he takes a look around in the group and noticing the growing noise intervenes in a pleasant and cheerful manner. Raising his voice as required, so that he is heard over the din and confusion, he speaks to the group as a whole. His poised, confident and friendly smile enable him to win hearing.

No. 2: Friends, you will recollect, the examiner particularly telling us to complete the discussion within the time limit of 30 minutes. I am afraid, we have already used up some time in comparing notes with our neighbours and friends. Since the time available now is limited, it is important that we start the discussion immediately. We have a proposal for your consideration and approval. We can begin our exercise, start with No. 1 and proceed clockwise one by one and complete the round first with No. 8. During the first round, I would suggest that each one speak for a maximum of 2 minutes. We can utilise the balance time for a second round or to clarify doubts. I have no doubt all of you will agree to my proposal. Come on, No. 1, please start ball rolling.

Comments: At this stage, when the group is stuck and time was running out, No. 2 displays initiative and enterprise, assumes responsibility and makes bold efforts with confidence and to launch the group on its task. If a leader or chairman had been officially appointed, he or she would have given the directions. But this happens to be a leaderless group task. Those who have natural leadership abilities are, therefore, to them, utilising the opportunity offered. Here, find No. 2 displaying such qualities. He has a good sense of timing and initiative and makes good use of the opportunity that came his way. He acts with confidence and speed and makes his mind decisively. He is alert and ready to take and shoulder greater responsibilities. He speaks fluently and presents an acceptable as well as workable plan. He tackles others with tact, consideration and attempts to persuade others to accept his suggestions. He requests for cooperation and does not bully or order about others. His approach is friendly and helpful. He speaks with a winning smile in a pleasant voice which once make others to tune into a cooperative attitude and agreeable mood.

No. 1: Please, please, excuse me, No.

I don't want to be the one to speak. I am ready to confess that this subject is not my line. To be frank, I have been a poor student and never dabbled in politics. I can say I am quite allergic to politics. The topic is out-and-out political. I humbly request you ask one who has specialised in Humanities and enjoys a grasp on politics to speak first. It will help me and also other poor students like myself.

No. 4: Well, No. 2, perhaps, there is something in what No. 1 says. In any case, the point in thrusting the responsibility on No. 1 when he is not keen.

No. 6: No, no, No. 4, I do not agree. We must just accept such excuses. Then everyone will offer some excuse or the other and get away with it. Besides, please tell me where it laid down that only a person well versed in the subject should speak first when we are having a friendly chit-chat and not a debating test.

No. 4: If you do not agree, that is your job. I can do what you want, but I stand firm on what I said. Whatever it is, I strongly feel that only one who knows the subject roughly well should be the opening speaker. It is just common sense, if you ask me.

No. 6: Let me repeat what you said and inform you that if you don't agree that is your job. But mere assertions and raising the issue does not prove the point. I want logic and good reasoning. That is what I demand. What do you ... (At this stage, No. 2 intervenes with a charming smile)

No. 2: Please, No. 6 and No. 4. Kindly let me to intervene and make a humble mission. I agree that both of you have valid points and you will also agree that we are straying away from our topic and creating something altogether different. Simultaneously, we are also losing time. Let us therefore, concentrate on the subject and go on with the discussion.

No. 8: But we have to resolve the problem. No. 1 does not want to speak first and start the discussion. And Nos. 4 and 6 disagree as to who is competent to speak first. What is the solution?

No. 2: Let me make another proposal. Let us call for volunteers. We can start with a volunteer who would like to open the discussion and be the first speaker.

Comments: Although No. 2 makes a sound proposal, it gets bogged down because No. 1 does not wish to be the opening speaker and present his ideas first. No doubt, No. 1 is able to express himself fairly well. However, he is hesitant to accept the responsibilities. He seems to be lacking confidence and hesitates to shoulder responsibility. He offers some excuses instead of seizing the opportunity and turning it to his advantage. Perhaps, he can work individually and independently but gets inhibited when called upon to work with others as a team. At this stage, No. 1 steps in to offer his comments. He lends support to No. 1 and wants him to be bailed out. However, he meets with stiff opposition from No. 6 who vehemently disagrees with the views expressed by No. 4. No. 4 retorts with equal vehemence and a verbal duel develops, consuming precious time. As things go out of hand, No. 2 intervenes once more and takes charge of the situation. He deftly draws the attention of all to the time factor and the necessity to concentrate on the topic

WINNING STRATEGY

Volunteering to be the opening speaker is a winning strategy. Tomorrow may never come. Today is the time to speak. Make the best use of it. It is your only, sure possession.

given for discussion and avoid straying into superficial or irrelevant areas. He is supported by No. 8 who now enters the scene. However, he highlights the problem but does not suggest any solution. It is left to No. 2 once again to resolve the problem. He makes yet another acceptable solution. Nos. 3, 5 and 7 have so far remained as spectators. No. 1 has failed to avail himself of the opportunity offered to him. Nos. 4 and 6 prove more argumentative than action-oriented. No. 8 has not said much except for stressing the obvious.

No. 2: Well, friends, anyone volunteering to speak first and open our discussion, please raise your hand.

No. 8: I see no one is volunteering. However, if you all want, I am ready to open the discussion. I did not volunteer first because I did not want to deprive someone else of the chance. Also, I feel No. 2 could do better than me as the opening speaker.

No. 1: Please, No. 2, you be the opening speaker and start first so that I could automatically be the last speaker. I prefer to be the last and may be I may not have to speak at all, if we take more than half an hour and the time is up.

No. 2: (Smiling) Well, friends, we shall satisfy No. 1 and also honour the commitment that the volunteer will be given the opportunity to be the opening speaker. As for myself personally it does not matter to me at all, whether I speak first or last. I shall do whatever is needed for the group. Since No. 8 has volunteered, I wish to thank him on behalf of you all. He will now open the discussion. To meet the demand of No. 1, let us proceed anticlockwise after No. 8. That means No. 7 will speak after No. 8, then Nos. 6, 5, 4 and so on till we complete the round with No. 1 as the last speaker. Please get going, No. 8.

No. 4: Just a second. What happens if No. 7 does not wish to speak after No. 8. He can also demand like No. 1 that he should be allowed to speak last.

No. 6: I say, No. 4, why are you creating unnecessary problems? No. 7 hasn't said anything but you are putting ideas into his head.

No. 4: My dear fellow, it is better to iron out all problems and doubts in advance. Otherwise, we shall get bogged down at each stage.

No. 6: You must doubt your doubts and believe your beliefs. But you seem to be doubting your beliefs and believing your doubts. The result is that you will go mad and try to make others also go that way. I, for one, am not keen on going round the bend.

No. 4: I don't know what you are talking about. It is all Greek and Latin and makes no sense to me. But then, mad ones never make sense any way. (Once again No. 2 intervenes)

No. 2: Please, Nos. 4 and 6, without getting into the merits of what you both are debating, let us give priority now to what is on hand.

The time element is a major factor and we must complete the discussion before the time is up. Let us proceed. If anyone does not wish to speak when his turn comes, he is free to skip it. He can speak later during the second round. All right, No. 8. Please proceed.

Comments: We observe that No. 2 continues to be the sole leader so far in this group and he performs the job of the coordinator very effectively. He also allows full opportunity for others to participate in the group deliberations, but tactfully steps in when the discussion derails. The group looks up to him to solve its problems and he lives up to its expectations. He accepts the responsibilities cheerfully and succeeds in finding workable solutions to obstacles which keep cropping up. But, while coping up with the obstacles, he does not take his eyes off the goal. He is patient, unruffled, resourceful and determined. He tackles others with understanding and respect. Nos. 4 and 6 display impatience and immaturity. They are eager to impress but do not know how to do it right. No. 8 comes forward to shoulder responsibility on his own initiative and provides some support to No. 2. No. 1 proves to be a drag as before and has not benefited by the examples set by Nos. 2 and 8.

No. 8: Friends, first I wish to thank you all and, of course, No. 2 for granting me the privilege to open this discussion. The subject given for discussion deals with the vexed subject of reservations of seats provided in the educational institutions, legislatures and government appointments for those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Although our Constitution, when promulgated, laid down that such reservations would be valid only for 10 years, it has since been extended again and again and seems to have come to stay as a permanent factor. What is worse, more and more castes and communities have been categorised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, several States have extended this reservation of seats, etc. to several other backward communities. Thus, we have gone to the ludicrous extent of reserving 80 per cent and a meagre 20 per cent to be filled on merit basis. As you all know, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, fought all his life against untouchability. He wanted the Harijans to be accepted as part and parcel of the mainstream of the society, but this provision for reservations runs counter to his noble and great aim. The system of reservations tends to perpetuate the caste system and divide the society further. For minor and short-term economic advantages, many do not wish to shed their caste labels. Our Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all its citizens. It means that no one is to be discriminated against for enjoying the benefits conferred by Indian citizenship on the grounds of caste, colour, creed, race, religion and the like. Unfortunately, the system of reservations militates against this right to equality before the law. The reason for extending the reservations is not welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the so-called backward classes, but to catch votes during the elections. One should not be surprised if all the seats are reserved in the future, thus totally denying educational and job opportunities to the so-called forward communities. This divide-and-rule game

started by the British will not win in the long run, and the nation may have to pay a heavy price if national unity and integration does not take place. Thus, in my opinion, the proposition has some merit and we should take a fresh look on this policy of reservations. Definitely, caste and creed should cease to be the ground for reservations. Thank you.

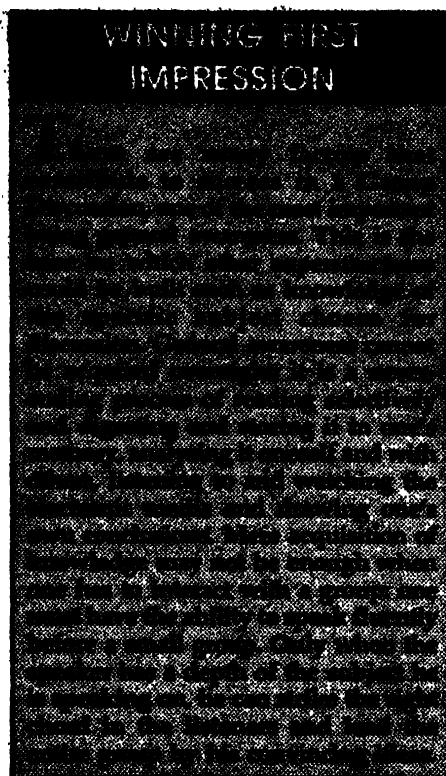
Comments: No. 8 has shown adequate understanding of the subject and seems to enjoy a fair range of ideas. He has grasped and presented the issues involved on merit. Being the first speaker, he had also attempted to explain the nature and scope of the subject briefly. Despite the complex issues involved, he has succeeded in identifying the essentials and presenting the same in the correct perspective. He speaks fluently, forcefully and quite convincingly. His approach in marshalling the ideas indicates method and organisation. He is confident and displays fair urge and enterprise. He comes forward to accept additional responsibility voluntarily. On the whole, he enjoys the required level of leadership qualities and reveals the potential to benefit by training. *Selected.*

No. 7: Friends, the caste system has been in existence in our country for thousands of years. Hinduism, the *Shastras*, *Vedas* and Indian society have accepted the caste system. It had also its utility and India has enjoyed comparative peace and stability without bloody social revolutions. What has been in existence for ages cannot be changed overnight. We cannot wish away this reality. Even Gandhiji, despite all his efforts, could not find satisfactory solutions to resolve the caste and communal problems. No matter what we do or say, we have to live with them. In other countries also, such differences exist but they are called by different names. In Western countries, it is race and colour that divide. In Russia, it is the class struggle. In my opinion, perfect equality is a utopian dream. Since the caste system will continue to remain, it would neither be possible nor desirable to dispense with reservations.

Comments: No. 7 has spoken for the first time. He did not take part during the earlier group deliberations. He stuck to his aloofness even when attempts were made by others to drag him and involve him in the group proceedings. He does not want unnecessary involvement and is content to do that is assigned to him. His thinking proceeds on the negative lines and he prefers the status quo to changes which might expose him to possible risks. He might, therefore, fill the role of a disciplined follower but cannot rise as a leader. *Rejected.*

No. 6: I stand for the status quo. Nothing should be done to whip up the feelings of the backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Let them enjoy the privileges and rights denied to their fathers and grandparents. Let the children of those who subjugated and oppressed the backward classes and the so-called 'untouchables' feel the pinch. They say the sins of fathers visit their children. It is nature's way of retribution. This is the only way an egalitarian society could be built up.

Comments: No. 6 seems to bear a totally negative approach. He is bent upon widening the hiatus between communities and is in no mood to come out of the grooves of warped thinking. He is recalcitrant and determined to contribute to the phobia and fissiparous tendencies created by the



artificial divisions in society. His inclusion in any team would be a potential hazard to harmony. *Rejected.*

No. 5: Friends, this is a rather difficult subject. We opted for reservations of seats so that the backward classes may get some weightage and catch up. Accordingly, our Constitution provided for such reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their percentage in the total population. As pointed out by No. 8, initially, this reservation was valid only for 10 years. But it is being extended indefinitely on the plea that the backward people stay backward. No specific criterion has, however, been laid down to decide and measure the extent of backwardness or forwardness. The only qualification is birth, linked to paternity. Even various communities are listed backward or otherwise without any yardstick. Neither economic nor educational status of the individual or his parents are taken into account. Thus, one community might be treated as backward in one State and forward in another. Since reservation today confers specific privileges and advantages on 80 per cent of the population in a State, those enjoying the privileges do not wish to lose them. However, our aim is not to perpetuate backwardness but to end it. The present system of reservation runs counter to this aim and needs to be reviewed. It should progressively end backwardness and bring about equality. I would say reservation should be there but it should be made applicable only to those who really deserve it on the grounds of economic, social and educational backwardness. It should not be a birthright but merit-earned, geared to ultimately end backwardness.

Comments: No. 5 has been another silent spectator in this group. However, he appears to have warmed up when his turn arrived and he has presented his views in a rational, logical and

convincing manner. He has been able to attract and hold the attention of his audience. He has come out with some original ideas and presented them boldly and inspiringly. His comments indicate that he has grasped the essentials of the subject and that he could examine and analyse a problem objectively on merit from all aspects. His approach is systematic, methodical and dispassionate. He also proves to be positive and constructive in his outlook and orientation. He views the outcome with optimism and is willing to take the plunge. It is felt that his initial inhibitions can be cured by training and he can be developed into a good resource. Can be regarded as a borderline case on the plus side who can be given a chance. *Recommended.*

No. 4: Comrades, I do not believe in sweet talks and compromises. I prefer to call a spade a spade and face the consequences, come what may. I don't care who feels what, but I don't want the pill to be sugar-coated. Let us face the issue head on and take the bull by its horns. I do not believe in the so-called Gandhian ways of appeasement and democratic technique of consensus. We have a problem and that should be resolved here and now. No sense in allowing the cancer to grow. Better to amputate than permit the rot to spread. Drastic and decisive action is the need of the hour. The system of reservation like so many other things, is meant to perpetuate class interests. It is utter nonsense to pretend that castes and communities could be done away with only through reservations. If the State wills it, all castes, etc. can be made to disappear forthwith. You all know how Russia and China have wrought social, economic, military and political miracles. What is possible in Russia and China is definitely possible in India also. If we decide to shoot at sight those who talk in terms of caste, reservations, etc. the whole thing will be over in two days.

Comments: No. 4 is rigid, self-opinionated and intolerant. He does not look at the other side of the coin but acts rashly and jumps to conclusions on the basis of what he finds on the surface. In fact, he has preconceived ideas and notions and is swayed by his prejudices and rigid doctrinaire ideas. He is obstinate and unrelenting. His presence in a team will result in quarrels and fights and realisation of group objectives will remain distant dreams. He cannot cooperate or adapt himself to others. *Rejected.*

No. 3: Please excuse me, friends, if you find that what I say is not right according to your judgement. Well, you see caste is bad. That is my view also. With education and economic prosperity, castes might disappear. But elections are different. We cannot have dictatorship, at least, we don't want it. That explains why things which succeed in Russia or China fail in India. Shooting, hanging, etc. of people is worse than the castes. We have to have democracy. We should fight and end social evils through democratic means. With castes, we cannot have rule of the people, by the people and for the people. The ideal answer is education through mass media and intercaste marriages. Cinema can also serve as a good medium to educate all. We should avoid violent means at all costs.

Comments: This candidate is incoherent and quite confused. He is not clear as to precisely what he wants to say or do. He keeps on saying

(Continued on page 71)

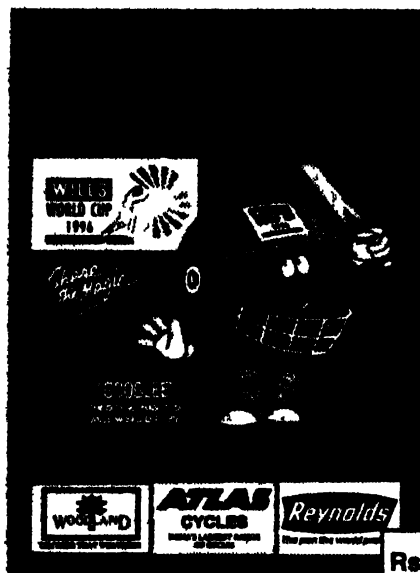
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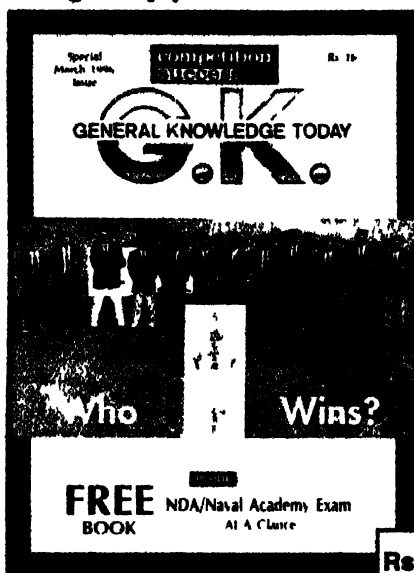
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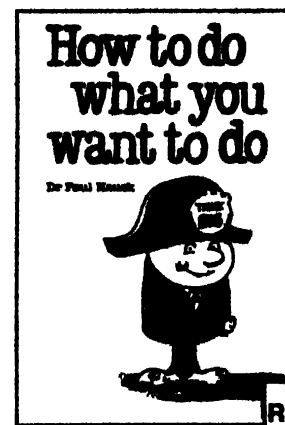
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Test Of English Language

Probationary Officers' Examination, December 1995 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bombay

Directions (Qs. 1-5): Read the following passage(s) and answer the questions that follow. Certain words in the passages are printed in *italics* to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

"The recent rapid growth of industry has, in some cases, been so excessive that too much manufacturing capacity has been developed in some fields of production, which forces companies to sell their surplus products in world markets at prices lower than normal. *This* will make it almost impossible to develop local industries producing the same items because consumers will prefer to buy the cheaper imported product".

Q. 1. Why is it necessary for companies to sell products at cheaper prices?

- (1) There is a heavy demand for these products
- (2) The cost of production has been considerably low
- (3) The demand has been lowered significantly
- (4) The local industries also manufacture the same product
- (5) None of these

Q. 2. Which of the following is/are most likely to hamper the development of local industries?

- A. Availability of imported product at cheaper rates.
 - B. Consumer's tendency to refrain from using imported products.
 - C. Excessive production capacity and low production cost.
- (1) Only A
 - (2) Only B
 - (3) Only C
 - (4) A and B
 - (5) A and C

Q. 3. "Imported product" as used in the last part refers to _____

- (1) surplus product manufactured by foreign country and sold at a normal price
- (2) product of a foreign country available at a below normal price
- (3) product sold to such other country which can't locally manufacture it
- (4) product manufactured locally but of export quality
- (5) none of these

Q. 4. According to the passage, the situation resulting from the rapid industrial growth is _____

- (1) conducive to the growth of local industries
- (2) favourable to the manufacturers
- (3) unfavourable to the consumers
- (4) disastrous to the exporters
- (5) None of these

Q. 5. "This will make" — in this sentence "This" refers most closely and directly to

- (1) the recent rapid growth of industry

- (2) companies manufacturing surplus products
- (3) development of local industries
- (4) companies selling their production at cheaper prices
- (5) selling products of excessively higher price

Directions (Qs. 6-10): "The surprisingly abundant life of the Indian Ocean is confined to the upper layers; the deeper and especially the bottom waters are devoid of oxygen and are often permeated with hydrogen sulphide."

Q. 6. The sentence suggests which one of the following?

- (1) Observers are surprised at how little life exists in the Indian Ocean
- (2) Hydrogen sulphide is necessary to life
- (3) Both oxygen and hydrogen sulphide are necessary to life
- (4) Oxygen is not necessary for marine life
- (5) There are different layers of waters in the ocean

Q. 7. The sentence gives the information about _____

- (1) the life of the people near the Indian Ocean
- (2) the reason why life exists in particular water layers
- (3) the reason why oxygen is not found in the bottom layers
- (4) the reason why hydrogen sulphide is found in the bottom layers
- (5) the life of the people who sail across the Indian Ocean

Q. 8. Which of the following is the most opposite of the word *ABUNDANT* as used in the passage?

- (1) plentiful
- (2) minute
- (3) insufficient
- (4) meagre
- (5) tiny

Q. 9. The waters of the Indian Ocean _____

- (1) are devoid of life
- (2) are always permeated with hydrogen sulphide
- (3) have life only in the lower layers
- (4) lack life and it is very surprising
- (5) have life only in the upper layers

Q. 10. The bottom waters of the Indian Ocean _____

- (1) have no oxygen
- (2) have large amounts of oxygen
- (3) contain a lot of sea plants and animals
- (4) have no hydrogen sulphide
- (5) contain oxygen and hydrogen sulphide

Directions (Qs. 11-15): "Although a smiling face often *disguises* the mind and heart of a villain, an *indiscriminate* generalisation of this phenomenon will do injustice to the innocent children whose faces bloom like flowers."

Q. 11. Which of the following is most

opposite of the word *INDISCRIMINATE* used in the sentence?

- (1) promiscuous
- (2) selective
- (3) undistinguished
- (4) broad
- (5) conspicuous

Q. 12. The intention of the author seems to be _____

- (1) to point out to an exception to a general rule
- (2) to argue in favour of children who are sometimes guilty
- (3) to forcefully defend the kind acts of villains
- (4) to give justice to the generous action of everyone
- (5) to create a favourable opinion about people with smiling faces

Q. 13. The author of the sentence accepts the fact that _____

- (1) all the things that appear most beautiful are the ugliest within
- (2) the faces of innocent children disguise ill acts
- (3) the faces of innocent children are as pleasing as the flowers in bloom
- (4) an indiscriminate generalisation justifiable in this case
- (5) the faces of the villains are never smiling

Q. 14. The author feels that an indiscriminate generalisation of the phenomenon _____

- (1) would brand all people with smiling faces as villains
- (2) would do justice to the children who are guilty
- (3) may lead good people to involve in ill actions
- (4) would prevent villains from committing ill acts
- (5) should be done in all cases except children and flowers

Q. 15. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word *DISGUISES* as used in the sentence?

- (1) reflects
- (2) proves
- (3) conceals
- (4) reveals
- (5) discloses

Directions (Qs. 16-25): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

New industries supported by foreign interests ... (16) ... offer ... (17) ... salaries to the employees at all levels of responsibility ... (18) ... locally owned industries. They not ... (19) ... people and are ... (20) ... to pay big wages to ... (21) ... them. Local industries often ... (22) ... the high salaries offered in foreign supported industries, arguing that this will ... (23) ... raise all wages to an exor-

level. Workers in local industries, seeing sharp ... (24) ... in job-pay will agitate for improvement in their salaries. This ... will drain the resources and ... their profitability.

- Q. 16. (1) never (2) usually
(3) hardly (4) reluctantly
(5) seldom

- Q. 17. (1) comparable
(2) unreasonable
(3) disproportionate
(4) better
(5) proportionate

- Q. 18. (1) their (2) does
(3) did (4) could
(5) do

- Q. 19. (1) talented (2) less
(3) local (4) several
(5) more

- Q. 20. (1) reluctant (2) authorised
(3) willing (4) bound
(5) forced

- Q. 21. (1) hire (2) bribe
(3) entertain (4) retain
(5) enrich

- Q. 22. (1) pay (2) accept
(3) uphold (4) imitate
(5) protest

- Q. 23. (1) unreasonably (2) artificially
(3) hardly (4) considerably
(5) not

- Q. 24. (1) decrease (2) injustice
(3) difference (4) cut
(5) hike

- Q. 25. (1) lower (2) check
(3) augment (4) fulfil
(5) enhance

Directions (Qs. 26-30): In each question, incomplete statement followed by five lines is given. Pick out the best one which completes the incomplete statement correctly and meaningfully.

Q. 26. He always stammers in public settings, but his today's speech _____
(1) was fairly audible to everyone present in the hall

- (2) was not received satisfactorily
(3) could not be understood properly
(4) was not liked by the audience
(5) was surprisingly fluent

Q. 27. He tames animals because he _____

- (1) is fond of them
(2) hates them
(3) wants to set them free
(4) is afraid of them
(5) seldom loves them

Q. 28. He has no money now _____

- (1) although he was very poor once
(2) as he has given up all his wealth
(3) because he was very rich once
(4) because he had received huge donations once
(5) because he always spends money with utmost care

Q. 29. In order to raise the company's ofit, the employees _____

- (1) demanded two additional increments
(2) decided to go on paid holidays
(3) requested the management to implement new welfare schemes
(4) offered to work overtime without any compensation
(5) decided to raise the cost of raw material

Q. 30. He is so lazy that he _____

(1) can't depend on others for getting his work done

(2) can't delay the schedule of completing the work

(3) can seldom complete his work on time

(4) dislikes to postpone the work that he undertakes to do

(5) always extends help to others to complete their work

Directions (Qs. 31-38): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q. 31. I am trying to finish (1)/this letter for the last one hour. (2)/I wish you would (3)/go away or stop disturbing me. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 32. Kamlesh asked the dealer (1)/what was the price (2)/of that bicycle and whether (3)/it is really made in Germany? (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 33. The job is much worse than I expected. (1)/If I would have realised (2)/how awful it was going to be (3)/I would not have accepted it. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 34. While luminaries of the dance world (1)/have derth of opportunities to display their art, (2)/upcoming dancers suffer from (3)/an unfortunate lack of exposure. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 35. Scarcely had I (1)/finished washing the car (2)/than the master came (3)/and asked me to clean the floor of the house. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 36. He fixed a metal ladder (1)/for the wall below his window (2)/so as to be able to (3)/escape if there was a fire. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 37. The foremost criterion of selection we adopted (1)/were the number of years of training (2)/a dancer had received (3)/under a particular guru. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 38. I offered him part-time work (1)/but he turned it over (2)/saying that he would (3)/rather wait for a full-time job. (4)/No error. (5)

Directions (Qs. 39-45): Pick out from the words given below each sentence the word which would complete the sentence correctly and meaningfully.

Q. 39. This article tries to _____ us with problems of poor nations so that we help them more effectively.

- (1) enable (2) convince
(3) project (4) allow
(5) acquaint

Q. 40. Unemployment is not only _____ throughout the emerging world, but is growing worse, especially in urban areas.

- (1) endemic (2) peripheral
(3) absorbing (4) prolific
(5) endangering

Q. 41. Contemporary economic development differs _____ from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.

- (1) usually (2) specially
(3) literally (4) markedly
(5) naturally

Q. 42. Among human beings, language is the principal _____ of communication.

- (1) methodology (2) instrument
(3) accomplishment (4) theory
(5) appreciation

Q. 43. These essays are intellectually _____ and represent various levels of complexity.

- (1) persistent (2) superior
(3) modern (4) demanding
(5) revealing

Q. 44. Mounting unemployment is the most serious and _____ problem faced by India today.

- (1) profound (2) intractable
(3) unpopular (4) dubious
(5) unattainable

Q. 45. Manpower is the _____ means of converting other resources to mankind's use and benefit.

- (1) inimitable (2) indivisible
(3) indispensable (4) inequitable
(5) insuperable

Directions (Qs. 46-50): In each of the following questions certain expression is given. Below the expression five words are given numbered (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find the correct word for each expression.

Q. 46. A remedy for all diseases _____

- (1) stoic (2) marvel
(3) panacea (4) recompense
(5) recoil

Q. 47. Murder of a King _____

- (1) infanticide (2) matricide
(3) genocide (4) regicide
(5) homicide

Q. 48. One who is not easily pleased by anything _____

- (1) maiden (2) medieval
(3) precarious (4) vulnerable
(5) fastidious

Q. 49. One who eats everything _____

- (1) omnivorous (2) omniscient
(3) irresistible (4) insolvent
(5) omnipotent

Q. 50. Incapable of being seen through _____

- (1) ductile (2) opaque
(3) obsolete (4) potable
(5) invisible

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (5) | 2. (5) | 3. (2) | 4. (5) |
| 5. (1) | 6. (5) | 7. (2) | 8. (4) |
| 9. (5) | 10. (1) | 11. (2) | 12. (2) |
| 13. (3) | 14. (5) | 15. (3) | 16. (2) |
| 17. (4) | 18. (1) | 19. (1) | 20. (3) |
| 21. (4) | 22. (5) | 23. (1) | 24. (3) |
| 25. (1) | 26. (5) | 27. (1) | 28. (2) |
| 29. (4) | 30. (3) | | |
31. (1): Part (1) should be 'I have been trying to finish'.
32. (2): Part (2) should be 'What the price was'.
33. (2): Part (2) should be 'If I had realised'.
34. (2): Part (2) should be 'have no dearth of opportunities to display their art'. In this part the word 'dearth' has been wrongly spelt as 'derth'. It should be 'dearth'.
35. (3): Part (3) should be 'when the matter came'.
36. (2): Part (2) should be 'to the wall below his window'.
37. (2): Part (2) should be 'was the number of years of training'.
38. (2): Part (2) should be 'but be turned it down'.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 39. (5) | 40. (1) | 41. (4) | 42. (2) |
| 43. (2) | 44. (2) | 45. (3) | 46. (3) |
| 47. (4) | 48. (5) | 49. (1) | 50. (2) |

Indian National Movement

Rise Of Nationalism

India has been a victim of foreign invasions since the dawn of human history. The fertile plains of India have been attracting hordes of marauding tribals from all over the world. Long back, Aryans from Central Asia invaded India and settled down permanently in this beautiful land where food and fodder were available in plenty. After a chain of invasions from the bordering countries through land routes, the European nations, including the British, took the sea route and came to India with the dual purpose of trade and territorial aggrandisement.

The Englishmen thus came to India as traders, but stealthily became her masters. India became the "brightest jewel" in British diadem. Their idea to civilise India was an euphemism for exploitation. Neither the imperialist might nor the treachery of some of her sons, nor the nerve-racking exploitation could curb the indomitable urge for "freedom of the people who bid defiance to time." They fought and fought heroically. They never submitted. Their struggle for independence is an inspiring and exhilarating story. It is a story not only of firm determination and will, but also a story of sacrifices and sufferings, a story of heroism and courage, the stuff of all revolutions.

But the Indian revolution was unique, a revolution without hate, without treachery, violence, arson and assassination. It was not only a political but a social and moral revolution as well. It was a fight against alien political domination and, at the same time, a revolution "radiant with a light which is not of this world." Yet it was essentially a modern revolution. It gave birth to new India, resurgent with fresh ideas on different fronts.

The past glory, the great scriptures, the ancient civilisation and culture, and the inherent desire for freedom and liberation inspired the people to fight against foreign domination and liberate the motherland. Every community made its contribution. The nation rose as one man in this great task. Yet certain factors like uneven economic and political developments, dying feudal economy, backward social structure, religious dominance, the imposition of a modern capitalist economy in a backward social system and the presence of the foreign rulers to exploit this imbalance paved the way for partition.

It was a saga of struggle between servility and freedom, imperialism and nationalism, feudalism and capitalism, religion and secularism, obscurantism and enlightenment, backwardness and modernism. It needs to be written yet. Passions and emotions blur vision and dim the historical perspective. The time will not be far off when we look back

at this great drama in a scientific spirit and without apportioning blame.

Growth of National Movement

The Indian national movement was the political expression of intellectual and spiritual ferment and social and economic development. The factors that gave rise to the national movement came in the trail of British conquest. It was the result of social and economic changes initiated by the British rule itself.

The British rule had two consequences: one destructive and the other regenerative. The old feudal economy was decomposing and a new capitalist society was taking roots. The British rule helped the pace of this process. It provided the material base for the rise of nationalist forces. On the one hand, the British rule spread poverty and destruction and, on the other, it generated the will to fight for a free and democratic India. While the Britishers pursued the policy of "divide and rule", they also unified India administratively. They established a "bureaucratic" system, provided English education, established rule of law and introduced liberal reforms. A middle class was born. Liberal ideas gripped the minds of the intelligentsia. The National Movement was a liberal movement to start with. The following may be stated as some of the important factors for the rise of nationalism.

The Great Revolt

The Great Revolt of 1857 has been described as the first War of Indian Independence. It exercised formative influence on the evolution of nationalist thought. It was the first expression of people's urge for freedom and liberty. Muslims and Hindus, princes and people, soldiers and commoners joined hands to shake off the shackles of the British rule. In spite of its failure, its memory remained ever fresh in the minds of the Indians and it provided an inspiration for future struggles for freedom.

Proclamation of the Queen—Magna Carta of Rights

After the Revolt was over, the Queen made a proclamation on the assumption of sovereignty in 1858 promising equality of opportunity to the Indians and security and dignity to princes. It was described as "Magna Carta" of their rights. This proclamation remained only on paper since it was never translated into practice. At the same time, it became the anchor-sheet of nationalism in the later half of the nineteenth century. The Indian educated middle classes pleaded for its application and demanded

equality with Englishmen in services. They invoked this proclamation to seek active association in the administration of India.

Racial Discrimination

After the suppression of the Revolt and consequent transfer of power to the British Crown, the bureaucracy became more arrogant. According to Garret, the Revolt created a feeling of "active hatred" against Indians in the minds of the British officials. The Indians could not travel in the same compartment in which an Englishman travelled. The Indians were often assaulted by the Europeans. The administration of justice had become a "scandal". According to Garret, the murders and brutalities committed by Europeans were either unpunished or punished lightly. Lord Lytton passed the Arms Act under which Indians were deprived of the right of bearing arms and thus it introduced another discrimination between the Indians and the Europeans.

Economic Exploitation

During the British rule the country's economy was paralysed. Its industry came to a standstill, irrigation was neglected, unemployment became widespread; exchange policy favoured British industries at the expense of Indians and a heavy drain of wealth was taking place by way of trade. This led to famines and outbreak of epidemics. It was more the lack of money to purchase food than the scarcity of food. Hundreds of thousands of people died of starvation. Amid this famine and death was held the Royal Durbar at which the Queen assumed the title of "the Empress of India". The years 1818, 1875, 1877 and 1897 are sad landmarks in the modern history of India—landmarks of progress and prosperity but of desolation and disasters. People were not only impoverished but also embittered. Ruthless exploitation of the people made them miserable and full of anguish against the foreign rule. Physical and spiritual suffering of the people was bringing popular unrest to a dangerous point.

Reformation Movements and New Awakening

The end of the nineteenth century was a period of religious revivalism and reformation. The Ramakrishna Mission, Theosophical Society, the Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj and the Wahabi Movement only made the beginning of the Indian renaissance and religious and social reform movements but also produced vital political consequences. These movements not only fought against the social evils but gave

Gandhian Thought—Class War

[illegible][illegible]

...and that he saw that Gaudin wanted to transform the
...through love and persuasion instead of searching a

the Commission's report, the Commission has been unable to identify any specific measures that have been taken to address the problem of child labor in the garment industry in Cambodia. The Commission has also been unable to identify any specific measures that have been taken to address the problem of child labor in the garment industry in Cambodia.

[illegible]

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According to Marxist social scientists it is a social system, such as capitalism, in which the labourer believes that the class conflict is a historical fact and inevitable in the nature of man and the former that class conflict arises only when man does not restrain man. He believed that capital and labour should supplement each other. They should be a great family living in unity and harmony, capitalised not only looking to the material welfare of the labourers, but their moral welfare also as trustees for the welfare of the labouring classes under them.

But that does not mean that the capitalists are the strong guard-ians of the weak laborers. He regarded both to be equally powerful. That is why he said, "We herds the capitalist in regard himself as a tyrant for those on whom he depends for the making the retention and the increase of his capital. Nor does the worker wait for com-mission. If capital is power, so is work. Either power can be used destructively or creatively. Either is dependent on the other."

new confidence and pride to the people who became politically anti-British. They fused the spirit of liberty and an urge for freedom.

Western Education—Infusion of Liberalism

The introduction of English education fused liberal ideas of Bentham, Mill, Hazlitt and Milton. The educated Indians absorbed the ideas of "liberty", "representation", "self-government", "nationalism" and "parliamentarianism". The English language helped people from different parts of the country to communicate and transact their business and bring them together. The national movement from the beginning was, therefore, led by middle class businessmen and professionals like doctors and lawyers educated in English liberal ideas.

Vernacular Press and Propaganda for National Emancipation

During the later half of the 19th century, the vernacular press came into existence. In 1877, in Bombay Presidency alone there were 62 Indian language papers, in Bengal 28 and so on in other parts of the country. The total circulation of these papers was calculated at 1,00,000. These were generally critical of the administration and aroused the Indian cause. In 1878, the Vernacular Act was passed with a view to controlling Indian papers. Heavy restrictions were imposed. However, in spite of these restrictions, the Indian press fostered

nationalism and patriotism. The British administration was based on coercion and denied civil liberties. In the words of Annie Besant, India was enslaved and she wanted to be free.

Discrimination in Services

In the higher services, Indians were discriminated against. The Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 had promised equality of opportunity in employment. But these promises were seldom kept. On the contrary, Indians were debarred from the covenanted service and other higher jobs. Surendra Nath Banerjee and Aurobindo Ghosh were disqualified on technical grounds. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was disappointed, too. All positions of trust and responsibility were occupied by the Englishmen. The Indian people were mocked at as "drawers of water and hewers of wood". The educated young men of Indian origin were considered to be inferior to Englishmen in respect of intellectual capacity and physical personality. The British policy was described by Lord Lytton in a confidential despatch. He said, "We all know that these claims and expectations of 1858 never can or will be fulfilled." Lord Salisbury rightly described the British pledges to Indians as "political hypocrisy". The demand for equality in admitting Indians into services became the starting point of Indian national movement. Surendra Nath Banerjee, talking of the movement for demand of equality of opportunity of employment, said, "The underlying concept and the

true aim and purpose of the civil services agitation was the awakening of a spirit of unity and solidarity among the people."

Modern Transport and Communications

Prof. G. N. Singh says, "The growth of national sentiment was helped by the development of modern transport in the form of roads and railways. Lines of common communication knit up the vast country and turned geographical unity into a tangible reality." This made it possible to carry on political propaganda on the national scale. The same purpose was served by the administrative unity that the British administration brought about. The whole of India was subjected to the control of one unified administration that India had rarely seen before. It fostered the idea of nationality. It, therefore, made possible for the freedom movement to grow into an all-India movement. Development of rapid means of transport and communication enabled educated Indian people to mingle with the mainstream of modern political thought. The educated Indians got an opportunity to go abroad and come in contact with free nations of the world. They studied the working of the democratic and free political institutions of the European countries. It infused in them a new love for liberty and freedom.

As a result of the cumulative effect of all these factors, a strong and effective movement took shape. □

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● Where is the world's largest nuclear power station located?

—**Krishnendu Dutta, Kurukshetra (Haryana)**

The world's largest nuclear power station, consisting of 10 reactors giving a net output of 8,814 MW, is in Fukushima (Japan).

● Who is the largest producer of pulses?

—**Ms. Surekha Tyagi, Jaipur**

India is the world's largest producer of pulses and accounts for 33 per cent of the global production—almost 34.2 per cent of the world area under pulses accounting for 25 million hectares in India.

● Which country is called the "Land of Golden Pagoda"?

—**Ms. Ranjita Iyer, Bhubaneswar**

Myanmar (Burma).

● When is the National Science Day observed?

—**C. R. Resmi, Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh)**

The anniversary of the discovery of Raman Effect and what is called by Raman Effect on February 28 every year is observed as National Science Day. While working on the molecular scattering of light in diverse media in the Indian Association for the Advancement of Science in Calcutta, Prof. C. V. Raman discovered a new scattering phenomenon in 1928 that bears his name—the Raman Effect—and for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. In this experiment, it was found that under the interaction of light, any scattering medium could simultaneously absorb one photon and emit another of higher or lower frequency compared to that of the absorbed one. The energies of the incident and scattered photons differ by an amount corresponding to the energy difference between two quantum mechanical states or energy levels of the scattering medium.

The fundamental and most important aspect of Raman scattering is that it provided an easily accessible tool for the spectroscopic investigation of energy levels of systems not accessible by the usual absorption and emission techniques. As this epoch-making discovery, which stands as the pinnacle of India's contribution to world science, is made on February 28, 1928, the Government of India took a decision in 1987 to observe this day as the National Science Day.

● **Who is a lexicographer?**
—**Rajesh Jaria, Thane (Maharashtra)**
A person who studies the science of words and dictionaries.

● Where are the islands of Nusa Tenggara located?

—**Ajit Popli, Vadodara (Gujarat)**

Nusa Tenggara is the name of the entire chain of islands scattered east of Bali to Timor in Indonesia. These are Lombok, Komodo, Flores and Sumbawa. They are the home to a phenomenal diversity of people and cultures, wonders such as the brilliantly coloured volcanic lakes of Keli Motu and the Komodo dragon. A small chain of islands, the Solor and Alor archipelagos, stretch from the eastern end of Flores. They are volcanic, mountainous specks separated by swift-flowing, narrow straits. Each island in Nusa Tenggara has its own sights, but few tourists reach this part of the world.

● What is the origin of the theory of reincarnate Lamas in Tibet?

—**D. C. Bhattacharyya, Tezpur (Assam)**

The theory holds that the spirit of the deceased head Lama is always reborn in a child, who has to be found by oracular signs and duly installed in the vacant chair; and he on his death is similarly reborn, and so on *ad infinitum*, thus securing, on quasi-Buddhist principles, continuous succession by the same individual through successive incarnations.

The more developed or expanded theory, however, of celestial Lama-reflexes, which ascribes the spirit of the original Lama to an emanation (*Nirmanakaya* or changeable body) from a particular celestial Buddha or divine Bodhisattva, who thus becomes incarnate in the monastery, is credited to the fifth Dalai Lama Gyal-wa Ngawang Lob-zang Gyatso in the middle of the seventeenth century. He is known to have taken the greatest liberties with the traditions and legends of Tibet, twisting them to suit the divine need of the times and the present shape of the Lamaist hierarchy emanates from where he left it.

Notwithstanding the various Lamaic sects, the manner in which the new re-embodiments or the re-births of the hierarchs are discovered remain the same in the lands of Lamaism. On the death of a reincarnate Lama his spirit is believed to flit into the soul of some unknown infant who is born a few days after the death of the Lama. The mode of determining the child who has been so favoured is based upon the practice followed in regard to the Grand Lama of Lhasa, the Dalai Lama.

Sometimes the Lama, before he dies, indicates the particular place and even the family in which he will be re-born, but the usual practice is to ascertain the names of all the likely male infants who have been born under miraculous portents after the death of the Lama. The final incarnation is later decided with prayer and worship from a selected list of names. The infant candidates are also subjected to a solemn test by a court composed of the chief Tibetan reincarnate Lamas. The infants are confronted with a duplicate collection of rosaries, *dorjes*, other ritual implements and articles of clothings, etc., and the particular child who recognises the properties of the deceased Lama is believed to be the real embodiment.

● What are antipodes?

—**Ms. Betty Stephen, Palakkad (Kerala)**

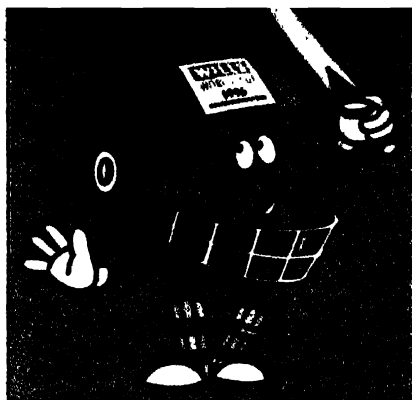
Antipodes are places diametrically on opposite sides of the globe to each other such as New Zealand and Iceland.

● Which place is called the Angkor Wat of India?

—**B. R. Somannavar, Harapanahalli (Karnataka)**

The Deogarh and Chanderi forts, standing on either side of the Betwa river, have been described as the "Angkor Wat of India", housing the ruins of more than 30 Jain temples and ancient Hindu temples which date back to the 5th century. As in Angkor Wat, huge images of gods and goddesses line or are stuck into both the inside and the outside walls of the temple complex within the fort. These images are hewn in granite or are made of red and grey sandstone. The Deogarh fort has been a place of pilgrimage for the last 1,500 years and continues to be one even now. □





WILLS
WORLD CUP
1996



SUPER STARS

In the 1991-92 Benson and Hedges World Cup, jointly hosted by Australia and New Zealand, Martin Crowe, New Zealand's skipper, was the outstanding individual performer, amassing 456 runs at an average of 114.00 in nine matches, including 100 not out against Australia at Auckland.

No great surprises there as he was an elegant stroke player, motivated by the occasion, the responsibility of leading the side and the support of a fervent home crowd.

Who will steal the headlines this time? Based on the performance of all the matches played up to February 27, 1996 there are several obvious candidates.

Sachin Tendulkar

Sachin Tendulkar, like wine is getting better with the years. Unlike in the formative years, today he knows when to start hitting. After so many years, India has discovered a batsman who has made a mockery of world class paceman and spinners through his belligerent approach.

Sachin's magnificent unbeaten knock of 127 off 134 balls against Kenya at Cuttack on February 18, 1996 was his first century in the World Cup. His well-timed strokes were quite pleasing to watch. His superb drives and pulls that went for fours, were simply out of this world. The beauty of Sachin's innings was in its style and flamboyance. He was elegant and smooth and was deservedly named the Man of the Match.

With Ajay Jadeja, Sachin was associated in a partnership of 163 for the first wicket, bettering the 136 registered by Krishnamachari Srikkanth and Sunil Gavaskar against New Zealand at Nagpur in 1987-88.

In the Gwalior one-dayer against West Indies on February 21, Sachin's innings of 70 off 91 balls, enabled India to record a well-deserved five-wicket win. For the second game in a row, he was declared the Man of the Match.

Sachin was bitterly disappointed at the way he was dismissed for 90 while chasing a wide ball off M. Waugh against Australia at Bombay on February 27. Indian vice-captain Sachin played an outstanding knock of 137, with the help of five sixes, off 137 balls against

COVER STORY

Sri Lanka at Ferozeshah Kotla, New Delhi, on March 2, 1996. After playing most watchfully in the first fifteen overs, scoring 24 runs, he registered his career-best score (137) in one-day internationals, his sixth century in instant cricket, the most by an Indian.

Sachin was associated in a stand of 175 runs for the third wicket with Mohammad Azharuddin, which is a new record for India for any wicket-position in the World Cup. With four successive world cup innings of over 50 (127 not out, 70, 90 and 137), Sachin



Sachin Tendulkar

has now emulated England's Graeme Fowler and India's Navjot Singh Sidhu who each recorded successive half-centuries in the 1983 and 1987-88 editions respectively.

Sachin with a tally of 424 runs (ave. 141.33) in four innings, became the first batsman in the 1996 Wills World Cup to aggregate over 400 runs. Having scored 283 runs (ave. 47.16) in eight matches in the 1991-92 World Cup, Sachin has now aggregated 707 runs at an average of 78.55, including two centuries and five fifties. His tally of 707 runs is the most by an Indian batsman in the World Cup matches, bettering Kapil's

tally of 669 runs at an average of 37.16 in 26 matches.

Born on April 24, 1973 at Bombay, Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar is a right-hand batsman and right-arm medium pace bowler. In the junior grade cricket, he had ruthlessly demolished all the existing records. His efflorescence touched the zenith which made knowledgeable to rate him as the "best junior in the history of Bombay cricket". His superlative batting deeds evoked animated discussions among the cricket enthusiasts.

This is how Sachin scored in school and club cricket, which enhanced his reputation—276, 159, 156, 123, 123, 197 and 150. As if these were not enough, he went on to score a magnificent innings of 329 not out with the help of 48 fours and one six for his school Shradashram Vidyamandir School against St Xavier's High School at Bombay in 1987-88 in the Harris Shield Tournament.

During his triple century knock, Sachin was associated in a partnership of 664 (unfinished) for third wicket with Vinod Kambli, which is a world record for any wicket in minor cricket.

Sachin was selected for the Bombay team as a reserve in the league match against Baroda at the Moti Bagh Palace Ground Baroda, eight summers ago. He had to wait for a full year to make his first-class debut against Gujarat at the Wankhede Stadium Bombay, in 1988-89.

By making centuries on debut in the Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy and the Irani Trophy Sachin hit the headlines. At 21, he became the youngest ever captain to win the Ranji Trophy title in the history of the championship.

It was clear that Sachin Tendulkar was something special from the time he was surprisingly picked up in 1989-90 at the age of 16 years and 205 days against Pakistan at Karachi.

The bold confidence was not misplaced for the Bombay batsman has aggregated 2,488 runs (ave. 51.72) in 38 Tests, including eight centuries, played by him so far.

In 105 one-day internationals played till March 3, 1996, Sachin has aggregated 3,621



runs (ave. 39.83) including six centuries and 24 fifties.

It seems as if Tendulkar has been with us for years. Passage of time has seen his growing stature in international cricket.

He will be looking for significant contributions. He has been worth his weight in gold to the national cause at times. India's performance in the Wills World Cup, depends to a large extent on his batting in the knock-out matches.

Gary Kirsten

Gary Kirsten, the left-hander from South Africa, has already hit the headlines by scoring an unbeaten 188 off 159 balls against United Arab Emirates at Rawalpindi on February 16, 1996, an innings embellished with four sixes and thirteen fours.

With his magnificent 188 not out, Gary Kirsten established a World Cup record for the highest individual score, surpassing the previous best of 181, posted by Vivian Richards of the West Indies against Sri Lanka at Karachi in 1987-88.

Kirsten's century was the first for South Africa in the World Cup matches, bettering Peter Kirsten's 90 against New Zealand at



Gary Kirsten

Auckland in 1991-92. He became the sixth batsman to have carried his bat through a completed innings, joining the distinguished company of Sunil Gavaskar (36 not out), India vs. England at Lord's, 1975; Glenn Turner (171 not out), New Zealand vs. East Africa at Birmingham, 1975; Geoff Marsh (126 not out), Australia vs. New Zealand at Chandigarh, 1987-88; Andy Flower (115 not out), Zimbabwe vs. Sri Lanka at New Plymouth, 1991-92 and Ramiz Raja (102 not out), Pakistan vs. West Indies at Melbourne, 1991-92.

Born on November 23, 1967 in Cape Town, Gary Kirsten is a left-hand batsman and an off-break bowler. He was just six years old when his elder brother, Peter Kirsten, made his first-class debut for Western Province against Eastern Province in 1973-74. In fact, all three of Gary's brothers, Peter, Andrew and Paul, have played first-class cricket. Their father, the late Noel Kirsten, had an exceptionally long career for Border (1946-60).

During the days when South African cricket was in isolation, Gary Kirsten was quite young and he used to go and watch

the matches Peter played for Western Province. His father had a great cricketing influence on Gary. Peter also gave him a lot of support when Gary needed it, especially later on when he was out of school. At the time when Gary was breaking into the Western Province team, Peter was a great help to him.

Peter Kirsten considers Gary an easy going person and a natural, who has always been good at all ball games. "I often used to call him up for a game of tennis, and they were keen games, but he had a top skin backhand and I could only undercut. He's very popular with his team mates. He's a team man through and through. He actually reminds me of John Wright of New Zealand, whom I played with a lot at Derbyshire, a left-hander like Gary. I see a lot of John Wright in him. I predict great things for him over the next ten years," remarked Peter Kirsten in his recent interview.

Gary made his first-class debut for Western Province B against Poland in the 1987-88 season. For several seasons, he was burdened with the tag of being Peter Kirsten's brother.

Not originally chosen for the 1993-94 tour of Australia, Gary was called on to bolster an injury-hit squad, making his Test debut at Melbourne, scoring 16. After scoring 67 and 41 in the next Test at Sydney, he played with his brother at Adelaide, after opening for their country in the World series limited-over games. They became the eleventh pair of brothers to play Test cricket for South Africa.

After consistent performance against Australia in the 1993-94 away and home Test series, Gary was the leading run-getter (751 runs at 46.94 with two centuries in eleven games) in England on the 1994 tour, including 190 runs (ave. 31.66) in three Tests.

When South Africa defeated the visiting 1994-95 New Zealand team 2-1 to claim the three-Test rubber, Gary Kirsten was one of the three South African batsmen, who performed consistently scoring 226 runs at an average of 45.20. Only Dave Richardson (247) and Hansie Cronje (227) had scored more than Kirsten.

In the recently concluded five-Test series against the 1995-96 touring English side, Kirsten aggregated 303 runs at an average of 50.50, including 110 at Johannesburg, his maiden Test century. He took his Test aggregate to 1265 runs at an average of 38.33 in 20 Tests, which suggest Gary Kirsten has done well.

On watching his century knock at Johannesburg, Michael Owen-Smith, the leading South African journalist, commented that the key to Gary's success, particularly in the Johannesburg Test, was that he maintained his momentum throughout the innings. He had developed a habit of getting bogged down in the important area between 40 and 60 in his previous Test innings and this had contributed to his inability to reach three figure.

Making his one-day international debut in the 1993-94 season, Gary Kirsten posted a superb knock of 112 not out against Australia in the first final of the Benson and Hedges world series at Melbourne Cricket Ground.

In the 1995-96 series against England, Gary registered his second century (116 of 125 balls in 163 minutes) and inspired his side to an

overwhelming seven-wicket win in the fourth one-day international at Centurion Park.

In one-day internationals, he has an excellent record and enjoys the freedom of bowlers pitching marginally outside the off stump where he is murderous.

With 35 against New Zealand at Faisalabad on February 20, followed by 38 (the highest score for South Africa) against England at Rawalpindi, Gary Kirsten has taken his aggregate to 261 runs in three innings at an average of 130.50. His being in form will count a lot in how well South Africa performs in this World Cup.

In 38 one-dayers played by Kirsten till date, he has amassed 1404 runs at an average of 41.29 including three centuries and six fifties.

It is a versatility that earmarks Gary Kirsten as a crucial member of the South African team for many years to come.

Graeme Hick

Graeme Hick's tremendous form against New Zealand and Holland in the 1996 Wills World Cup was one of the highlights from England's point of view.

In their opening encounter against New Zealand at Ahmedabad on February 14, Hick played a beautiful innings of 85 off 101 balls and it was his run out dismissal which proved crucial for New Zealand's triumph. Against Holland at Peshawar on February



Graeme Hick

22, Hick was a commanding knock of 104 not out dominated the proceedings. He was deservedly adjudged the Man of the Match.

Hick was not successful against South Africa (14) at Rawalpindi on February 25 but took his aggregate to 202 (ave. 101.50) in three innings in the Wills World Cup, surpassing all his previous feats. Prior to this competition, Hick had performed moderately, totalling 265 runs (ave. 33.00) in ten World Cup matches, including three fifties.

In the 1991-92 World Cup semifinal against South Africa at Sydney, Hick played a brilliant innings. He was plumb LBW to Meyrick Pringle's first ball. Plumb to everyone except the umpire that is. Then, he nicked the next ball to Kepler Wessels at first slip, but Pringle was called for a no-ball. Hick did not yield, slipped into his stride, and swiftly plundered 83 from 90 balls.

Born on May 23, 1966 at Salisbury, Rhodesia (now Harare, Zimbabwe), Graeme Ashley Hick is a right-hand batsman and an outstanding slip fielder, who has played

domestic cricket in Zimbabwe, England, New Zealand and Australia. He is the type of a batsman, who can explode at any time and has the capacity to plunder runs against the best of attacks. In England squad, he is considered the best player of spin bowling, which he proved during England's last tour of India in 1992-93.

Hick was a child prodigy who spent a lot of time on the cricket fields. He posted his first century when aged six for Banket Primary School and at 17 he was the youngest to appear in the 1983 World Cup and the youngest to represent Zimbabwe.

After spending seven years qualifying to play for England, he began his international cricket in the Texaco Trophy series on May 23, 1991 against West Indies at Edgbaston, scoring 14. In his third one-day at Lord's on May 27, he played a magnificent knock of 86 helping Neil Fairbrother set a new partnership record for any wicket for England at Lord's—213 for the third wicket.

In one day internationals, he has now taken his aggregate to 1973 runs at an average of 40.26 in 57 matches, including two centuries with 105 not out against India at Rawalpindi in 1992-93 as his highest score. Besides 30 catches, he has captured 17 wickets at 39.50 apiece with 3 for 41 against Australia at Melbourne in 1994-95 as his best bowling feat.

In Test cricket he has performed quite well, scoring 2629 runs at an average of 38.66 in 47 Tests, including 4 centuries and 15 fifties with 175 against India at Bombay in 1992-93 as his highest Test score. Apart from 59 catches, he has claimed 21 wickets at 54.00 apiece.

His stature as an England player has now grown higher and he is the one batsman the opponents will fear the most in the knock-out stage.

Hansie Cronje

South African captain Hansie Cronje, with 57 against U.A.E. at Rawalpindi in their opening world cup encounter followed by a match-winning knock of 78 against New Zealand at Faisalabad, became the first player in the 1996 Wills World Cup to post two fifties. Against New Zealand he played a gem of an innings, scoring 78 immaculate runs off only 64 balls, including three sixes and eleven fours, enabling South Africa to record their second straight victory. He was justifiably adjudged Man of the Match.



Hansie Cronje

In a crucial match against England at Rawalpindi on February 25, he could not get going, scoring only 15. The South Africans, thanks to their outstanding fielding and bowling under the dynamic captaincy of Cronje, recorded their third-straight victory to become the first team in the Wills World Cup to do so.

Born in Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State on September 25, 1969, Wessel Johannes Cronje is tall, handsome and is a fitness fanatic. He is an elegant stroke-player and the most classical batsman in the team, who is always prepared to mix controlled aggression with a solid defence. Quiet spoken, deep-thinking, charming and modest, Hansie Cronje has an excellent temperament and sound technique.

Since making his Test debut against West Indies at Bridgetown, Barbados, in April 1992, Cronje has appeared in 27 Tests, amassing 1516 runs at an average of 36.97, including five centuries—135 against India at Port Elizabeth, 1992-93, 122 against Sri Lanka at Colombo, 1993-94, 122 against Australia at Johannesburg, 1993-94, 112 against New Zealand at Cape Town, 1994-95 and 101 against New Zealand at Auckland in March 1995.

He made his one-day international debut in the 1991-92 season and since then he has appeared in 80 matches, amassing 2413 runs at an average of 36.50, including two centuries—112 vs. Australia at Johannesburg in 1993-94 and 100 not out against Australia at Peshawar in 1994-95 and 14 fifties. Cronje's best bowling performance in one-day internationals has been 5 for 32 against India at Cape Town in 1992-93, which he ended by hitting the winning runs with a six. He has claimed 54 wickets at 34.00 apiece.

During the last World Cup as one of the youngsters in the team, Cronje played a vital role against Pakistan that the marvellously in-form Peter Kirsten missed. He came in at 111-4 and went on to score 47 not out off 53 balls. It was a marvellous knock that put the match just beyond the reach of Pakistan and it was crucial in helping South Africa get through to the semifinals of the World Cup.

Allan Donald

It is not an exaggeration to suggest that whether South Africa succeeds or fails in the remaining matches will depend on Allan Donald, a supreme example of a fast bowler in his prime. A spell from Donald could settle the issue.

Possibly the quickest in the international game today, Donald is a magnificent natural athlete who possesses a superb action and a beautiful rhythm. To watch him running in side-on, perfectly balanced, is one of the most aesthetically pleasing experiences in the game. Donald has such a reputation that the world demands spectacular performances from him every time he runs up to bowl.

In the first two matches of the Wills World Cup played by Donald, he showed tremendous stamina and improved control, claiming three wickets each against UAE and New Zealand.

Donald is very determined, aggressive, yet disciplined and it was interesting to note during the 1995-96 season that whenever his captain needed something special, the ball was invariably tossed to him.

Born on October 20, 1966 at Bloemfontein,



Allan Donald

Allan Anthony Donald had a sensational international debut when he took five wickets for 29 runs in South Africa's comeback match against India at Calcutta in 1991-92.

Donald had made his Test debut against the West Indies at Bridgetown, Barbados, in April 1992, claiming two for 67 in the first innings, followed by 4 for 77 in the second innings. He has so far played in 25 Tests, claiming 114 wickets at 24.87 apiece, including 5 wickets in an innings six times and 11 wickets in a Test twice. His best performance in a Test match has been registered against India at Port Elizabeth in 1992-93 when he took 12 for 139 runs, including 7 for 84 in India's second innings, enabling South Africa to clinch the Test series. His best in a Test innings had been 8 for 71 in the 1995-96 Harare Test against Zimbabwe.

As a bowler, he commands respect from all his fellow peers. He is very focussed on what he wants to do and where he wants to be. He will surely be displaying his considerable talent on the World's cricketing stage of years to come.

In 59 one-dayers played so far, Allan Donald has claimed 87 wickets at 24.32 apiece with 5 for 29 against India at Calcutta in 1991-92 as his best bowling performance.

Mark Waugh

Five seasons ago, a domestic scene enacted in a Sydney suburb was to prove of great long-term significance for Australian cricket.

With the Ashes safe even before the Test series against the visiting English team was over and a tour of the West Indies looming, Australia made a sensitive, possibly unique team change. Steve Waugh, with 42 caps at the age of 25, found Mark Waugh, his twin brother, at the family home and congratulate him on being selected for his country's Test squad. "Who got dropped?" Mark asked. "Me," Steve said shortly. Bev Waugh, the mother, cried then, but she need not have done.

Within a short span of time, the twins were together in the Australian team and brief separation for loss of form or fitness they have stayed.

A batsman of great talent and class, capable of decimating an opposition attack and swinging a game single-handedly with a match-winning innings, Mark Waugh played an adventurous innings of 130 off 111 balls in 108 minutes against Kenya at Visakhapatnam on February 23, 1996. He was

My husband
and I are going
for a walk on
the moon.



Who's taking us there? Discovery Channel on T.V.

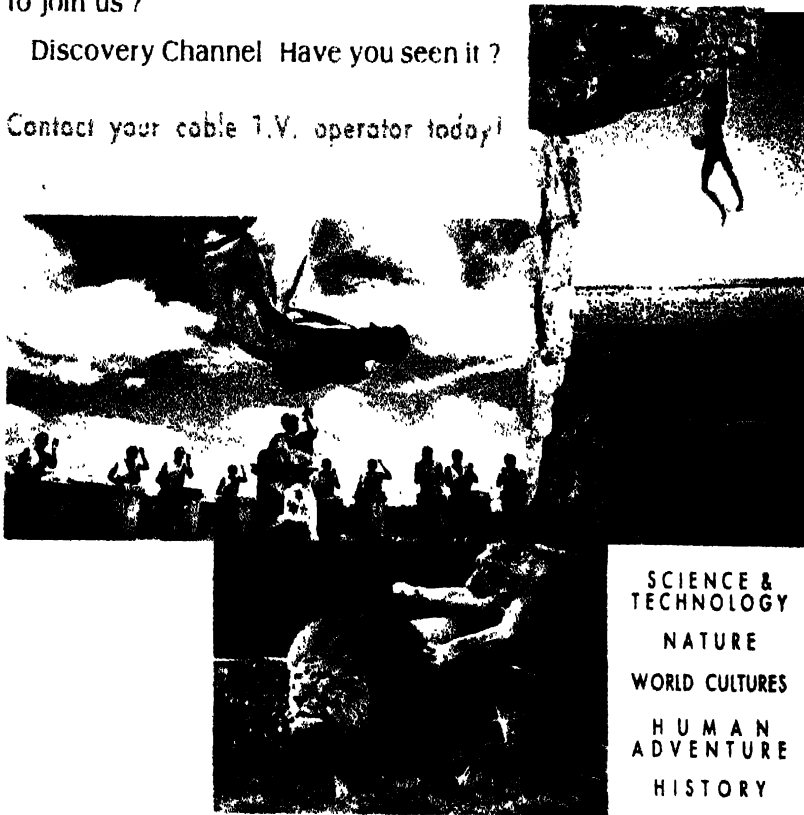
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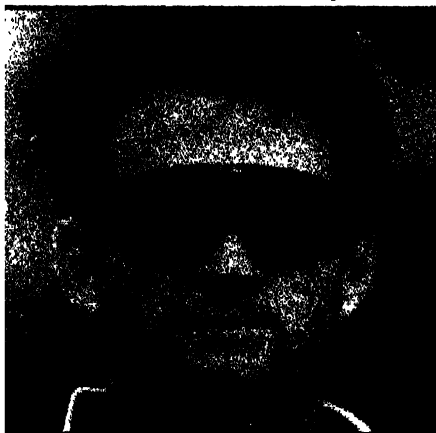
rightly named the Man of the Match.

His batting against Kenya perhaps was the key difference between the teams. His innings of 130 was the highest individual score by an

Australian batsman in a World Cup match, bettering 126 not out by Geoff Marsh against New Zealand at Chandigarh in 1987-88.

Mark Waugh, who had aggregated 145 runs at an average of 36.25 in five matches, including 66 not out off 39 balls against Zimbabwe in the 1991-92 World Cup, posted his maiden century in the World Cup and he sixth in one-day internationals, three of them from the opening position.

With Steve Waugh, Mark was associated in a stand of 207 runs for the third wicket, the record for any wicket in the World Cup matches, surpassing the previous best of 195 (unfinished) put up by Gordon Greenidge and Larry Gomes for the third wicket for West Indies against Zimbabwe at Worcester in the 1983 Prudential World Cup.



Mark Waugh

Born on June 2, 1965 at Canterbury, Sydney, Mark Edward Waugh is a right-hand batsman, right-arm medium-fast/off-break bowler. He is a brilliant catcher, who has become an integral part of the Australian slipsordon and rivals South Africa's Jonty Rhodes as being the superb fielder in the world today. He can bowl cleverly when he puts his mind to it.

Tall and strongly built, Mark Waugh is an explosive type of batsman who often blows his opposition wide apart with his variety of shots. A feature of his cricket is his ability to create team spirit.

His maturity has quite stunned his admirers, not out of any incredibility but out of sheer exhilaration. Witnessing his great knock of 130 against Kenya, Ian Chappell, the former Australian captain, commented that "with his fluid footwork, Mark is well-equipped to handle whatever the pitches on the subcontinent throw up and he'll be an important man in Australia's challenge. If Mark continues to score heavily, it augurs well for Australia as that should result in big totals."

In a vital game against India at Wankhede stadium, Bombay, on February 27, Mark Waugh's ebullience and absolute self-

confidence was incredible, scoring 126 off 135 balls, which included three huge sixes. The way he used his feet against the spinners was a revelation, driving them through the covers and pulling through midwicket. For the second time in a row, he was named Man of the Match. Thanks to his brilliant innings, Australia posted 258 runs in their stipulated 50 overs.

In the history of the World Cup, he is now the only batsman to have scored two centuries in successive matches. With 256 runs in two innings at an average of 128.00, Mark Waugh has now taken his aggregate to 3500 runs in 108 matches at an average of 36.45 including seven centuries and twenty-two fifties.

Nathan John Astle

The honour of scoring the first century in the 1996 Wills World Cup goes to Nathan Astle of New Zealand, who recorded 101 off 132 balls in 172 minutes on his World Cup debut against England at Ahmedabad in the opening match. Thanks to his brilliant knock, New Zealand registered a morale-boosting victory over England by eleven runs. He was justifiably adjudged Man of the Match.

The 24-year-old Astle seems to like the Indian pitches a lot, having scored his second one-day century in India. During the 1995-96 tour of India, he posted 114 at Nagpur. In between his two centuries against India, he posted one more on home soil—120 against Zimbabwe in the first one-day international in January 1996.

Born on September 15, 1971, Astle's batting, during the last two years, has improved immensely. Before the start of the 1994-95 domestic scene, Astle was regarded as a right-arm medium-pace bowler, who could bat. By scoring 96 against Auckland at Lancaster Park, followed by 175 (his maiden first-class hundred) against Northern Districts at Hamilton, he silenced his critics and proved that his batting was up with the best in New Zealand.

Against Wellington at Lancaster Park, Christchurch in February 1995, Astle played the innings of his life, scoring 191 off 205 balls, including four sixes and 28 fours. He completed his hundred in 159 minutes from 129 balls, going from 86 to 104 with three successive sixes off J.D. Wells. Overall, he aggregated 663 runs at an average of 55.25 in seven first-class games during the 1994-95 season, including two centuries.

When he made his one-day international debut against West Indies at Eden Park, Auckland on January 22, 1995, he emulated his sister Lisa Astle, who plays for the New Zealand Women's Cricket Team.

It is rare that a brother and a sister both represent their country at cricket. Lisa, 22, an aggressive batswoman and useful bowler, was chosen for the Women's World Cup squad from the Canterbury Second XI in 1992. She has also represented New Zealand at table tennis.

During his childhood, he played table tennis, cricket and soccer but cricket gradually took over since Nathan Astle thought there was not a lot of future in New Zealand soccer.

After scoring 25, 11 and 9 in his first three one-day internationals against West Indies in his debut series, he was not included in the Centenary Quadrangular Tournament

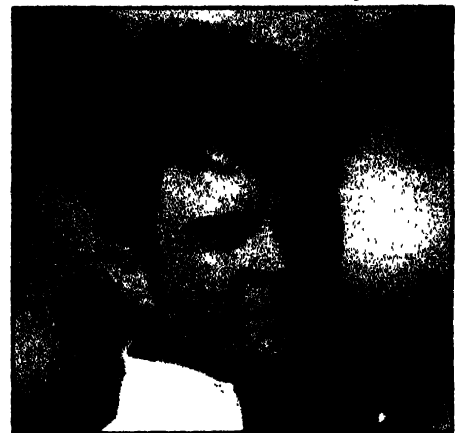
involving New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and India, even though he scored a magnificent 191 for Canterbury.

He was selected for the New Zealand Academy XI and top scored (49) against the visiting South Africans at Nelson in February/March 1995. His superb knock of 80 for New Zealand Academy XI against Sri Lanka earned him a recall to international cricket against Sri Lanka. In the first one-day international at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, Astle was the twelfth man but at Trust Bank Park, Hamilton, he reappeared for New Zealand and was asked to open in place of the injured Mark Greatbatch, scoring an outstanding innings of 95 and was only dismissed going for a big hit when runs were required quickly.

While his batting blossomed during the last twelve months, there were signs that Astle's bowling suffered at times.

Astle made his debut in Test cricket in the 1995-96 series and is yet to make his mark in this class of cricket but it is his recent batting in the one-day game that has affirmed his true class.

Back to the 1996 Wills World Cup. In New



Nathan John Astle

Zealand's next two matches against Holland and South Africa, he was unfortunately run out, scoring 0 and 1 respectively. Against South Africa, he was the most successful New Zealand bowler, claiming two important wickets of Hansie Cronje (78) and Daryll Callinan (27), conceding just ten runs off three overs.

In four innings of the Wills World Cup, he has scored 104 runs at an average of 26.25, taking his aggregate to 686 runs at an average of 34.30 including three centuries and two fifties.

Paul Strang

The leg-break bowler, Paul Strang of Zimbabwe, who had started spinning the ball from the age of six, made an excellent World Cup debut against West Indies at Hyderabad on February 16, 1996.

Zimbabwe, opting to bat, after winning the toss, could manage 151 runs for the loss of nine wickets in their stipulated 50 overs, thanks to Paul Strang's unbeaten knock of 22, the second highest score after Grant Flower (31). In response, West Indies registered 155 for four wickets off 29.3 overs, to record a six-wicket victory. All four wickets were claimed by Paul Strang, rated very highly by Andy Flower, his skipper.

After failing to get a wicket against Sri

Lanka at Colombo on February 21, he was brought on to bowl quite late in the next match against Kenya at Patna on February 27, 32nd over to be precise.

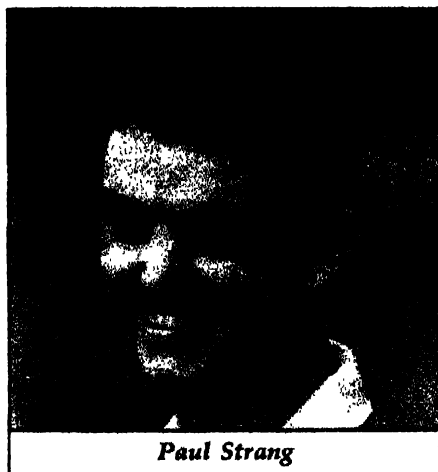
He finished the match with a haul of 5 for 21 off 9.4 overs to record the best-ever bowling analysis for his country, bettering the 5 for 44 claimed by Charlie Lock against the Kiwis at Napier. He got a purse of £1000 for his splendid effort and the Man of the Match award.

Strang's feat of 5 for 21 is the best-ever bowling performance in a World Cup match, surpassing Eddo Brandes' 4 for 21 against England at Albury in the 1991-92 World Cup. During the first fortnight of the Wills World Cup, he was the only bowler to claim four or more wickets in an innings twice.

Born on July 28, 1970 at Bulawayo, Paul Andrew Strang is a brother of Bryan Strang. Paul Strang is a right-hand batsman and right-arm leg-break bowler, who made his first-class debut during the 1992-93 season.

He is an attacking spinner, prepared to flight the ball, extracting bounce from the wicket. His technical skills are still developing and he can bat, too, giving the lower order more value.

In 15 one-dayers played by Paul Strang till date, he has claimed 21 wickets at 26.66 apiece with 4 wickets in an inning twice. As



Paul Strang

a batsman he has scored 191 runs at an average of 27.28 with 28 not out against New Zealand at Wellington in January 1996 as his highest score.

Paul Strang could establish himself with impressive performance in the remaining matches

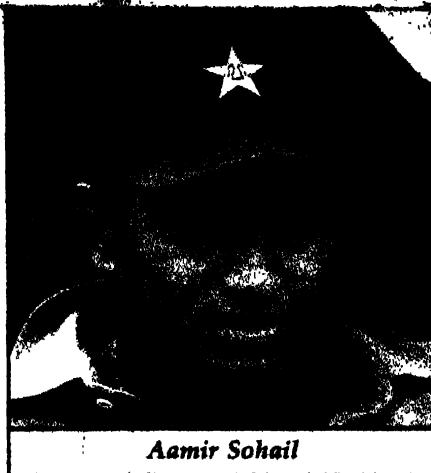
Aamir Sohail

After two successive batting failures against U.A.E. (5) and Holland (8), Aamir Sohail had to justify his inclusion against South Africa. He did not let his captain down.

His brilliant knock of 111 off 139 balls in 205 minutes against South Africa at Karachi on February 29, was his second century in the World Cup. He played a commanding role in anchoring the Pakistan innings.

He thus joined Ramiz Raja to become the second Pakistani cricketer to score two or more centuries. Ramiz Raja and Viv Richards with three centuries each jointly hold the record for the most number of centuries in the World Cup matches.

Aamir's first hundred (114) was recorded against Zimbabwe at Hobart in the Benson and Hedges World Cup 1991-92, jointly hosted by Australia and New Zealand.



Aamir Sohail

Against England at Karachi on March 3, he scored 42 valuable runs, putting on 81 runs for the first wicket with Saeed Anwar. Earlier in England innings, he had bagged two crucial wickets of Graeme Hick and Mike Atherton. With his all-round performance, he richly deserved the Man of the Match award.

Born on September 14, 1966 at Lahore, Aamir Sohail is a compact left-hander, who is an instinctive strokemaker, especially strong on the cut and the off-drive.

Aamir is a particularly valuable player in instant cricket. He has formed a reliable opening partnership with Saeed Anwar, both in Tests and one-day internationals. It is one of the vital factors responsible for Pakistan's success. Like Anwar, Sohail likes to study the bowling well before attacking.

Sohail has been playing first-class cricket since 1983-84. He made his Test debut in 1992 and has a double century to his name in Test cricket—205 off 284 balls against England at Manchester in 1992.

Aamir is best remembered for his magnificent knock of 134 (career-best) registered against New Zealand at Sharjah in the 1993-94 Australasia Cup semifinals. With Inzamam-ul-Haq, he was associated in a partnership of 263 for the second wicket, a world record for any wicket-position in instant cricket.

In 89 one-dayers played by Aamir, he has amassed 2,949 runs at an average of 32.74, including 4 centuries and 17 fifties. As a left-arm orthodox slow bowler, he has claimed 61 wickets at 36.03.

Anil Kumble

For the spectator, watching leg-spin bowling continually promises excitement. A short ball pulled for six. A bat-pad appeal for a catch. A sharp stumping opportunity. The batsman using his feet and dancing down the wicket, lofting the bowler confidently to the boundary—one of the great moments in cricket!

At present, Shane Warne and Anil Kumble are the greatest exponents of leg-spin bowling and have captured the imagination of the cricketing fraternity around the world. The record books given an eloquent expression to the superb feats of Warne and Kumble. Both are now seen as the kingpins of their side's bowling armoury.

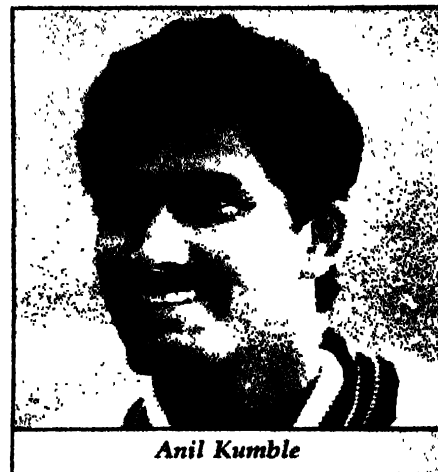
The two bowlers are completely different in bowling styles, temperament, attitude and approach. Their bowling feats are certainly an inspiration for youngsters and going by

their growing success in Tests and one-day internationals, the cricket enthusiasts are bound to hear a lot more about them in the next five years. Kumble may not be a big turner but he is certainly the most accurate of the two. Kumble is of a defensive type while Warne is an aggressor.

In the last three years, Anil Kumble has carved a niche for himself in cricket's hall of fame. His maturity and accuracy are qualities which make him the strike bowler of the team. He has sharpened his bowling skills which make him a dangerous bowler. The day he fails, India struggles.

In the first four matches played by Kumble in the Wills World Cup, he is the most successful Indian bowler, having claimed 9 wickets at 16.55 apiece. In the first two matches against Kenya and West Indies, he bowled quite well to capture three wickets each, enabling India to win both the matches.

Born on October 17, 1970 at Bangalore, Anil Kumble is six feet one and a half inches tall with broad shoulders. With his high delivery action, he gets the ball to gain height after pitching. He made his debut in the Ranji Trophy for Karnataka against Hyderabad at Secunderabad on November 18, 1989. He got a 'King Pair' (the first dismissal in both the innings) and claimed



Anil Kumble

four wickets in the match. In five Ranji Trophy matches during the 1989-90 season, he claimed 24 wickets at 19.62 runs apiece.

In April 1990 he was given his first taste of international cricket when he was included in the Indian team which toured Sharjah for the Australasia Cup one-day competition. He made his debut on April 25 against Sri Lanka, claiming one for 42 off ten overs. Selected to tour England in 1990, Kumble played in the Texaco Trophy and set up India's victory by six wickets with two for 29 from his eleven overs. He was justifiably adjudged 'Man of the Match'.

With 96 wickets at 28.46 apiece in 75 matches, Anil Kumble is all set to complete his 100 wickets in one-dayers. His best bowling performance was recorded against West Indies in the day/night game at Eden Gardens, Calcutta, in 1993-94 when he captured six wickets for 12 runs in the Hero Cup final, the third best bowling analysis in instant cricket, next to Pakistan's Aqib Javed's 7 for 37 against India at Sharjah in 1991-92 and West Indies' Winston Davis' 7 for 51 against Australia at Leeds in 1983.

—Rajesh Kumar

***Limca** BOOK OF RECORDS

If you are an Indian, or someone who wants to know a little more about India, the LIMCA BOOK OF RECORDS is one book that you must read. It is India's first and only book of its kind. To provide our readers with information, inspiration, stimulation, entertainment, and to enable them to know Indian records, we are serialising excerpts from this invaluable book in the Competition Success Review. We hope you will find this treasurehouse of information extremely useful for various competitive examinations, interviews and quizzes.

SPORTS—CRICKET

First century

Robert Vansittart playing for Old Estonians scored 102 against Rest of Calcutta (Europeans of the East India Company) at Eden Gardens in 1804.

First double century

Pvt. Sheiring scored 228 at Shahjehanpur in 1872 in the Lancers vs Fusiliers match and added 186 for the 10th wicket with Col. Coles (54 not out).

First triple century

Gustavus Henry Spencer Fowke scored 309 for Gordon Highlanders vs. Queen's Regiment at Peshawar in 1905.

First Test player

K. S. Ranjitsinhji was the first Indian to play for England in a Test in 1896. He scored 62 runs in the first innings and 154 in the second innings in the test against Australia at Old Trafford.

First Test in India

The first Test was played at the Gymkhana Ground in Bombay where India played England on December 15-18, 1933. India lost by five wickets. The sides were led by C. K. Nayudu and Douglas Jardine.

First series win

India's first victory in series was against Pakistan in 1952. India won two matches and lost one. Two Tests ended in a draw. India won the first Test at New Delhi (October 16-18, 1952) by an innings and 72 runs, and the third Test in Bombay (November 13-16) by 10 wickets.

Youngest to score a century on debut

Sachin Tendulkar of Bombay made 100 not out with 14 fours on his debut against Gujarat at Bombay on December 11, 1988 at the age of 15 years 7 months and 17 days.

Christchurch. The third Test at Wellington was won by 8 wickets and the fourth at Auckland by 272 runs.

Youngest captain

The Nawab of Pataudi (Jr.), Mansur Ali Khan, was 21 years and 77 days when he led India against the West Indies at Bridgetown on March 23, 1962. Pataudi replaced Nari Contractor who had fractured his skull. (This is a world record.)

Maximum sixes (in an over)

In 1984-85, Ravi Shastri playing for Bombay against Baroda at Bombay hit six sixes in one over off the bowling of Tilak Raj and equalled the world record of Gary Sobers. (This is a world record.)

Triple century in one innings

W. V. Raman (313 runs) and Arjan K. Singh (302 not out) set a world record by scoring triple centuries in the same innings for Tamil Nadu against Goa in January 1989, out of a team total of 912 for 6 wickets. (This is a world record.)

Maximum centuries in successive matches

R.S. Modi went on to score seven centuries in successive matches. After his five centuries in successive innings, he scored 113 against Northern

India and 151 against Hoker in 1944. □



Cricket history maker : Sachin Tendulkar

First series win abroad

In 1968, India registered its first victory in a series abroad against New Zealand by 3-1. After winning the first Test at Dunedin by 5 wickets, the team led by Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi lost the second at

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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Beginning with December 1995, readers have introduced a new feature on Body Language by Allan Pease, a world-renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills. Allan Pease has, in addition to his own extensive knowledge of over a decade, accumulated some of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and psychologists. This special feature has been created to offer professional knowledge, understanding, insight, information, practical knowledge, professional experience and advice. With many books, cassette and films to his credit, he is also the Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Whether in a simple and basic style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using their bodies. Personal and professional success might be communicated with your behaviour and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people and of yourself. This feature, which is a translation of knowledge that has been presented in such a way that it is easy to use, is a valuable tool for you. It is a tool to be used to better understand, to give more control to your own behaviour and to better understand, to give more control to your own behaviour.

Territories And Zones

Motor Vehicles

Psychologists have noted that people driving a motor car react in a manner that is often completely unlike their normal social behaviour as regards their territories. It seems that a motor vehicle sometimes has a magnifying effect on the size of a person's personal space. In some cases, their territory is magnified by up to ten times the normal size, so the driver feels that he has a claim to an area of 9 to 10 metres in front of and behind his motor car. When another driver cuts in front of him, even if no danger is involved, the driver may go through a physiological change, becoming angry and even attacking the other driver. Compare this to the situation that occurs when the same man is stepping into a lift and another person steps in front of him, invading his personal territory. His reaction in those circumstances is normally apologetic and he allows the other man to go first; remarkably different from what happens when another driver cuts in front of him on the open road.

For some people, the car becomes a protective cocoon in which they can hide from the outside world. As they drive slowly beside the kerb, almost in the gutter, they can be as big a hazard on the road as the driver with the expanded personal space.

In summary, others will invite or reject you, depending on the respect that you have for their personal space. This is why the happy-go-lucky person who slaps everyone he meets on the back or continually touches people during a conversation is secretly disliked by everyone. As a number of factors can affect the spatial



Enlarging upon the subtlety of body language, Allan Pease, the international authority on body language, explained to the readers, in the last four sections of this feature, the way the human mind reflected on the body signals and the complexity of the spacing rituals. Be it a cinema hall or right in the open, the position an individual takes would indicate his feelings and intentions.

There are zones that could be interpreted as an individual having made an "advance" to the member of the opposite sex and where such "advance" is rejected, the other person makes a discreet withdrawal.



distance a person takes in relation to others, it is wise to consider every criterion before making a judgement about why a person is keeping a certain distance.

From the figure given below, it is not possible to make any one of the following assumptions.



Who is who and from where?

1. Both the man and woman are cloddish and the man is making an intimate approach to the woman.
2. The man has a narrower intimate zone than the woman and is innocently invading hers.
3. The man is from a culture with a narrow intimate zone and the woman was brought up in a rural area.

A few simple questions and further observation of the couple can reveal the correct answer and can help you avoid an embarrassing situation by making incorrect assumptions.

PALM GESTURES



Open palms can indicate honesty

OPENNESS AND HONESTY

Throughout history, the open palm has been associated with truth, honesty, allegiance and submission. Many oaths are taken with the palm of the hand over the heart, and the palm is held in the air when somebody is giving evidence in a court of law; the Bible is held in the left hand and the right palm held up for the members of a court to view.

In day-to-day encounters, people use two basic palm positions. The first has the palm facing upwards and is characteristic of the beggar asking for money or food. The second is the palm facing down as if it is holding down or restraining.

One of the most valuable ways of discovering whether someone is being open and honest or not is to look for palm displays. Just as a dog will expose its throat to show submission or surrender to the victor, so the human animal uses his or her palms to display the same attitude or emotions. For example, when people wish to be totally open and honest they will hold one or both palms up to the other person and say something like, 'Let me be completely open with you' (figure below). When someone begins to lie up or be truthful, he will expose all or part of his palms to another person. Like most body language, this is a completely unconscious gesture, one that gives you a



Let me be completely open with you

feeling or hunch that the other person is telling the truth. When a child is lying or concealing something, his palms are hidden behind his back. Similarly, a husband who wants to conceal his whereabouts after a night out with the boys will often hide his palms in his pockets or in an armfold position when he tries to explain where he was. Thus the hidden palms may give his wife a hunch that he is holding back the truth.

Sales people are often taught to look for the customer's exposed palms when he gives reasons why he cannot buy the product, because only valid reasons are given with exposed palms.

INTENTIONAL USE OF PALMS TO DECEIVE

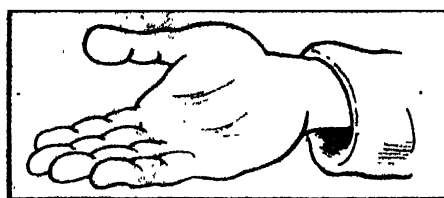
The reader may ask, 'Do you mean that if I tell lies with my palms visible, people will believe me?' The answer to this is yes—and no. If you tell an outright lie with your palms exposed, you may still appear insincere to your listeners because many of the other gestures that should also be visible when displaying honesty will be absent and the negative gestures used when lying will be visible and, therefore, inconsistent with the open palms. As already noted, con men and professional liars are people who have developed the special art of making their non-verbal signals complement their verbal lies. The more effectively the professional con man can use the non-verbal gestures of honesty when telling a lie, the better he is at his vocation.

It is possible, however, to make yourself appear more credible by practising open palm gestures when communicating with others; conversely, as the open palm gestures become habitual, the tendency to tell untruths lessens. Interestingly, most people find it difficult to lie with their palms exposed and the use of palm signals can, in fact, help to suppress some of the false information others may give. It also encourages them to be open with you.

Palm Power

One of the least noticed but most powerful non-verbal signals is given by the human palm. When used correctly, palm power invests its user with a degree of authority and the power of silent command over others.

There are three main palm command gestures; the palm-up position, the palm-down position and the palm-closed-finger-pointed position. The differences of the three positions are shown in this example: let's say that you ask someone to pick up a box and carry it to another location in the same room. We assume that you use the same tone of voice, the same words and facial expressions, and change only the position of your palm.



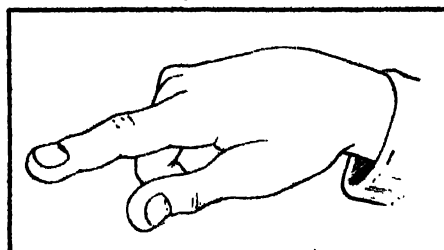
Submissive palm position

The palm facing up is used as a submissive, non-threatening gesture, reminiscent of the pleading gesture of a street beggar. The person being asked to move the box will not feel that the request is given with pressure and, in a normal superior/subordinate situation, will not feel threatened by the request.



Dominant palm position

When the palm is turned to face downwards, you will have immediate authority. The person to whom you have directed the request feels that he has been given an order to remove the box and may feel antagonistic towards you, depending on your relationship with him. For example, if the person to whom you gave the request was co-worker of equal status, he could reject your palm-down request and would be more likely to carry out your wish if you had used the palm-up position. If the person to whom you give the request is your subordinate, the palm-down gesture is acceptable, as you have the authority to use it.



Aggressive palm position

In the above figure, the palm is closed into a fist and the pointed finger becomes a symbolic club with which the speaker figuratively beats his listener into submission. The pointed finger is one of the most irritating gestures that a person can use while speaking, particularly when it beats time to the speaker's words. If you are an habitual finger-pointer, try practising the palm-up and palm-down positions and you will find that you create a more relaxed attitude and have a more positive effect on other people.

(To be continued)

Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them more success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography. Including Geography Of India". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.

(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor

- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Science—Botany and Zoology" will draw.



Geography, Including Geography Of India

Q. 1. The Subarnarekha multipurpose project is planned to enhance irrigation coverage in

- (a) Bihar and parts of West Bengal and Orissa
- (b) Orissa and parts of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh
- (c) West Bengal and parts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Bihar and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Q. 2. The location of Ukai Project is in

- (a) Punjab (b) Assam
- (c) Gujarat (d) Karnataka

Q. 3. Which of the following parts of India is closest to the equator?

- (a) Kanyakumari (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Nicobar Island (d) Minicoy Island

Q. 4. Which one of the following is not a Tiger Reserve?

- (a) Periyar (b) Ranthambore
- (c) Manas (d) Sariska

Q. 5. The eastern slopes of the Western Ghats have low rainfall because of

- (a) the lack of winter depressions
- (b) their leeward location
- (c) the height of the Ghats
- (d) the straight west coast

Q. 6. Which one of the following pairs of States share a stretch of their border with both Nepal and Bhutan?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
- (b) Bihar and West Bengal
- (c) Sikkim and West Bengal
- (d) Sikkim and Assam

Q. 7. Which one of the following sets of places has both seaports and oil refineries?

- (a) Calcutta, Quilon, Madras and Kandla

(b) Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Madras and Bombay

(c) Mormugao, Calicut, Visakhapatnam and Haldia

(d) Cochin, Haldia, Cuttack and Bombay

Q. 8. Iron ore mines of Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar are located in

- (a) Bihar (b) Orissa
- (c) West Bengal (d) Maharashtra

Q. 9. Bhorphat pass is located in the State of

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim

Q. 10. Cement factories are largely concentrated in the western and southern region of India because

- (a) cheap labour is available
- (b) transport is cheap
- (c) high grade limestone and gypsum are abundantly found in these regions
- (d) the demand for cement is higher in these regions

Q. 11. The Great Himalaya range lies between

- (a) Badrinath and Kedarnath
- (b) Nanda Devi and Annapurna
- (c) Nanga Parbat and Namcha Barwa
- (d) Makalu and Trisul

Q. 12. The Indian rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea do not form deltas because

- (a) they have a short swift course down a steep slope
- (b) they do not have many tributaries
- (c) they carry little sediment
- (d) None of the above

Q. 13. Which of the following statements in regard to the successful cultivation of wheat is not correct?

- (a) It requires a cool climate and about

30 cm of rainfall during its growth period

(b) Dry and warm weather facilitates harvesting

(c) It is raised in areas that receive more than 150 cm of rainfall annually

(d) The crop requires to be irrigated about seven times during its growth period if rain fails

Q. 14. Which of the following crops can be raised successfully only in those areas where average monthly temperature does not fall below 21°C?

- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat
- (c) Sugarcane (d) Rice

Q. 15. Provided that water is available, parts of India are suitable for raising a crop during summer, except

- (a) Assam valley
- (b) Himalayas above 2,440 metres
- (c) Mahanadi delta (d) Cauvery delta

Q. 16. Which of the following areas of Tamil Nadu region is drained by the river Cauvery and its tributaries?

- (a) Coimbatore plateau
- (b) Upper Vaigai Valley
- (c) Land lying between the Karnataka plateau and the hills stretching from the Javadi Hills to the Pachai-malai Hills
- (d) All of the above

Q. 17. India produces about one-fifth of the total world production of castor seed. Its oil is used

- (a) as a lubricant in various machines
- (b) for manufacturing soap and tannin leather
- (c) as hair oil
- (d) All of the above

richest reserves of high-grade iron ore in India?

- (a) Singhbhum and Keonjhar
(b) Bastar fields
(c) Salem and Tiruchirapalli fields
(d) Lohara and Pipalgaon fields
- Q. 19. On which of the following rivers is the world's longest dam located?
(a) Cauvery (b) Krishna
(c) Mahanadi (d) Sutlej
- Q. 20. Which of the following dams has been built on the river Godavari?
(a) Nagarjunasagar (b) Malaprabha
(c) Thein (d) Pochampad
- Q. 21. Rihand Valley Project is in
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Orissa
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
- Q. 22. What is Plankton?
(a) A sea animal in cold seas
(b) Drifting organisms in oceans, lakes or rivers
(c) A variety of sea fish
(d) None of the above
- Q. 23. The Himalayan rivers are perennial because
(a) the region gets rainfall throughout the year
(b) the rivers have many tributaries
(c) they are fed by the melting of snow
(d) large number of springs feed them in all seasons
- Q. 24. Which of the following set of mountain passes are located in Jammu & Kashmir?
(a) Burzil Pass and Zoji La
(b) Bara Lacha La and Shipki La
(c) Niti Pass and Lipu Lekh Pass
(d) Nathu La and Jelep La
- Q. 25. The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats merge in
(a) Anaimudi (b) Nilgiri Hills
(c) Palani Hills (d) Shevaroy Hills
- Q. 26. Chilka Lake is situated in
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Orissa
(c) Assam (d) West Bengal
- Q. 27. Geologically, which of the following mountains were formed last?
(a) Aravallis (b) Himalayas
(c) Sahyadri (d) Satpura
- Q. 28. World's largest desert is
(a) Arabian desert (b) Australian desert
(c) Gobi desert (d) Sahara
- Q. 29. Which of the following rivers has been changing its course frequently?
(a) Damodar (b) Godavari
(c) Kosi (d) Krishna
- Q. 30. The artificial harbour along the West Coast of India is
(a) Cochin (b) Kandla
(c) Mormugao (d) None of the above
- Q. 31. Doldrums are
(a) belts of low atmospheric pressure adjoining the equator
(b) wind belts which occur in both the hemispheres between 30 and 35 degrees latitude
(c) winds rotating round the centre of minimum low barometric pressure
(d) None of the above
- Q. 32. For the cultivation of which of the following is pruning of plants essential?
(a) Coffee (b) Rubber
(c) Tobacco (d) Tea
- Q. 33. Which of the following atmospheric layers is nearest to the surface of the earth?

- (c) Mesosphere (d) Troposphere
- Q. 34. Ionosphere extends from about 96 km above the earth's surface to about
(a) 890 km (b) 940 km
(c) 990 km (d) 1,040 km
- Q. 35. Which of the following regions above the surface of the earth contains electrically charged air and reflects radio waves?
(a) Ionosphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Troposphere (d) None of the above
- Q. 36. Igneous rocks are formed
(a) on beds of rivers, lakes and seas
(b) by solidification of molten material
(c) on the surface of the earth by the accumulation of silt during floods
(d) by heavy accumulation of skeletons of coral phlyp, a sea weed or organisms
- Q. 37. Which of the following crops is infested by the red-rot disease?
(a) Coffee (b) Sugarcane
(c) Tea (d) Wheat
- Q. 38. A strait is a/an
(a) landstrip connecting two large areas
(b) stretch of sea water separated by a narrow strip from the main sea
(c) indentation in the coastline, flanked by headlands
(d) narrow strip of water joining two large bodies of sea water
- Q. 39. Isohaline is/are
(a) the line which joins, on a map, points of the sea/oceans having equal salinity
(b) lines on a map joining places of equal temperature
(c) belts of low atmospheric pressure
(d) lines drawn on a map connecting places of equal height above the sea level
- Q. 40. Which of the following sources in India supplies water for irrigation of the largest area?
(a) Canals (b) Springs
(c) Tanks (d) Wells
- Q. 41. Which, amongst the following north-eastern States, has the largest area under forests as percentage of the total area of the State?
(a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Nagaland (d) Tripura
- Q. 42. Iron ore from Bailadila is exported through which of the following ports?
(a) Calcutta-Haldia (b) Paradip
(c) Tuticorin (d) Visakhapatnam
- Q. 43. In which State of India is the Neyveli lignite mine located?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Gujarat (d) Tamil Nadu
- Q. 44. Which of the following statements in regard to groundnut is not correct?
(a) India produces nearly two-thirds of this oilseed in the world
(b) It thrives best in the tropical climate
(c) It is highly susceptible to frost and is, therefore, not grown in winter
(d) It is harvested after the expiry of about four months
- Q. 45. The State that cultivates tea more than any other State in India is
(a) Assam (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal
- Q. 46. The soil best suited for cultivation of rice is
(a) alkaline (b) gravel
(c) silt (d) clayey-loam

more crops of rice are raised in a year, except

- (a) coastal lowlands of Kerala
(b) eastern coastal plain
(c) interior of Maharashtra
(d) Andhra Pradesh
- Q. 48. Rubber seedlings were first introduced in India in 1873. Which State has the largest acreage under rubber plantation?
(a) Assam (b) Karnataka
(c) Kerala (d) Orissa
- Q. 49. Oil extracted from which of the following is regarded as the best lubricating oil?
(a) Castor seed (b) Cotton seed
(c) Coconut (d) Sesamum
- Q. 50. Shifting cultivation practised in Assam is called
(a) Kunon (b) Jhum
(c) Podu (d) None of these
- Q. 51. Which of the following districts is regarded as the "Granary of Tamil Nadu"?
(a) Coimbatore (b) Madurai
(c) Thanjavur (d) Tiruchirapalli
- Q. 52. In which of the following seasons are the Kharif crops generally harvested?
(a) Autumn (b) Spring
(c) Summer (d) Winter
- Q. 53. In the Tamil Nadu region, in areas where perennial irrigation is available, paddy crop is raised how many times a year?
(a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) Four
- Q. 54. The temperate grasslands of Africa are called
(a) Dowland (b) Greenland
(c) High Velds (d) Tundras
- Q. 55. Which of the following statements about the rotation of the earth is correct?
(a) North of 66 $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ there is continuous night for six months
(b) At the equator, the duration of the day and night is always equal
(c) South of 66 $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ there is continuous daylight for six months
(d) Days become shorter with increasing latitude northwards
- Q. 56. Seasons change on the earth due to
(a) the inclination of earth's axis by 66 $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
(b) its revolution round the sun
(c) Both A and B (d) None of the above
- Q. 57. The 23 $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north parallel is also termed as
(a) tropic of Cancer (b) tropic of Capricorn
(c) Equator (d) North Pole
- Q. 58. The atmosphere adjacent or above the earth's surface is divided into sub-spheres according to the general characteristics of temperature variation. The number of different layers is
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9
- Q. 59. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Forests with trees which do not shed their leaves seasonally are called deciduous forests
(b) Steppes are the temperate grasslands of South America
(c) Pampas are the temperate grasslands of South Australia
(d) Prairies are the temperate grasslands of North America
- Q. 60. Kerala leads the rest of the country in the production of all of the following agricultural commodities, except

- (c) Colles (d) Rhyolite
- Q. 61. A deep and narrow river valley with a steep bank is called a
- (a) bluff (b) canyon
(c) rift valley (d) None of these
- Q. 62. A conical hill having a funnel-shaped opening from which lava comes out is called
- (a) geyser (b) canyon
(c) volcano (d) crater
- Q. 63. Metamorphic rocks are
- (a) rocks which are solidified directly from molten materials
(b) formed from materials which have accumulated as a result of various processes, e.g. deposition of sediment
(c) originally igneous or sedimentary, but have been changed by pressure, heat or action of water
(d) None of the above
- Q. 64. Amongst the principal seas, which one of the following is the biggest in extent?
- (a) South China Sea (b) Caribbean Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea (d) Red Sea
- Q. 65. The earth spins on its axis, which always remains inclined at an angle of how many degrees to the plane of its orbit?
- (a) $55\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $60\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $66\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $72\frac{1}{2}$
- Q. 66. Which of the following countries around India is the smallest?
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Bhutan
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
- Q. 67. Norwesters are local thunderstorms that are prominent in
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Punjab (d) West Bengal
- Q. 68. Which of the following is the correct sequence?
- (a) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere
(b) Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere
(c) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere
(d) Stratosphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere
- Q. 69. The distance between the earth and the sun is greatest during
- (a) summer solstice (b) winter solstice
(c) aphelion (d) perihelion
- Q. 70. Longest of the parallels of latitudes is the
- (a) tropic of Cancer (b) Antarctic circle
(c) tropic of Capricorn (d) Equator
- Q. 71. The Ankleshwar Oilfield is in
- (a) Assam (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Meghalaya
- Q. 72. Which of the following rivers does not form a rift valley?
- (a) Godavari (b) Narmada
(c) Rhine (d) Tapi
- Q. 73. Which of the following hill ranges is in the southernmost part of India?
- (a) Nilgiri Hills (b) Nallamala Hills
(c) Cardamom Hills (d) Annamalai Hills
- Q. 74. The beneficiaries of the Tungabhadra Multipurpose Project are
- (a) Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra
(b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
(c) Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
(d) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- Q. 75. Eskers and Drumlins are features formed by the action of
- (a) wind (b) underground water
(c) running water (d) glaciers

- (a) volcanoes (b) folding of rocks
(c) earthquakes (d) faulting of mountains
- Q. 77. 'Zojila' is a pass between
- (a) Lahaul Valley and Spiti
(b) Chumbi Valley and Sikkim
(c) Kashmir Valley and Ladakh
(d) Arunachal Pradesh and Tibet
- Q. 78. Which of the following rivers has a 'bird's foot' delta?
- (a) The Brahmaputra (b) The Nile
(c) The Mississippi (d) The Amazon
- Q. 79. Which of the following States has the best facilities available—climatic conditions and irrigation—for cultivation of wheat in India?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Punjab (d) Tamil Nadu
- Q. 80. Wheat is an important food crop of India. Which one of the following States has the highest average yield (kg) per hectare?
- (a) Bihar (b) Haryana
(c) Punjab (d) Uttar Pradesh
- Q. 81. Radcliffe Line is a boundary line between
- (a) India and Bangladesh
(b) France and Germany
(c) India and China
(d) India and Pakistan
- Q. 82. Which of the following landforms is not caused due to running water?
- (a) Valleys (b) Tunnels
(c) Canyons (d) Gorges
- Q. 83. Which of the following places in India has the lowest annual rainfall?
- (a) Jodhpur (b) Jaipur
(c) Kota (d) Jaisalmer
- Q. 84. The territorial waters of India extend up to how many nautical miles?
- (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 20
- Q. 85. Which of the following pairs of seas does the Suez Canal connect?
- (a) Indian—Pacific
(b) Mediterranean—Black
(c) Mediterranean—Red
(d) Atlantic—Pacific
- Q. 86. From north to south, the correct sequence of the following sea ports is
- (a) Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin
(b) Paradip, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin
(c) Madras, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip
(d) Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Madras, Tuticorin
- Q. 87. Which one of the following shows the correct sequence of occurrence of four town/cities as one proceeds from west to east?
- (a) Pandharpur, Gulbarga, Kottagudam, Visakhapatnam
(b) Anand, Rajkot, Dhanbad, Aizawl
(c) Ajmer, Darbhanga, Kohima, Silchar
(d) Surat, Wardha, Rourkela, Bhopal
- Q. 88. Which of the following is the source of the river Narmada?
- (a) Aravalli Mountains (b) Eastern Ghat
(c) Satpura Hills
(d) Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh
- Q. 89. The range that separates the Kashmir valley from the Indus valley is the
- (a) Siwalik range (b) Pir Panjal range
(c) Great Himalayan range
(d) Dhauladhar
- Q. 90. Which of the following rivers

its source to the point of merger with another river?

- (a) Chenab (b) Beas (c) Jhelum (d) Ravi
- Q. 91. The speed at which the earth orbits round the sun per hour is
- (a) 90,720 km (b) 107,200 km
(c) 110,720 km (d) 127,200 km
- Q. 92. Podzol refers to
- (a) Soils found in dry regions
(b) Soils with very fertile 'A' horizon
(c) Soils of coniferous forest climate
(d) A very fertile river alluvium
- Q. 93. The Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf are connected by the
- (a) Strait of Messina (b) Palk Strait
(c) Hormuz Strait
(d) Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb
- Q. 94. Fumaroles are associated with the emission of
- (a) water (b) magma (c) gases (d) sulphur
- Q. 95. Solidification of magma within the earth's crust leads to the formation of
- (a) volcanic rocks (b) metamorphic rocks
(c) plutonic rocks (d) sedimentary rocks
- Q. 96. In India, the standard time is based on the basis of the standard meridian which passes through
- (a) Kovalam (b) Puri
(c) Dwaraka (d) Allahabad
- Q. 97. In which one of the following areas pearl fishing is done extensively?
- (a) Coromandel Coast (b) Konkan Coast
(c) Malabar Coast (d) Gulf of Mannar
- Q. 98. Teak is a dominant species of
- (a) tropical moist evergreen and semi evergreen forests
(b) tropical moist deciduous forests
(c) tropical dry deciduous forests
(d) dry temperate region with grassland
- Q. 99. 'Bermuda Triangle', also known as 'graveyard of ships', is situated in
- (a) Beaufort Sea (b) Sargasso Sea
(c) Bering Sea (d) Adriatic Sea
- Q. 100. Which element is most abundant in the earth's crust?
- (a) Chromium (b) Lithium
(c) Aluminium (d) Uranium

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (b) | 31. (a) | 32. (d) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (d) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) |
| 45. (a) | 46. (d) | 47. (c) | 48. (c) |
| 49. (a) | 50. (b) | 51. (c) | 52. (a) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (c) | 55. (b) | 56. (c) |
| 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (d) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (c) | 63. (c) | 64. (a) |
| 65. (c) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (c) |
| 69. (c) | 70. (d) | 71. (b) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (c) | 74. (b) | 75. (d) | 76. (a) |
| 77. (c) | 78. (c) | 79. (c) | 80. (c) |
| 81. (d) | 82. (b) | 83. (d) | 84. (b) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (a) | 87. (a) | 88. (d) |
| 89. (c) | 90. (b) | 91. (b) | 92. (c) |
| 93. (c) | 94. (c) | 95. (c) | 96. (d) |
| 97. (a) | 98. (b) | 99. (b) | 100. (c) |

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Science & Technology

Cooking by Induction

The latest in cooking is induction heating. The system can work effectively even in the presence of a blowing fan or an air conditioner and is environment friendly. The ordinary gas burners not only have a low thermal efficiency but also release carbon in the environment which pollutes the air we breathe. In induction cooking, no heat is released into the air. Hence the ambient temperature remains low.

To date the principle of induction heating had limited usage and was confined to industries for heating the skin of ferrous metals and alloys for various applications. In the kitchen, the basic principle remains the same.

As an electric current is passed through a circular/spiral copper tube, a magnetic field is produced. If a ferrous material is placed in the magnetic field, eddy currents will flow in the material, thereby heating

The same concept is used in induction heating for cooking purposes. A copper tube fitted beneath a ceramic plate through which alternating current (AC) is passed. When a steel utensil is placed on the ceramic plate, eddy currents are produced which heat up the base of the utensil and hence the food. The heat so generated can be regulated from warm to 190°C. These can be used to warm, heat, deep fry or boil the food in the utensil.

The system consumes 500 W at 130°C temperature setting whereas the maximum consumption is 1300 W at 190°C setting. The heat dissipated by a normal gas burner when set at "high" setting is 130°C. Hence the cooking time in this system can be drastically reduced if required. A timer can also be used by which warm-up time or pressure cooking duration can be regulated. Since no flame or fire is used, it is completely hazard-free. The use of the ceramic plate renders it absolutely shock-free.

Portable Monitor for Heart Patients

Compact heart monitors that you can wear round the clock on your belt can help doctors figure out whether recent heart attack victims face an especially high risk of death, a study has found. The monitors, which produce continuous electrocardiograms, can reveal when the heart is not getting enough blood. That can foreshadow another heart attack.

A study published in *New England Journal of Medicine* found those with this condition triple the usual risk of dying in the

year after their heart attack. But once people with this condition are identified, they can be given drugs called beta blockers.

The device, called a holter monitor, is about the size of a portable tape player and is worn on the belt or a shoulder strap. An electrode is attached to the skin of the chest and it records the heartbeats on a tape day and night.

Intelligent Robotic Systems

An intelligent robot is a machine that can extract information from its environment and use knowledge about its world to move safely in a meaningful and purposeful manner. Although some researchers insist that a robot must possess additional attributes such as world model maintenance, planning and learning capabilities, it is finally a robot's capacity for active participation with its world that makes a robot a robot. Indeed, without a thorough understanding of a robot's relationship with its environment, it is impossible to effectively construct an intelligent robotic system.

Researchers at the University of Illinois' Institute for Advanced Science and Technology are building a robot modelled on the lowly cockroach. If they are successful, their creation, called Biobot, will learn to scramble over treacherous terrain, crawl into crevices and adapt to the loss of one or more of its legs—just like its juice-and-carapace cousin lurking under your kitchen sink. Such mechanical creatures could prove invaluable for such diverse tasks as conducting mining surveys in rugged mountains, working with hazardous nuclear materials or even exploring distant planets. Once miniaturised, they would weigh considerably less than a person and thus be much less likely to cause the building to collapse as they crawl through the rubble looking for survivors, fitted with remote TV cameras in an earthquake-affected area.

The emerging field of medical robotics and computer assisted surgery strives to develop smart tools that perform medical procedures better than either a physician or machine. Robotics and computer-based systems now function in specialties that range from neuro-surgery and laparoscopy to ophthalmology and family practice. Robots are able to perform precise and repeatable tasks that would be impossible for any human. The potential combination of robots and physicians has created a new worldwide interest in the area of medical robotics.

Fluorescent Glass

Sumida Optical Glass Inc., Japan, has developed a new glass which emits light with weak ultraviolet rays. Made of fluorophosphoric acid, containing large quantities of rare-earth oxide, it reacts with normally invisible ultraviolet rays having a wavelength in the 200-370 nano metre range. In particular, it reacts with i-ray (wavelength: 365nm) to fluoresce in the green region (540nm).

Emission of green light activated by a weak light of approximately one microwatt can be visually observed, reports *Techno Japan*. It is as transparent and uniform as common glass, lens-groundable and can be fabricated into various shapes, such as fibre. It suffers very little due to colouring which appears when a light-emitting glass system is irradiated with light for an extended period. It is highly resistant to temperature variation which is liable to occur when illuminated by a high-output source, such as an excimer laser. It is applicable to ultraviolet sensors and checkers for semiconductor production lines and devices, such as thermographic ones, which transform ultraviolet ray into visible images.

Abortion by Injection

Trials carried out in the United States indicate that common anticancer and anti-ulcer drugs can be used to kill and abort foetal cells in pregnancies that are less than eight weeks old. Pregnant women were injected with Methotrexate, an anticancer medicine, followed by Misoprostol, a common anti-ulcer drug used as a vaginal suppository, five to seven days later. This caused abortion in 171, out of 178 women, with only a few experiencing minimal side effects such as moderate pain, nausea or diarrhoea.

According to gynaecologist Richard Hausknecht at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, all that women need is some injections to terminate their pregnancies in almost any doctor's clinic. Methotrexate is basically an antimetabolite, a substance that aids metabolism or the break-up of complex substances into simpler ones. It is directly injected into the foetal sac. As it enters the body, it crosses the placental barrier and interferes with the formation of the embryo, leading to foetal abnormalities and death. Once Methotrexate enters the cell, it does not leave until the cell dies. Once dead, the foetal cells must be removed from the body. Misoprostol does the job. It is a synthetic prostaglandin, a PGE₂ derivative. PGE₂ analogues are used as anti-ulcer drugs which inhibit excessive gastric secretions in individuals with ulcers, and thereby give relief. Prostaglandins or fatty acids also cause the uterus to contract by stimulating the smooth muscles in the uterus, thus inducing abortion. □

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Basic Principles

Secularism

The Constitution aims to establish a secular state. The concept of secular state envisaged by the Constitution is that the state will not make any discrimination whatsoever on the grounds of religion, caste or community against any person professing any particular form of religious faith. No particular religion will be identified as state religion nor will it receive any state patronage or preferential status. The state will not establish any state religion; nor will the state accord any preferential treatment to any citizen or discriminate against him simply on the ground that he professes a particular form of religion. The fact that a person professes a particular religion will not be taken into consideration in his relationship with the state or its agencies.

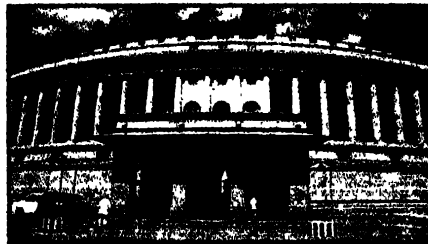
Although the term secular was not included anywhere in the Constitution as it was originally adopted in 1949, the fathers of the Constitution were clear in their mind as to what they meant by secularism. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, while participating in the debate in Parliament on the Hindu Code Bill in 1951, explained the secular concept as follows:

"It (secular state) does not mean that we shall not take into consideration the religious sentiments of the people. All that a secular state means is that this Parliament shall not be competent to impose any particular religion upon the rest of the people. This is the only limitation that the Constitution recognises."

In the Constituent Assembly itself several members had expressed similar ideas in more elaborate terms.

The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution, 1976, sought to make the position explicitly clear by introducing the term 'secular' as part of the Preamble to the Constitution. As a result, the Preamble now reads: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic..."

Secularism is a Western concept. In its evolution over the centuries, it took an anti-religious character. Later, the secular movement somewhat modified its totally hostile stand towards religion due to the influence of democratic ideas of tolerance and freedom of conscience. Yet it continued



to oppose the use of religious institutions and religious motivations in the legal, political and educational processes. So long as religion does keep to its own sphere, secularism is religiously neutral; it neither endorses nor disapproves of religiousness.

The concept of secularism as embodied in the Constitution of India cannot be viewed in the sense in which it is viewed in the West as described above, but only in the context of the following provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience, freedom to profess, practise and propagate religion and also freedom to establish religious institutions and manage or administer their affairs. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion and guarantees legal and social equality to all by providing for equality before the law and equal protection of laws, prohibiting discrimination with regard to places of public importance and providing for equal opportunity in matters of public employment. The Constitution also guarantees to the religious minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and to conserve their script, language and culture.

These provisions would naturally indicate that our Constitution endeavours to build up in India the philosophy of secularism on freedom, equality and tolerance in the field of religion. And viewed in this context, it is clear that the Constitution of India does not build a wall of separation between the state and religion. The essence of secularism is that the state is non-partisan in its relations to citizens, no matter to whatever religion they belong.

Thus the distinguishing features of a secular democracy as contemplated by the Constitution of India are: (1) that the state will not identify itself with or be controlled by any religion; (2) that while the state guarantees to every one the right to profess whichever religion one chooses to follow (which includes also the right to be an agnostic or an atheist), it would not accord



any preferential treatment to any of them (3) that no discrimination will be shown by the state against any person on account of his religion and faith; (4) that the right of every citizen, subject to any general condition, to enter any office under the state will be equal to that of his fellow citizens. Political equality which entitles any Indian citizen to seek the highest office under the state as opposed to what obtains in a theocratic state is the heart and soul of secularism, as envisaged by the Constitution.

Judicial Independence

The judicial function is, indeed, a delicate and difficult one. It involves the process of deciding what is just in a controversy between two or more contending parties. If the parties have no confidence in the impartiality of the judiciary, justice becomes merely a word. Man's long struggle has been to live under a government of laws, not of men. Equal justice under law has for long been his cherished ideal, a system under which the same law is applicable to all alike. Man has in all ages been striving to escape the regime that dispenses justice according to the political or religious ideology of the litigant or the whim or caprice of those who run the government. As a consequence of this struggle, there was established a principle of abiding value, that no judiciary can be impartial unless it is independent. In fact, the judicial process ceases to be judicial the moment those who seek to judge cease to be independent of every form of external influence. Hence, the importance of judicial independence.

The framers of the Constitution were aware that democratic freedoms were meaningless in the absence of an independent machinery to safeguard them. No subordinate or agent of the government could be trusted to be just and impartial in judging the merits of a conflict to which the government itself was a party. Similarly, a judiciary subordinate either to the Centre or the States could not be trusted as an impartial arbiter of conflicts and

discoveries between the Centre and the states. These were the compelling reasons for the creation of an independent judiciary as an integral part of the Constitution and for the adoption of judicial independence as a basic principle of the Constitution.

In its bid to establish complete independence of the judiciary, the Constitution has first erected a wall of separation between the executive and the judiciary. After effecting such separation, it has created conditions that are conducive to making the judiciary independent. Thus, rigid qualifications are laid down for the appointment of judges and provision has been made for compulsory consultation of the Chief Justice of India in the appointment of every judge of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The judges are appointed for a fixed period and their conditions of service cannot be altered to their disadvantage, once they are appointed. They are given high salaries and their conduct is made a subject beyond the scope of discussion in the legislature. They can be removed from office only for proved misbehaviour. For this purpose, both the Houses of Parliament will have to pass resolutions against a judge, supported by a two-third majority of those who sit and vote and at least an absolute majority of the total membership of the House.

The judiciary in India, even under the British rule, was noted for its integrity and independence. Under the Constitution, its position has been made doubly secure so that it can become in reality the most impartial arbiter of the conflicts and controversies which fall within its jurisdiction. Anyone can approach it to secure the restoration of any fundamental right whenever it is violated.

Federalism

Federalism stands for a union or association of states resulting in the formation of a composite state with a separate and distinct government at the centre. The government at the centre and the governments in the states share on an agreed basis the totality of government power. There is, however, no rigid formula for such sharing of power. Hence, the federal form of government is an elastic form of government depending on the manner in which power is shared between the centre and the states. The United States of America, Switzerland, Canada, Australia and Germany, to cite some of the leading examples of federations, have each a varying pattern of relations between their respective Central Governments and those of the States. But the basic objective of federalism, unity in diversity, devolution of authority and decentralisation in administration, is clearly evident in every one of them.

India is a land of immense diversity with an essential basic unity. The diversity of India is tremendous; it is obvious; it lies on the surface and anybody can see it. And yet,

beneath the diversity of physical and social features, language and custom, race and religion, there exists an underlying unity and uniformity of life and living habits from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to Nagaland. The framers of the Constitution could not ignore these basic characteristics and they turned to federalism as a solution to a number of problems they confronted in their attempt at framing a constitution of a new, united India. Particularly, they wanted to preserve both the "infinite variety and the innate unity" that animated the length and breadth of India.

The choice of federalism as the constitutional form and as the basis of a national government in India was not a sudden development upon the transfer of power on August 15, 1947. It was there for many years and, in a limited form, it was already in operation in British India. For the solution to the constitutional problem of a multiracial, multilingual and multicommunal country like India, with a vast area and a huge population, federalism was only a natural choice. Nevertheless, the framers were cautious to ensure that the unity they sought to establish through federalism was of an abiding nature, and in case of a future conflict between unity and that diversity preserved under the Constitution, the former should prevail over the latter.

Cabinet Government

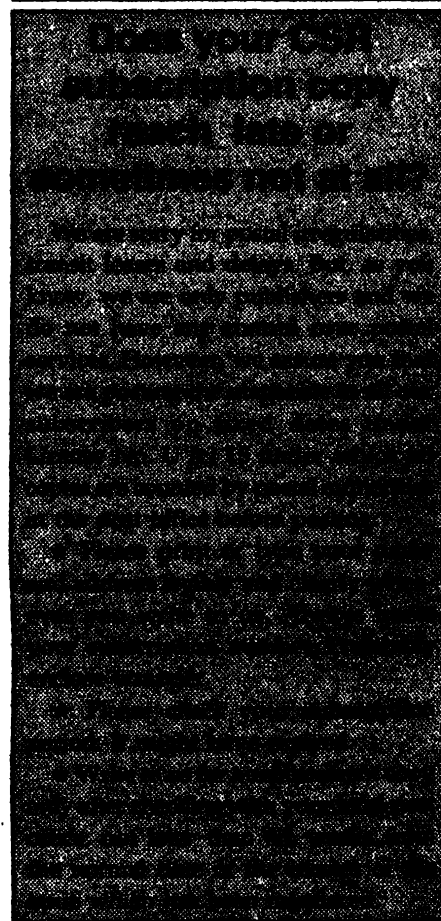
The most distinctive characteristic of a cabinet system of government is the complete and continuous responsibility of the executive to the legislature. The cabinet is composed of the prime minister, who is the chief of the executive, and his senior colleagues who share the responsibility with him for the formulation and execution of the policies of the government. In contrast to a system of checks and balances as obtains under the presidential system of the United States of America, the cabinet system embodies the principle of concentrated authority under strict control. The cabinet is the central shaft to which all the other agencies of the government are geared. Individual members of the cabinet are heads of the different departments of the administration. Collectively, the cabinet shapes the programme of legislation which is submitted to Parliament and from it emanate the broad and general policies. Parliament also checks and controls the performance of the administration. Thus, the cabinet system facilitates, on the one hand, the intimate cooperation between the executive and the legislature and, on the other, ensures the responsibility of the executive to the legislature, the representative of the people.

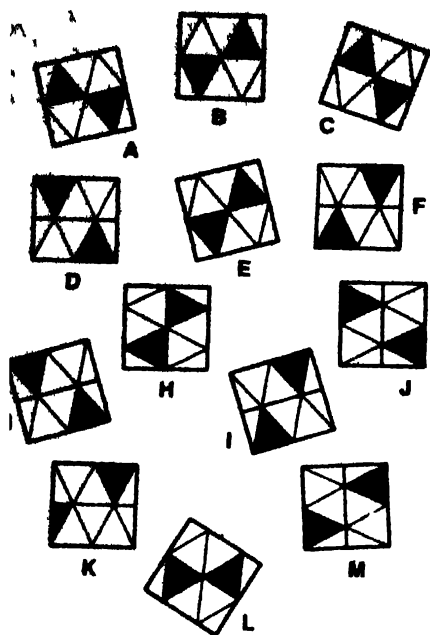
Under the cabinet system, the head of the state occupies a position of great dignity, but practically all authority, nominally vested in him, is exercised by the cabinet or the ministry which assumes full

responsibility for acts performed in his name. The unity and collective responsibility of the cabinet are achieved through the prime minister, who is the keystone of the cabinet arch. His colleagues in the cabinet are appointed on his recommendation and they always go out of office along with him. He is thus central both to the formation and the dissolution of the cabinet.

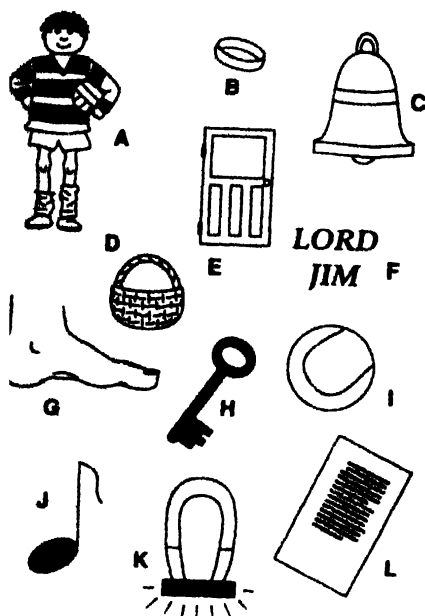
The real merit of a cabinet system is that the executive being responsible to the legislature is always being watched. The moment it proves unequal to the task, or it goes off the track or flouts the will of the legislature, it can be removed from office by a successful vote of no-confidence. Under the modern party system, if the party in office has a stable majority in the legislature, the cabinet may wield overwhelming power, so long as the members of the party are solidly behind it. Under such conditions, as Professor Herman Finer put it, "The cabinet although a creature of Parliament will assert and no cabinet will be able to dominate."

The Constitution of India has adopted as a basic principle the British cabinet system almost in its entirety. The only special feature of the Indian Constitution which deserves special mention in this context is the position of the prime minister. The Constitution expressly gives him a distinctly superior position by making him the head of the council of ministers. In Britain, although in practice, the prime minister holds a superior position, he is, at least in theory, described as first among equals. □





15. Arrange these illustrations into six pairs



ANSWERS

1. 26 (Score 1 point)

Starting at the top left hand corner and taking every fourth number, there are four series

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (bottom left hand square in centre section), 7, 8, 9, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (bottom right-hand square in centre section), 8, 9, 10, 1, 8, 7, 6 (top left-hand square in centre section), 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and 1, 3, 5, 7 (top right-hand square in centre section), 9, 11, 13, 15, 17

2. A (Score 1 point)

Each word starts with an anagram of the last four letters of the previous word

3. P (Score 1 point)

It is the only arrow pointing to the left

4. END (Score 1 point)

The first letter moves back, the second

letter moves back; the third letter moves back.

5. 1020 (Score 1 point)

Multiply the first two numbers in the right-hand column and place the result in the left-hand column; multiply the last two numbers in the right-hand column and place the result in the left-hand column.

6. A (Score 1 point)

7. A (Score 1 point)

8. 6 (Score 1 point)

The series is spaced incorrectly. When the spacing is correct it becomes 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256, which is an obvious doubling-up series

9. B (Score 1 point)

They are alternate letters of the alphabet. In A they are considered forwards, in B backwards, in C forwards and in D

backwards. Therefore, in B the last letter (N) should be O.

10. J (Score 1 point)

It should be the same as C, E and P.

11. 20 (Score 1 point)

X, C and M are the Roman numerals 10, 100 and 1000 respectively. 1000 divided by 100 is 10, 100 divided by 10 is also 10.

12. E (Score 1 point)

There are only seven off-shoots from the centre, instead of eight as in all the others.

13. G, E, J, B, A, D, L, H, I, K, F and C (Score 1 point if all correct)

14. A-C-H, B-E-L, D-G-M and F-I-J; K is the odd one out (Score 1 point if all correct)

15. D-I (basket ball), C-A (bell boy), F-L (title page), G-J (foot note), H-B (key ring) and E-K (door keeper) (Score 1 point if all correct)

GROUP DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 51)

things purely to fill up the time without reason, relevance and purpose. He possesses limited expression and imagination and his impact on the audience is poor. A weak individual who can accomplish nothing on his own. No dash or drive. Rejected.

No 2. Friends, we are rather short of time and I want to be brief. In a nutshell, our proposition says the more and the longer the reservations, the greater and stronger will be the hold of the caste system on our body politic. The main objective is to have unity and integration of the people of India and do away with all the divisive forces. This overall, main objective, as originally visualised, still remains our goal. The reservation was thought of as a necessary evil or bitter medicine in order to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to join the mainstream within a short span of ten years. At the time when India attained freedom and the new Constitution was drawn up, practically all belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were backward, whether socially, economically, educationally or politically. They had to fight against many prejudices. But the reservations and other developments in India, especially with our aim to have a socialist society, have benefited and improved the lot of these people to some extent. Some have reaped substantial benefits. Now, reservations are looked upon as a means to reap economic and political gains. Hence, we have extended reservations to others instead of doing away with it gradually. To put it bluntly, the medicine has become our staple food.

The recent events in our country, like the Assam agitation, the Punjab extremism and North-Eastern insurgency, etc. have shown the paramount need for unity and integration. We have the twin objectives of removing backwardness and promoting unity. Hence, reservation should be selective and merit-oriented. It should be linked to income, educational background and social environment. It is ridiculous to regard that the grandchildren of a high ranking civil servant should claim reservation on grounds

of caste. Reservation is not an end in itself. Let us adopt positive means of giving them aid and do away with the restrictive approach of reservations. We cannot also afford to sacrifice efficiency in the name of reservations. Otherwise, our survival will be at stake. A reservation reform is thus, the prime need of the hour.

Comments: A matured and enlightened candidate who enjoys all-round leadership ability of a high order. No 2 has been the main coordinator and live wire of the group. He is intelligent, imaginative, resourceful and industrious. He remains cool and tackles problems competently and successfully with good enterprise, anticipation, understanding and management. His ideas reveal excellent awareness and a positive attitude. He makes full and effective use of the opportunities presented to him. Selected and awarded top position.

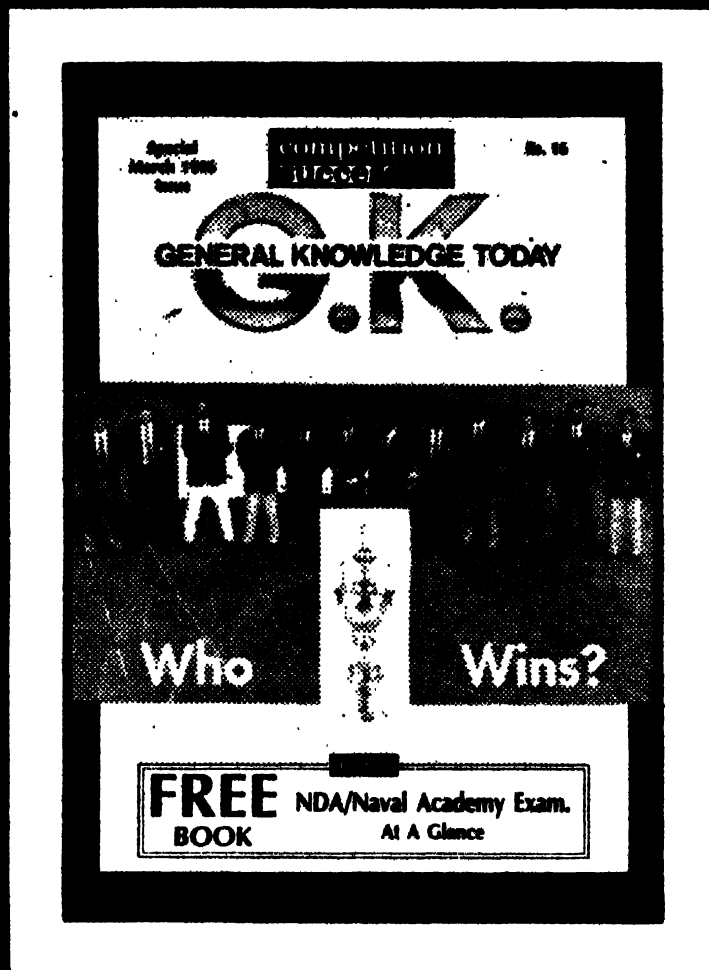
No 1. Thank you all, friends, I am glad that I opted to be the last speaker, since all of you have covered every aspect of the subject thoroughly and ably. I have very little to add. I entirely agree and endorse what all has been said. I do not disagree with any one. Thank you once again.

Comments: No 1 is perhaps intelligent but he is lazy and disinterested. He lacks the urge and drive and application to benefit from his intellect. An intelligent but lazy member in a team could prove to be a high liability. He will create problems. Not suited for team work. Rejected.

Concluding comments: In this group, we have only two candidates who have qualified for positive selection and they are Nos 2 and 8. Candidate No 5 has been adjudged as a borderline case and recommended for consideration and it is doubtful whether he could find a place in the final merit list. The others have displayed negative traits and hence have been firmly rejected. This 'live' discussion and expert comments indicate that a candidate should acquire positive leadership traits to top in the GD Test. Negative traits can be got rid of through training. So also, the existing assets can be perceived and strengthened and made full use of by training to gain sure success. The Competition Success Institute can guarantee you top positions and success in all personality tests, besides competitive examinations. It imparts you the know-how to lead and succeed.

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राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में

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फिल्म समारोह की सोंगात
'रु-ब-रु' प्रश्नों की बरसात
'एंटीना' करे क्रमामात

और झांकिए

छोटे परदे के देशी विदेशी
विवरणों सहित
सभी प्रमुख चैनलों की
हर गहमागहमी में
साथ ही

विस्तृत प्रोग्राम गाइड भी

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"Always Look Towards The Top"

Ravindra Telang (26) has achieved the seventeenth rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95.

An M. Tech from I.I.T. Kanpur, Ravindra Telang won College Scholarship and was earlier selected for Indian Forest Service, 1994. He stood tenth. His experience includes developing a master robot for tele-operated robot system at I.I.T. Kanpur.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

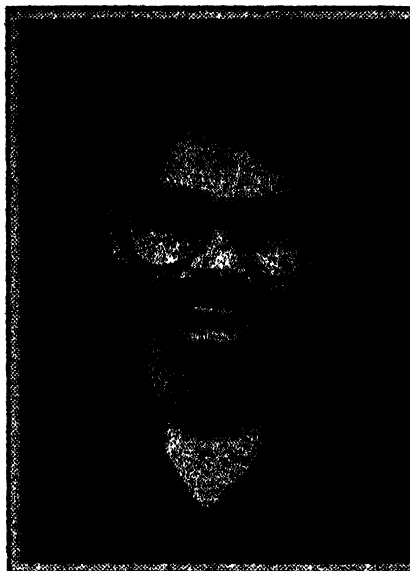
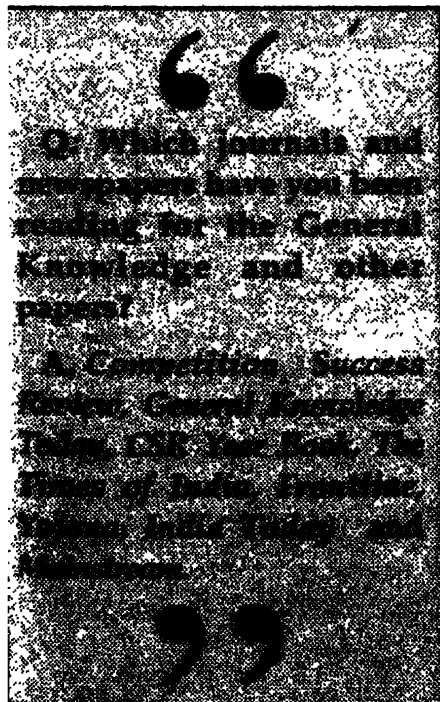
Ravindra Telang: Hardwork, determination and blessings of my parents.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination?

A. I feel, two years of determined and purposeful preparation is required.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times*



of India, Frontline, Yojana, India Today, and Mainstream.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. The Board on the whole was cordial. However, The Chairman did put me in a fix over certain questions, particularly those related to my optional subjects.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Whenever you are climbing a hill, always look towards the top. Try to emulate those who have succeeded rather than getting discouraged by those who could not make it.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Civil Services provides a variety of experiences and thus enhances the quality of life. Besides it provides a unique opportunity to know our country and understand its diversity in a better way.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. The faith of my parents in my ability gave me the required strength to bear the two-year-long psychological grill. Family members and friends have been a constant source of encouragement to me.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other

"Competition Success Review provides a lot of information and it helps young students in moulding and orienting towards a definite career option."
— Ravindra Telang, IAS

service/career would you have gone into opted for?

A. There are too many talented aspirants and too few vacancies, so there are many deserving candidates who are left out. Hence I would have consoled myself if I was not selected. In that case I would have joined IFS.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. Success has come as a reassurance of my ability.

Q. What were your Optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. I chose Physics and Mathematics as Optionals for the Civil Services Examination.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Interest and natural inclination was the primary criterion; they were, however scoring subjects, too.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. For Mathematics, I resorted to selective intense study and for Physics my approach was to have an exhaustive overview of the subject.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

"I Was Unprepared For My First Attempt"

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers will speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination—in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving overemphasis or underemphasis on some subject. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your information only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparations. This will help you in achieving success in Civil Services Examination.

—Editor

Nobody can claim his/her mode of preparation to be perfect, as the cliché goes 'To err is human'. I feel, everybody

appearing for Civil Service Examination should prepare for one complete year before appearing for the examination so that he is able to face it with confidence. In my case, I made a mis-

take by appearing for the examination unprepared in the first attempt. Failure in the first attempt to get even the interview all came in the way of my self-confidence. Prepare well enough to face the examination with confidence.

Lakhs of candidates from different parts of India appear for the Civil Services Examinations every year and out of them only those who do

excellently well in the Preliminary Examination are called for the Main Examination. It is thus obvious that none can afford to take the Prelim. or the Main Examination in an indifferent manner.

Once you decide to take the plunge, do not leave anything to chance. As the toppers have always pointed out, only the persevering and dedicated will win. Make up your mind that you will come out with the precious pearls with the first plunge itself. Resolution pays.

—Editor

My Biggest Mistake



RAVINDRA TELANG, IAS

BIO DATA

- ☐ Name: Ravindra Telang
- ☐ Educational Qualifications: B.E. (Mech), M. Tech.
- ☐ School: D.M.S. (NCERT), Bhopal.
- ☐ College: M.A.C.T. (REC) Bhopal; I.I.T., Kanpur.
- ☐ University : Barkatullah University, Bhopal.
- ☐ Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won: College Scholarship, GATE (90) Score 99.3 percentile.
- ☐ Earlier Selections: Indian Forest Services (1994) Rank 10.
- ☐ Experience: Developed a Master-robot for tele-operated robot system at I.I.T., Kanpur.

A. The biggest contribution of *Competition Success Review* has been to create a career awareness and provide valuable information about various career choices.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. *Competition Success Review* has been extremely helpful in preparing for the interview. Particularly by publishing interviews of various toppers it provides an invaluable motivating force to aspirants.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. *Competition Success Review* has been one of the pioneers in the field of general knowledge magazines and has been doing an excellent service for the students for years.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today*?

A. *General Knowledge Today* is a good magazine specially for Preliminary Examination.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective

"Competition Success Review has been one of the pioneers in the field of general knowledge magazines and has been doing an excellent service for the students for years."

intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. It depends upon the subject. For example, in Mathematics, I resorted to selective intensive study and for others (i.e. General Studies and Physics) wide extensive study.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. On the whole, the pattern is alright; but there must be transparency in, procedure of scaling, objectives of question paper etc. The inferences of Interview Board must be declared along with the final result so that the candidate knows where he is lacking.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. A restriction on the number of attempts should be there.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving three senior essays every month under Kathmandu-Hong Kong and Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contests, by adding eight more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. I feel that such a feature would be more helpful if a comprehensive analysis of the prize-winning essays is also published. ☐

General Intelligence And Reasoning

Special
Feature

Assistants' Grade Examination, January 1996

Q. 1. 'Video' is related to 'Cassette' in the same way as 'Computer' is related to

- (A) Reels (B) Recordings
(C) Files (D) Floppy

Q. 2. 'Museum' is related to 'Curator' in the same way as 'Prison' is related to

- (A) Warden (B) Monitor
(C) Manager (D) Jailor

Q. 3. 'Hour' is related to 'Second' in the same way as 'Tertiary' is related to

- (A) Ordinary (B) Secondary
(C) Primary (D) Intermediary

Q. 4. 'Fire' is related to 'Ashes' in the same way as 'Explosion' is related to

- (A) Sound (B) Debris
(C) U.S.A. (D) Flame

Q. 5. 'Parliament' is related to 'Great Britain' in the same way as 'Congress' is related to

- (A) Japan (B) India
(C) U.S.A. (D) Netherlands

Q. 6. 'Sports' is related to 'Logo' in the same way as 'Nation' is related to

- (A) Emblem (B) Animal
(C) Ruler (D) Anthem

Q. 7. 'USPL' is related to 'KMPT' in the same way as 'LJGC' is related to

- (A) CEHL (B) QSUW
(C) GHJI (D) BDGK

Q. 8. 'WDYB' is related to 'UFWD' in the same way as 'SHUF' is related to

- (A) QSIH (B) RITG
(C) OQSU (D) RTIG

Q. 9. 'ACEG' is related to 'ZXVT' in the same way as 'HJLN' is related to

- (A) TRPN (B) SQOM
(C) OQSU (D) RPNL

Q. 10. 'BYCX' is related to 'DWEV' in the same way as 'FUGT' is related to

- (A) HSIR (B) GHJI
(C) SRHS (D) EHIJ

Q. 11. 'Braille' is related to 'Blindness' in the same way as 'Sign Language' is related to

- (A) Exceptional (B) Touch
(C) Deafness (D) Presentation

Q. 12. 'Data Processing' is related to 'Raw Data' in the same way as 'University' is related to

- (A) Teachers (B) Building
(C) Students (D) Principal

Q. 13. Find the odd word out

- (A) Astounded (B) Flabbergasted
(C) Pleased (D) Astonished

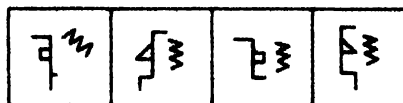
Q. 14. Find the odd word out

- (A) Blade (B) Choppers
(C) Knife (D) Hammer

Q. 15. Find the odd word out

- (A) Adult Education
(B) Nonformal Education
(C) Total Literacy Campaign
(D) Technical Education

Q. 16. Find the odd figure out



- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 17. Which one is different from the other three?

- (A) ALMZ (B) CPQX
(C) DEFY (D) BTUY

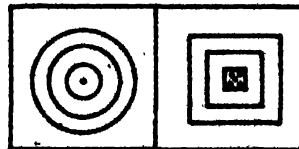
Q. 18. Which one is different from the other three?

- (A) DEJK (B) MNST
(C) RSKY (D) NOUV

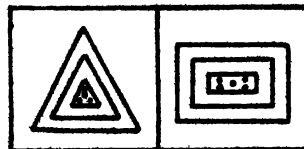
Q. 19. Find the odd word out

- (A) Cotton (B) Terene
(C) Silk (D) Wool

Q. 20. Find the odd figure out



- (A) (B)



- (C) (D)

Q. 21. Arrange the following in a meaningful order, from particular to general

1. Family 2. Community
3. Member 4. Locality
5. Country

- (A) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5 (B) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
(C) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4 (D) 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

Q. 22. Arrange the following in a meaningful order

1. Yarn 2. Plant
3. Saree 4. Cotton
5. Cloth

- (A) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3 (B) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
(C) 2, 4, 3, 5, 1 (D) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1

Q. 23. Arrange the following in a meaningful order

1. Elephant 2. Cat

3. Mosquito

4. Tiger

5. Whale

- (A) 5, 3, 1, 2, 4 (B) 1, 3, 5, 4, 2
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5 (D) 2, 5, 1, 4, 3

Q. 24. Find out the missing letter of the series

A C F J ? U B

- (A) N (B) K (C) O (D) P

Q. 25. Find out which one would be the next two letters of the series

Z Y X U T S P O N K

- (A) IH (B) HG (C) JI (D) HI

Q. 26. Find out the missing letter of the series

Z U Q ? L

- (A) I (B) K (C) N (D) M

Q. 27. Arrange the following in a meaningful order

1. Punishment 2. Prison
3. Arrest 4. Crime
5. Judgement

- (A) 4, 3, 5, 2, 1 (B) 4, 3, 5, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5 (D) 5, 1, 2, 3, 4

Q. 28. Find out the missing letters of the series

- n m m n - m m n n - m n n m -

- (A) n n m m (B) n m n m
(C) m n n m (D) n m m n

Q. 29. Find out the missing number of the series

5, 6, 9, 15, ?, 40

- (A) 33 (B) 21 (C) 27 (D) 25

Q. 30. Find out the missing number of the series

12, 32, 72, 152, ?

- (A) 515 (B) 613 (C) 325 (D) 312

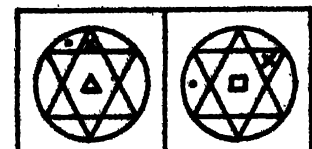
Q. 31. Find out the missing number of the series

143, 99, 63, ?, 15, 3

- (A) 49 (B) 35 (C) 24 (D) 27

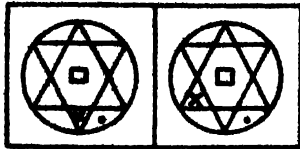
Q. 32. Find out the missing figure of the series

Series:

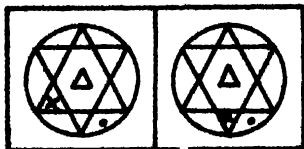


General Intelligence And Reasoning

Answer Figures:



(A) (B)



(C) (D)

Q. 33. Find out the missing number of the series

14, 19, 29, 39, ?, 69

(A) 52 (B) 49 (C) 59 (D) 54

Q. 34. Find out the missing number of the series

4, 23, 60, 121, ?, 272

(A) 242 (B) 241 (C) 212 (D) 221

Q. 35. If 'DEMOCRACY' is coded as 'YEDOMRCCA', how can 'COMMUNISM' be coded?

(A) MSINUMMOC (B) MOCMMNUSI
(C) MOCNUMMSI (D) MOCMUNMIS

Q. 36. If 'CERTAIN' is coded as 'XVIGZRM', how can 'MUNDANE' be coded?

(A) NFMWZMX (B) VMZWWMFN
(C) NFMWZMV (D) MFMXZMV

Q. 37. If 'GODAVARI' is coded as 'KSHEZEVN', how can 'NARMADA' be coded?

(A) REUQEHE (B) REVQEHE
(C) RDVQEHE (D) REUPEHE

Q. 38. Find out the missing figure of the series

Series:



Answer Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 39. If R = 18, RAT = 39 then what is RAY?

(A) 28 (B) 29 (C) 41 (D) 44

Q. 40. Find out the missing number

1	3	7
5	12	14
25	?	28
125	192	56

(A) 40 (B) 48 (C) 56 (D) 64

Q. 41. Find out the missing number

?	13	49
9	17	69
13	11	59

(A) 9 (B) 5 (C) 10 (D) 21

Q. 42. Find out the missing number

14	28	42
2	4	6
36	112	246
18	56	?

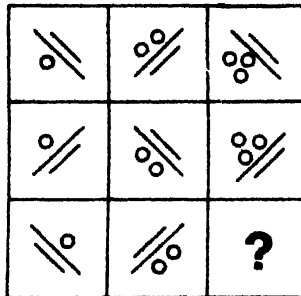
(A) 120 (B) 201 (C) 123 (D) 303

Q. 43. Find out the missing number

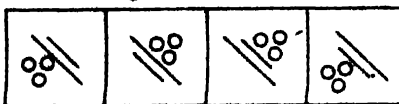
1	2	3
11	7	5
120	45	?

(A) 15 (B) 16 (C) 17 (D) 18

Q. 44. Find out the missing figure



Answer Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 45. Find out the missing letter

B	G	N
D	J	R
G	N	?

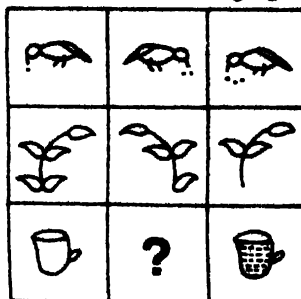
(A) W (B) X (C) V (D) U

Q. 46. Find out the missing letter

P	T	?
O	Q	S
M	N	R

(A) U (B) O (C) I (D) L

Q. 47. Find out the missing figure



Answer Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 48. Which alternative applies to the given statement and the assumptions?

Statement:

All intelligent persons are creative.

Assumptions:

I: All creative persons are intelligent.

II: Creativity and intelligence go together.

(A) Only I is implicit

(B) Only II is implicit

(C) Both I and II are implicit

(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 49. Which alternative applies to the given statement and the assumptions?

Statement:

He is too industrious to be poor.

Assumptions:

I: Very industrious people also can be poor.

II: Very lazy people can also be rich.

(A) Only I is implicit

(B) Only II is implicit

(C) Both I and II are implicit

(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 50. Which alternative applies to the given statement and the assumptions?

Statement:

It is dangerous to lean out of a running train.

Assumptions:

I: All those who lean out of a train run the risk of being hurt.

II: Generally people do not like to get hurt.

(A) Only I is implicit

(B) Only II is implicit

(C) Both I and II are implicit

(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 51. Which alternative applies to the given statement and the assumptions?

Statement:

Call a dog mad and then shoot it.

Assumptions:

I: Generally any social act should be acceptable.

II: All dogs are not mad.

(A) Only I is implicit

(B) Only II is implicit

(C) Both I and II are implicit

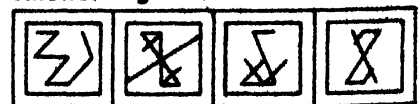
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 52. In which pattern the given figure is embedded?

Given Figure :



Answer Figures:



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 53. Which alternative applies to the given statement and the conclusions?

Statement:

All hens are cocks, no cock is black.

Conclusions:

I: All cocks are hens.

II: No hen is black.

(A) Only conclusion I is valid

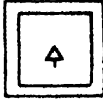
(B) Only conclusion II is valid

(C) Both the conclusions are valid

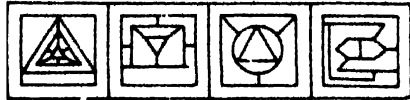
(D) Both the conclusions are invalid

Q. 54. In which pattern, the given figure embedded?

Given Figure:



Answer Figures:

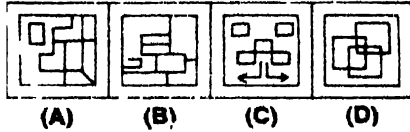


Q. 55. In which pattern, the given figure embedded?

Given Figure:

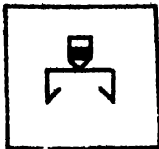


Answer Figures:

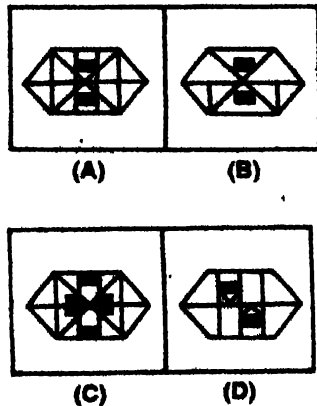


Q. 56. In which pattern, the given figure embedded?

Given Figure:



Answer Figures:

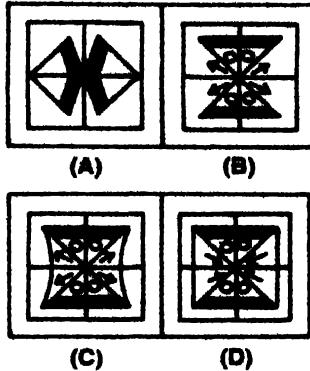


Q. 57. In which pattern, the given figure embedded?

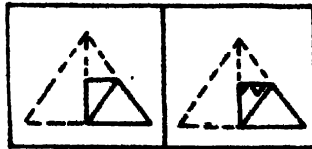
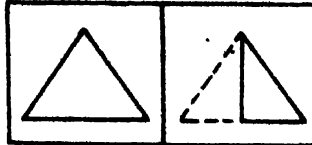
Given Figure:



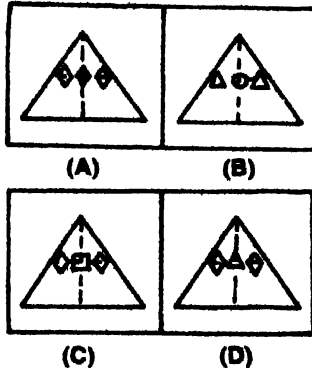
Answer Figures:



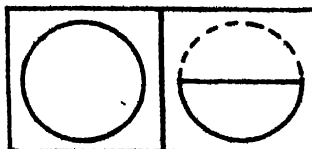
Q. 58. A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when unfolded?



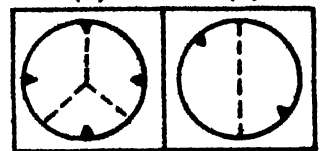
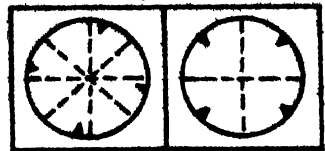
Answer Figures:



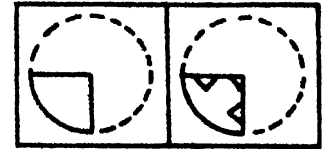
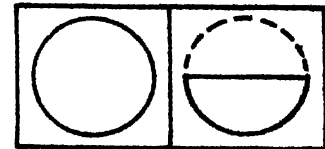
Q. 59. A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when unfolded?



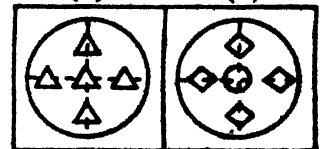
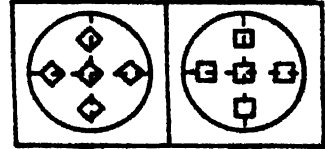
Answer Figures:



Q. 60. A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when unfolded?



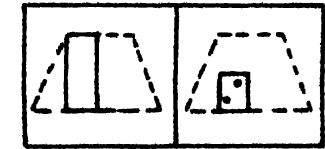
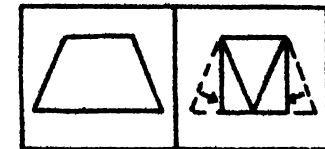
Answer Figures:



Q. 61. Deepu went 20 metres to the East, he turned left and walked 15 metres. He turned again right and went 35 metres. He again turned right and walked 15 metres. How far was he from his starting point?

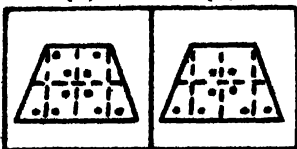
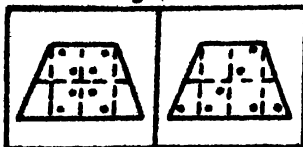
- (A) 35 metres (B) 50 metres
(C) 55 metres (D) 60 metres

Q. 62. A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when unfolded?

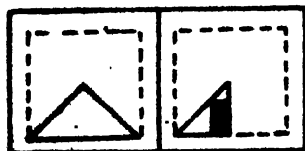
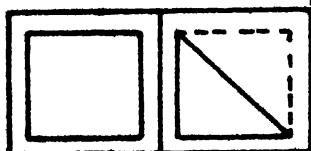


General Intelligence And Reasoning

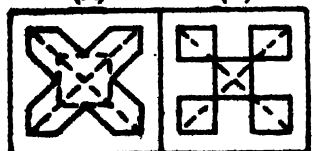
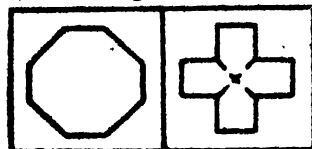
Answer Figures:



Q. 63. A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when unfolded?



Answer Figures:



Q. 64. In a March Past seven persons are standing in a row. Q is standing left to R but right to P. O is standing right to N and left to P. Similarly S is standing right to R and left to T. Find out who is standing in the middle?

(A) P (B) R (C) Q (D) O

Q. 65. In the Olympic Games, the flags of nations were flown on the masts in the following way. The flag of America was second to the left of Indian Tricolour and to the right of the flag of France. The flag of Australia was on the right of the Indian Flag and to the left of the flag of Japan, which was to the left of the flag of China. Find the two flags which are in the centre.

(A) America and India

(B) Japan and Australia
(C) America and Australia
(D) India and Australia

Q. 66. A rat runs 20' towards East and turns to right runs 10' and turns to right runs 9' and again turns to left runs 5' and then turns to left runs 12' and finally turns to left and runs 6'. Now which direction is the rat facing?

(A) East (B) North
(C) West (D) South

Q. 67. Five boys are sitting in a row. A is on the right of B. E is on the left of B, but to the right of C. If A is on the left of D, who is sitting in the middle?

(A) E (B) B (C) A (D) C

Q. 68. Find the alternative in which the number of missing letters in the letter sequence increase by one after each letter.

(A) ACFJLQ (B) HILPUZ
(C) BDGKPV (D) CEHLQV

Q. 69. Which of the following series observes the rule "Skip in between adjacent letters, increasing one letter more each time to build a set of letters"?

(A) ACFJN (B) ACFJO
(C) ADFJO (D) ACFKO

Q. 70. Sita is the niece of Ashok. Ashok's mother is Lakshmi. Kalyani is Lakshmi's mother. Kalyani's husband, is Gopal. Parvathi is the mother-in-law of Gopal. How is Sita related to Gopal?

(A) Great grandson's daughter
(B) Gopal is Sita's father
(C) Sita is Gopal's great granddaughter
(D) Grandniece

Q. 71. Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in series decreases by one. Which of the following series observes this rule?

(A) DBYUP (B) DBYPU
(C) DBUYP (D) DBPUY

Q. 72. On a shelf are placed six volumes side by side labelled ABCDEF. BCEF have green covers while others have yellow covers. ADB are new volumes while the rest are old volumes. ACB are law reports while the rest are medical extracts. Which two volumes are old medical extracts and have green covers?

(A) BC (B) CD (C) CE (D) EF

Q. 73. Traffic light at one particular crossing changes after every 25 seconds. The traffic light at the next crossing changes after every 30 seconds. At a certain time they change together. After what time they will again change together?

(A) 120 seconds (B) 180 seconds
(C) 90 seconds (D) 150 seconds

Q. 74. 'A' is 'B's sister, 'C' is 'B's mother, 'D' is 'C's father. 'E' is 'D's mother. Then how is 'A' related to 'D'?

(A) Grandfather (B) Daughter
(C) Grandmother (D) Granddaughter

Q. 75. Each match stick is of length 4 cm. Number "eight" is formed using minimum number of the match sticks. If the same number of match sticks are placed along a straight line, close to each other, the length of the straight line is

(A) 36 cm (B) 32 cm (C) 28 cm (D) 24 cm

ANSWERS

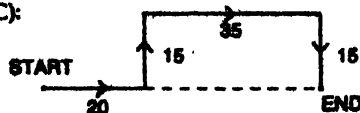
1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (A)
7. (D): Write 'USPL' in reverse order, i.e. 'LPSU'. Now movement is -1, +3, +3, -1 to code it as 'KMPT'.
8. (A): The movement is -2, +2, -2, +2.
9. (B): 'ACEG' contains 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th letters from the beginning while 'ZXVT' contains 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th letters from the end.
10. (A): The movement is +2, -2, +2, -2.
11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (D)
15. (C)
16. (A): Three V's are facing SW while in other alternatives, three V's are facing West.
17. (C): D and Y are not at the same distance from the beginning as well as from the end respectively as are A, Z; C, X; B, Y; in other alternatives.
18. (D): The movement must be +1, +5, +1, as in alternatives A, B and C.
19. (B)
20. (A): Number of dots (inside) is one more than the number of sides in the geometrical figure containing it.
21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (C)
24. (C): The sequence is +2, +3, +4, +5, +6, +7.
25. (C): Three consecutive letters from the end, then two letters skipped (WV), then again three consecutive letters from the end and so on.
26. (C): The sequence in the given series is -5, -4, -3, -2.
27. (B)
28. (A): $n \ n \ m \ m / n \ n \ m \ m / n \ n \ m \ m / n \ n \ m \ m$
29. (D): The sequence in the given series is +1, +3, +6, +10, +15. The sequence in 1, 3, 6, 10, 15 is +2, +3, +4, +5.
30. (D): The sequence in the given series is +20, +40, +80, +160
31. (B): The sequence in the given series is $12^2 - 1, 10^2 - 1, 8^2 - 1, 6^2 - 1, 4^2 - 1, 2^2 - 1$.
32. (A): The central figure is triangle and square alternately. The dot moves ACW two steps in a set order. The cross moves CW two steps in a set order.
33. (D): The sequence in the given series is +5, +10, +10, +15, +15.
34. (C): The sequence in the given series is $2^3 - 4, 3^3 - 4, 4^3 - 4, 5^3 - 4, 6^3 - 4$.
35. (B): DE MO CR AC Y : Word
YED OM RC CA : CODE
36. (C): C E R T A I N : Word
3rd 5th 18th 20th 1st 9th 14th
letters from the beginning
X V I G Z R M : Code
3rd 5th 18th 20th 1st 9th 14th
letters from the end
37. (B): Move each letters 4 steps forward.
38. (B): Rotate the figure CW each time

and then add one line segment in a set order to obtain in the next.

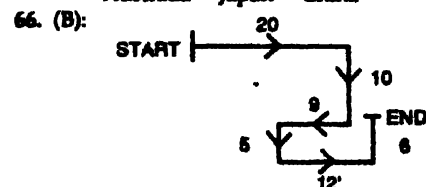
39. (D): $R + A + T = 18 + 1 + 20 = 39$
 $R + A + Y = 18 + 1 + 25 = 44$
40. (B): The sequence in the 1st column is $\times 5$.
 The sequence in the 2nd column is $\times 4$.
 The sequence in the 3rd column is $\times 2$.
41. (B): $2 \times \text{First Column} + 3 \times \text{Second Column} = \text{Third Column}$
42. (C): $7 \times \text{2nd row} = \text{1st row}$
 $2 \times \text{4th row} = \text{3rd row}$
43. (B): $(\text{Second row})^2 - (\text{First row})^2 = (\text{Third row})$
44. (B): Examine 1st and 2nd rows
45. (A): $B \xrightarrow{+5} G \xrightarrow{+7} N$
 $D \xrightarrow{+6} J \xrightarrow{+8} R$
 $G \xrightarrow{+7} N \xrightarrow{+9} W$
46. (A): Starting from M, all the consecutive letters appear. Also, starting from M, you can reach U, without lifting your pen even once.
47. (B): Directions are changing from left to right. Also, the quantities are

either increasing or decreasing from left to right.

48. (B) 49. (D) 50. (A) 51. (D)
 52. (C) 53. (B) 54. (A) 55. (D)
 56. (A) 57. (D) 58. (A) 59. (B)
 60. (A)
 61. (C):

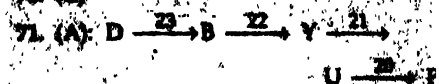


62. (C) 63. (D)
 64. (C): Seven persons are standing in this order: N O P Q R S T
 65. (D): The positions occupied by the flags of the six nations are as under:
 France - America - India - Australia - Japan - China



67. (B): Five boys are sitting in the following order: C E B A D
 68. (C): B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V

69. (B) A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



23 letters skipped between D and B are E F G H I J Y Z A. Similarly, 21 letters skipped between Y and U are Z, A, B S, T.

And so on.

72. (D): Volumes Description
 A — Yellow covered new law extract
 B — Green covered new law extract
 C — Green covered old law extract
 D — Yellow covered new medical extract
 E — Green covered old medical extract
 F — Green covered old medical extract

73. (D): L.C.M. of 25 and 30.

74. (D)

75. (C):
-
- Number 8 is formed of 7 sticks.

Probationary Officers' Examination, December 1995 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bombay

Directions (Qs. 1-5): The following questions are based on the following alphabet:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Q. 1. If the above sequence of letters is written in a reverse order, which of the following will be 7th letter to the left of 8th letter from your right?

- (1) M (2) P (3) O (4) L (5) None of these

Q. 2. Four of the following five are similar with regard to their position in the alphabet and hence form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to the group?

- (1) DEG (2) JKL (3) QRT (4) VWY (5) LMO

Q. 3. What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following letter sequence?

Y E B W F D U H G S K I ?

- (1) QOL (2) TOL
 (3) QGL (4) QNL
 (5) None of these

Q. 4. Which letter is midway between 22nd letter from the left and 21st letter from the right?

- (1) M (2) O (3) L (4) P (5) None of these

Q. 5. In a certain code ELIGIBLE is written as GKFKAND. How will REQUIRE be written in that code?

- (1) TDSSKQG (2) TDSSKPG
 (3) TGSWKTG (4) TDSTKQG
 (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 6-16): Below are given two passages followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1) if the inference is "definitely true", i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer (2) if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (3) if the "data are inadequate", i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer (4) if the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (5) if the inference is "definitely false", i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Directions (Qs. 6-12):

Data available from the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) compares, separately for boy and girls, the average heights recorded during 1979 with the average for the period 1974-79 at different ages in the 10 states covered by the NNMB survey. The 1979 height turns out to be neither uniformly higher nor uniformly lower than the 1974-79 average height at ages 2, 5 and 9 in most of the states. However, the comparison at age 13 is more meaningful as it represents the cumulative result of childhood growth. At age 13, the average height recorded for boys in 1979 is lower than the average for 1974-79 in only one state; Karnataka. For girls at this age, the average height recorded in 1979 turns out to be lower than the 1974-79 average in four states—Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In all other states, the 1979 average was greater than or equal to the 1974-79 average.

Q. 6. There are only two institutes—NIN and NNMB which have collected data on average height.

Q. 7. The data from Karnataka was collected by both NIN and NNMB.

Q. 8. In Karnataka, the average age recorded in 1979 for both boys and girls is lower than that for 1974-79.

Q. 9. More states indicated higher average in 1979 as compared to that of 1974-79.

Q. 10. Both the institutes NIN and NNMB collected data from 10 states only.

Q. 11. Separate statistics for boys and girls helps understand the data in a better way.

Q. 12. There may not be large difference in the height of boys and girls from 2nd to 5th year.

Directions (Qs. 13-16): Encouraged by the initial responses received from domestic and international sponsors, several Union Ministries have offered to privatise a number of projects within their control. State Governments have also announced privatisation of projects ranging from the power plants to projects in the mining industry. The Government is well intentioned, but is today criticised for lack of transparency in choosing its partners, and in permitting construction contracts to be awarded without a tender.

Q. 13. There is in general, criticism against privatisation.

Q. 14. More number of international sponsors have responded as compared to domestic sponsors.

Q. 15. Before privatisation, contracts were not awarded without a tender.

Q. 16. There are no international sponsors for State Government projects.

General Intelligence And Reasoning

Directions (Qs. 17-20): Study the following information to answer the given questions.

- J, K, L, M, N and O are six family members having different professions.
- There are two married couples in the family.
- M is a Doctor and his wife is an Engineer.
- J is the granddaughter of O and sister of L who is a Typist.
- K is grandfather of L and is married to a Teacher.
- J's mother who is an Engineer is the daughter-in-law of a Lawyer.

Q. 17. What is the profession of J?

- Teacher
- Lawyer
- Engineer
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 18. Which of the following is one of the married couples?

- KN
- MO
- KM
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 19. How many male members are there in the family?

- Two
- Three
- Four
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 20. Who is the wife of M?

- N
- O
- J
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Directions (Qs. 21-25): In each question below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three given statements, regarding commonly known facts.

Q. 21. Statements: Some apples are watermelons. All watermelons are fresh. Some potatoes are fresh.

Conclusions:

- Some apples are fresh.
 - Some potatoes are apples.
 - Some watermelons are potatoes.
 - Some watermelons are apples.
- Only I
 - Only I and II
 - Only I and IV
 - Either II or III, and I
 - None of these

Q. 22. Statements: All pens are pencils. Some pens are erasers. Some erasers are clips.

Conclusions:

- Some clips are pens.
 - No clip is a pen.
 - Some erasers are pencils.
 - No eraser is a pencil.
- Only I and II
 - III, and either I or II
 - Either I or II, and either III or IV
 - Only III
 - None of these

Q. 23. Statements: Some books are papers. Some papers are plastic. No plastic is black.

Conclusions:

- Some papers are not black.
 - All papers are not black.
 - Some papers are black.
 - Some books are black.
- Only I
 - Either II or III
 - Only I and IV only
 - I, III and IV
 - None of these

Q. 24. Statements: Some doors are windows. All windows are black. Some black are brown.

Conclusions:

- Some windows are brown.
 - All doors are black.
 - Some doors are black.
 - No window is brown.
- Only III
 - Either I or IV, and III
 - Only II
 - Only IV
 - None of these

Q. 25. Statements: All teachers are doctors. All doctors are engineers. All engineers are typists.

Conclusions:

- Some typists are teachers.
 - All doctors are typists.
 - Some engineers are teachers.
 - All doctors are teachers.
- Only I and II
 - Only I and III
 - Either II or IV
 - Either I or II, and III
 - None of these

Directions (Qs. 26-30): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

- Eight persons E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are seated around a square table—two on each side.
- There are three lady members and they are not seated next to each other.
- J is between L and F.
- G is between I and F.
- H, a lady member is second to the left of J.
- F, a male member is seated opposite E, a lady member.
- There is a lady member between F and I.

Q. 26. Who among the following are the three lady members?

- E, H and J
- E, G and J
- G, H and J
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 27. Which of the following is true about J?

- J is a male member
- J is a female member
- Sex of J cannot be determined
- Position of J cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 28. Who among the following is seated between E and H?

- I
- J
- F
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 29. Who among the following is to the immediate left of F?

- G
- J
- I
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

between K and F?

- One
- Two
- Three
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 31. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following letter-number series?

J2Z K4X I7V ? H16R M22P

- L 11 S
- L 11 T
- I 11 T
- L 12 T

(5) None of these

Q. 32. 'Building' is related to 'Architect' in the same way as 'Dress' is related to—

- Cloth
- Embroidery
- Designer
- Stitching
- Tailor

Q. 33. In a certain code '2 9 3' means 'roses are red', '6 3 7' means 'lotus and roses', '5 2 6' means 'have red roses'. Which of the following means 'and' in that code?

- 7
- 9
- 3
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 34. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'DONATE' which have as many letters between them as there are in the alphabet?

- None
- One
- Two
- Three
- None of these

Q. 35. How many T's are there in the following sequence which are immediately preceded by P but not immediately followed by S?

S T P Q T S P T R P T S R
P S T Q P T R P T M P T S

- None
- One
- Two
- Three
- None of these

Q. 36. In a row of boys Sandesh is 8th from the right and Chunkey is 12th from the left. When Sandesh and Chunkey interchange their positions, Chunkey becomes 21st from the left. Which of the following will be Sandesh's position from the right?

- 8th
- 17th
- 21st
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Directions (Qs. 37-41): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

- A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family.
- One couple has parents and their children in the family.
- A is the son of C and E is the daughter of A.
- D is the daughter of F who is the mother of E.

Q. 37. Which of the following pairs is the parents of the couple?

- AB
- BC
- AF
- CF
- None of these

Q. 38. Who are the male members in the family?

- C & F
- A, B & D
- A & C
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 39. How many female members are there in the family?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 40. Which of the following pairs is the parents of the children?

- BC
- CF
- BF
- Cannot be determined
- None of these

Q. 41. What relationship do D and E bear to each other?

- (1) Mother and Son (2) Sister and Brother
(3) Grandmother and granddaughter
(4) Sister (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 42-47): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

An electronic device when fed with the numbers, rearranges them in a particular order following certain rules. The following is a step-by-step process of rearrangement for the given input of numbers—

Input: 85 16 36 04 19 97 63 09

Step I: 97 85 16 36 04 19 63 09

Step II: 97 85 63 16 36 04 19 09

Step III: 97 85 63 36 16 04 19 09

Step IV: 97 85 63 36 19 16 04 09

Step V: 97 85 63 36 19 16 09 04

(For the given input step V is also the last step)

Q. 42. Which of the following will be the Step III for the given input?

Input: 09 25 16 30 32 19 17 06

(1) 32 25 09 16 30 19 17 06

(2) 32 30 25 09 16 19 17 06

(3) 32 30 09 25 16 19 17 06

(4) 32 09 25 16 30 19 17 06

(5) None of these

Q. 43. If the Step IV is as given below, which of the following was the input?

Step IV: 92 86 71 69 15 19 06 63 58

(1) 86 92 69 71 15 19 06 63 58

(2) 15 19 06 63 58 86 92 69 71

(3) 15 86 19 92 06 69 63 58 71

(4) Cannot be determined

(5) None of these

Q. 44. Which of the following will be the Last Step for the given input?

Input: 03 31 43 22 11 09

(1) IV (2) V (3) VI (4) Cannot be determined

(5) None of these

Q. 45. Which of the following will be the V Step for the given input?

Input: 25 08 35 11 88 67 23

(1) 88 67 35 25 23 11 08

(2) 88 67 35 25 23 08 11

(3) 88 67 35 25 08 11 23

(4) 08 11 23 25 35 67 88

(5) None of these

Q. 46. Which of the following will be the Last Step for the given input?

Input: 16 09 25 27 06 05

(1) I (2) II (3) III (4) IV

(5) None of these

Q. 47. Which of the following will be the Step II of the given input?

Input: 82 80 79 99 22 32 50

(1) 99 82 80 79 50 32 22

(2) 99 82 80 79 50 22 32

(3) 99 82 80 79 32 22 50

(4) 99 82 80 79 32 32 50

(5) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (3): ZYXWVUTSRQPQNM L
KJ IHGFEDCBA

2. (2): The sequence should be +1, +2.

3. (1): The first letter moves -2 steps.
The second letter moves +1, +2, +3
and +4 steps respectively.
The third letter moves +2, +3, +2,
+3 steps respectively.

4. (5): N (22nd letter from the left is V and
21st letter from the right is F).

5. (4): The sequence in the code is +2, -1,
+2, -1,

6. (3) 7. (1) 8. (5) 9. (1)

10. (3) 11. (3) 12. (3) 13. (2)

14. (3) 15. (1) 16. (3)

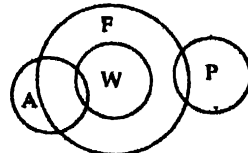
17. (4): K is a lawyer, L is a typist, M is a
doctor, N is an engineer and O is a
teacher.

18. (5): The two married couples are KO
and MN.

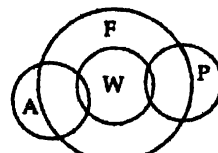
19. (4): Sex of L (typist) is not known.

20. (1)

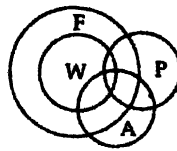
21. (3):



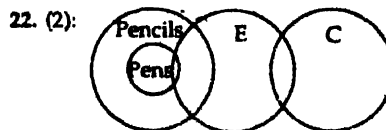
⇒ I and IV follow



⇒ I, III and IV follow

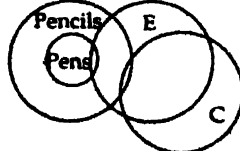


⇒ All follow

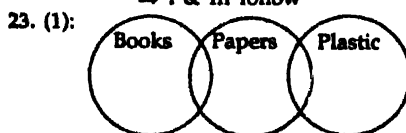


22. (2):

⇒ II & III follow



⇒ I & III follow

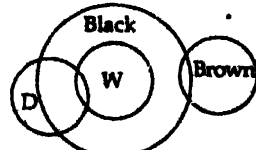


23. (1):

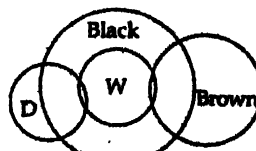


⇒ Only I follows

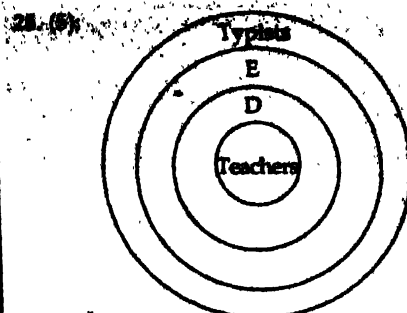
24. (2):



⇒ III & IV follow

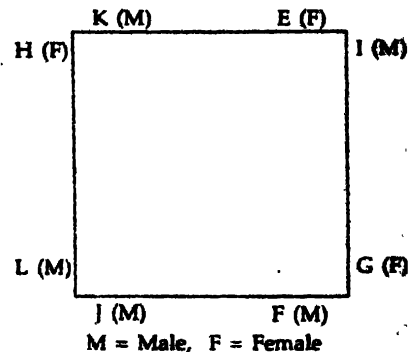


⇒ I & III follow



⇒ I, II and III follow

26. (5): E, H, G.
The positions occupied by the eight
persons is as follows:



27. (1)

28. (5): K

29. (2) 30. (3)

31. (2): The first letters in odd-numbered
terms form the series J, I, H, and i
even-numbered terms form the
series K, L, M. The sequence in the
number series is +2, +3, +4, +5, +6.
Therefore, the series is 2, 4, 7, 11,
16, 22. The third letter moves -2
steps uniformly.

32. (3) 33. (4)

34. (3): DONA, ON

35. (4): STPQTSP I R P T S R P S T Q
P I R P I M P T S

36. (2) 37. (2)

38. (4): Sex of B and C are not known.

39. (3) 40. (5): AF 41. (4)

Qs. 42-47: Here we have to arrange the
terms in descending order step by step as
can be seen from the given table:

42. (2): Step I: 32 09 25 16 30 19 17 06

Step II: 32 30 09 25 16 19 17 06

Step III: 32 30 25 09 16 19 17 06

43. (2): Input: 15 19 06 63 58 86 92 69 71

Step I: 92 15 19 06 63 58 86 69 71

Step II: 92 86 15 19 06 63 58 69 71

Step III: 92 86 71 15 19 06 63 58 69

Step IV: 92 86 71 69 15 19 06 63 58

44. (2): Step I: 43 03 31 22 11 09

Step II: 43 31 03 22 11 09

Step III: 43 31 22 03 11 09

Step IV: 43 31 22 11 03 09

Step V: 43 31 22 11 09 03

45. (1): Step 1: 88 25 08 35 11 67 23

Step II: 88 67 25 08 35 11 23

Step III: 88 67 35 25 08 11 23

Step IV: 88 67 35 25 23 08 11

Step V: 88 67 35 25 23 11 08

46. (2): Step I: 27 16 09 25 06 05

Step II: 27 25 16 09 06 05

(Last Step)

47. (2): Step I: 99 82 80 79 22 32 50

Step II: 99 82 80 79 50 22 32

Idioms & Phrases

In the following questions, four alternatives are given for idioms/phrases in *italics*. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in *italics*.

1. Rahim *kicked the bucket* last evening and his relatives came to know about it very late.

- (A) Died
- (B) Threw the bucket
- (C) Ordered for a bucket
- (D) Became hostile

2. The decision of the lower court was *set aside* on appeal by the appellate court.

- (A) Taken up again
- (B) Removed from the list
- (C) Annulled
- (D) Returned to the lower court

3. It is no use telling them the dangers of smoking because they will just *snap their fingers at* well-meant advice.

- (A) Speak very abruptly
- (B) Grasp eagerly
- (C) Become contemptuous of
- (D) Accept immediately

4. The lawyer told Ravindran *straight from the shoulder* that his case was weak.

- (A) Discreetly
- (B) In writing
- (C) Standing very close to shoulder
- (D) Without evasion

5. Only strict laws can make the evil of dowry *die out*.

- (A) Decrease
- (B) Disappear
- (C) Decay
- (D) Drift

6. We *kept our fingers crossed* till the final results were declared.

- (A) Waited expectantly
- (B) Kept praying
- (C) Felt scared
- (D) Wished for good luck

7. He *took to heart* the death of his wife as he was very much attached to her.

- (A) Was shocked by
- (B) Was consoled
- (C) Was deeply affected by
- (D) Was ruined by

8. Since his riding accident, he has *given a wide berth* to skittish horses.

- (A) Started practising
- (B) Remained discreetly away from
- (C) Sold out
- (D) Given to others

9. He *came down on* the prevailing apathy to the intolerable living conditions of some members of his family.

- (A) Did not like
- (B) Was shocked
- (C) Voiced opposition to
- (D) Showed sympathy for

10. I had no alternative but to *put my foot*

down as I found that the new proposal was not workable.

- (A) Throw by hitting with foot
- (B) Take a firm stand in resisting
- (C) Dislike
- (D) Find fault with

11. It is because of his nature that Ajay can *turn his hand to* anything.

- (A) To adapt himself to
- (B) To find fault with
- (C) To twist facts about
- (D) To take advantage of

12. We could not wait to get *out of doors* again after the long winter.

- (A) Closed the door
- (B) Made someone else responsible
- (C) Hide oneself
- (D) In the open

13. He came *within an inch* of getting killed in the crash.

- (A) Nearly
- (B) Was involved
- (C) Escaped
- (D) Put responsibility for

14. The aroma from the kitchen *makes my mouth water*.

- (A) Makes me giddy
- (B) Makes me sick
- (C) Stimulates my appetite
- (D) Makes me vomit

15. This report *calls in question* all previous research on the subject.

- (A) Avoids
- (B) Challenges
- (C) Takes note of
- (D) Criticises

16. His views are *looked down upon* by his fellow workers.

- (A) Appreciated
- (B) Regarded as inferior
- (C) Criticised
- (D) Relied upon

17. It was due to his carelessness towards his official responsibilities that he got *sacked* from his present job.

- (A) Was dismissed
- (B) Had to resign
- (C) Was demoted from
- (D) Got tired of

18. I shall arrange to *serve him out* at the proper time.

- (A) To help him out of his difficulties
- (B) To support him
- (C) To retaliate upon him
- (D) To show loyalty to him

19. Vishwanath told the audience to *hold their peace* until he had finished his address.

- (A) Keep silent
- (B) Remain peaceful
- (C) Remain seated
- (D) Become reconciled

20. On seeing the policeman, the thief *took to his heels*.

- (A) Hid himself
- (B) Was frightened
- (C) Became nervous
- (D) Ran away

21. When I told Shivani what I had done, she *went for me* like a wild beast.

- (A) Received
- (B) Approached
- (C) Treated
- (D) Attacked

22. It was such a messy affair but Mohinder somehow managed to *wash his hands* of the entire affair.

- (A) Distributed responsibility
- (B) Disclaimed responsibility
- (C) Accepted responsibility
- (D) Twisted the facts

23. He is fully *conscious* of his responsibility in this matter.

- (A) Aware of
- (B) Answerable for
- (C) Committed to
- (D) Liable for

24. It was in the presence of the security staff that the robbers *made away* with five lakh rupees from the bank.

- (A) Borrowed
- (B) Got a loan of
- (C) Stole
- (D) Withdrew

25. If you get involved in the controversy, you may *burn your fingers*.

- (A) Suffer loss
- (B) Elude responsibility
- (C) Take the risk of losing fingers
- (D) Not able to restore the status quo,

ANSWERS

1. (A): Died
2. (C): Annulled
3. (C): Become contemptuous of
4. (D): Without evasion
5. (B): Disappear
6. (D): Wished for good luck
7. (C): Was deeply affected by
8. (B): Remain discreetly away from
9. (C): Voiced opposition to
10. (B): Take a firm stand in resisting
11. (A): To adapt himself to
12. (D): In the open
13. (A): Nearly
14. (C): Stimulates my appetite
15. (B): Challenges
16. (B): Regarded as inferior
17. (A): Was dismissed
18. (C): To retaliate upon him
19. (A): Keep silent
20. (D): Ran away
21. (D): Attacked
22. (B): Disclaimed responsibility
23. (A): Aware of
24. (C): Stole
25. (A): Suffer loss

Objective General Knowledge

Assistant Grade Examination, January 1996

Q. 1. The term 'Hindu Rate of Growth' was coined to represent

- (A) a steady low rate of economic growth
- (B) zero rate of economic growth
- (C) negative rate of economic growth
- (D) fluctuating rate of economic growth

Q. 2. Talwandi (now in Pakistan) is a holy place associated with

- (A) Guru Govind Singh
- (B) Guru Arjun Dev
- (C) Guru Nanak Dev
- (D) Guru Ram Das

Q. 3. The instrument of accession for the erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir was signed by

- (A) Gulab Singh (B) Hari Singh
- (C) Karan Singh (D) Jaswant Singh

Q. 4. Gautam Buddha died at

- (A) Pava (B) Kushinara
- (C) Varanasi (D) Gaya

Q. 5. Who among the following was the first governor of Portuguese possessions in India?

- (A) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- (B) Francisco de Almeida
- (C) Vasco-da-Gama
- (D) None of the above

Q. 6. India and China agreed in principle to open a border trade point at 'Shipkee La'. In which state is it situated?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir
- (C) Assam
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 7. Shivaji's Council of Ministers was called

- (A) Mahamatyas (B) Ashta Pradhan
- (C) Mantri Parishad (D) Ashtadhyayi

Q. 8. The primitive community of Zaire basin is

- (A) Bushmen (B) Seman
- (C) Pygmies (D) Aborigines

Q. 9. Which one of the following resources of places is associated with natural oil, aluminium and iron ore?

- (A) Koyali, Renukoot, Bailadila
- (B) Renukoot, Koyali, Bailadila
- (C) Bailadila, Ranchi, Barauni
- (D) Barauni, Bailadila, Ranchi

Q. 10. The last Mughal ruler passed the last days of his life in

- (A) Kabul (B) Agra (C) Delhi (D) Mandlay

Q. 11. Gandhiji considered one of the demerit mentioned as his 'Guru':

- (A) B. G. Tilak (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) G. K. Gokhale (D) W. C. Banerjee

Q. 12. Harappa is situated in

- (A) Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Ropar district of Punjab
- (C) Montgomery district of Pakistan
- (D) Ahmedabad district of Gujarat

Q. 13. 26th November, 1949 is a significant day in our constitutional history because

- (A) India took a pledge of complete independence on this day

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(B) the Constitution was adopted on this day

(C) India became Republic on this day

(D) the first amendment to the Constitution was passed on this day

Q. 14. The only two states in India which do not have any coast line or international border are

- (A) Haryana and Punjab
- (B) Haryana and Rajasthan
- (C) Haryana and Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh and Assam

Q. 15. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| P. Hirakud | 1. Narmada |
| Q. Sardar Sarovar | 2. Mahanadi |
| R. Pong | 3. Krishna |
| S. Nagarjuna Sagar | 4. Beas |

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| P | Q | R | S |
| (A) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (B) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (C) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Q. 16. The part of the earth which is covered by living organisms both of the plant and animal kingdoms is

- (A) Hydrosphere (B) Lithosphere
- (C) Atmosphere (D) Biosphere

Q. 17. The projection used for navigational maps is

- (A) Mollweide's (B) Mercator's
- (C) Polyconic (D) Bonne's

Q. 18. The theory of "natural rights" was propounded by

- (A) Hobbes (B) Locke
- (C) Bentham (D) Marx

Q. 19. An Ordinance normally remains in force till

- (A) six months from the date of issue
- (B) six weeks from the date of issue
- (C) six weeks after the commencement of next session of legislature
- (D) six months after the commencement of next session of legislature

Q. 20. Plants that grow under average conditions of temperature and pressure are

- (A) Mesophytes (B) Halophytes
- (C) Xerophytes (D) Hydrophytes

Q. 21. Which of the following is/are true about Equinox?

1. That time of the year when the sun appears vertically overhead at noon at the equator.
 2. Days and nights are equal at all points on the surface of the earth.
- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
 - (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Q. 22. Name the first Secretary General of the United Nations

- (A) Kurt Waldheim (B) Trygve Lie
- (C) Dag Hammarskjöld (D) U Thant

Q. 23. The planet nearest to the Sun is

- (A) Pluto (B) Venus (C) Mercury (D) Mars

Q. 24. Gandhiji founded Satyagraha Sabha in 1919 to protest against the

- (A) Salt Law (B) Rowlatt Act
- (C) Government of India Act, 1919
- (D) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Q. 25. The President of India can declare an emergency under Article 360 if there is

- (A) war or any threat of war
- (B) failure of constitutional machinery in a State
- (C) financial instability in a State
- (D) armed rebellion in the country

Q. 26. Which of the following items does not belong to capital budget of the Government of India?

- (A) Interest and Dividends
- (B) Special Deposits
- (C) Loans to Foreign Governments
- (D) Provident Funds

Q. 27. The eleven independent states of the former Soviet Union have assumed the name of

- (A) Cooperative Commonwealth
- (B) Commonwealth of Independent States
- (C) East European Commonwealth
- (D) None of these

Q. 28. The minimum temperature in a day is recorded at

- (A) 00.00 hours (B) 17.30 hours
- (C) 03.00 hours (D) 12.00 hours

Q. 29. Which power is exclusively enjoyed by the Lok Sabha?

- (A) To amend the Constitution
- (B) To create new States and Union Territories
- (C) To initiate impeachment of the President
- (D) To remove the Union Council of Ministers

Q. 30. To whom can a case of dispute in the election of the President be referred?

- (A) Chief Election Commissioner
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Supreme Court of India
- (D) None of these

Q. 31. The process by which all important laws and constitutional amendments, after they are passed by the legislature, are referred to the vote of the electorate is known as

- (A) plebiscite (B) referendum
- (C) universal franchise (D) none of these

Q. 32. When can the Parliament legislate on a subject of the State List?

- (A) If a request is made by the Legislature of any one of the States
- (B) If a request is made by Governors of not less than two States
- (C) If resolved by Rajya Sabha by not less

than 2/3 majority of its members present and voting

(D) If resolved by Lok Sabha by 2/3 majority of its total membership

Q. 33. Which of the following concepts are most closely associated with J.M. Keynes?

(A) Control of money supply
(B) Marginal utility theory
(C) Indifference curve analysis
(D) Marginal efficiency of capital

Q. 34. A public meeting was held on 13th April, 1919 in Jallianwala Bagh to

(A) protest against the arrest of popular leaders
(B) organise a *hartal*
(C) protest against the Rowlatt Act
(D) demand *Swaraj*

Q. 35. Steering of a car involves

(A) a single force
(B) two forces acting in the same direction
(C) two forces acting along different lines and in opposite directions
(D) a pair of forces acting along the same line and in opposite directions

Q. 36. The concept of National Minimum Needs was used by the Planning Commission to measure

(A) poverty (B) inequality
(C) nutrition gap
(D) actual consumption levels

Q. 37. The property by virtue of which metals can be beaten into thin sheets is known as

(A) Ductility (B) Malleability
(C) Conductivity (D) Density

Q. 38. A tight-rope walker carries a long pole which he holds across his body. The purpose of this pole is to

(A) prop him up if he falls
(B) spread out his weight and reduce the pressure on the rope
(C) add extra weight to keep the rope tightly stretched
(D) to keep the centre of gravity always vertically above the rope

Q. 39. Rate of interest on commercial borrowings of our country from abroad are reckoned with reference to LIBOR. And LIBOR denotes the

(A) minimum rate of discount given by the Bank of England
(B) interest rate charged by the International Monetary Fund
(C) interest rate charged by the World Bank on its loans
(D) basic interest rate on interbank loans in London

Q. 40. The sky appears blue because the earth's atmosphere

(A) scatters blue light
(B) reflects blue light
(C) transmits blue light
(D) has actual blue cover

Q. 41. Animal charcoal is obtained by

(A) the destructive distillation of bones
(B) burning the bones of animals in contact with air
(C) burning the flesh of animals
(D) burning the bones of animals out of contact with air

Q. 42. γ -rays are

(A) charged particles coming from outer space
(B) uncharged high energy rays coming from outer space

(C) high energy rays emitted by radioactive elements
(D) charged particles emitted by radioactive elements

Q. 43. At times some women develop beard, moustached and heavy voice. This condition may be caused due to

(A) undersecretion of vasopressin
(B) excessive secretion of certain adrenal corticoids
(C) oversecretion of growth hormone
(D) giving birth only to male children

Q. 44. Of the following, which state is not a member of U.N.O.?

(A) Libya (B) Iraq
(C) Switzerland (D) Namibia

Q. 45. After handling wall paints one should thoroughly wash one's hands to avoid

(A) lead poisoning
(B) irritation of skin
(C) leaving imprints on unwanted places
(D) loss of hair on the skin

Q. 46. Dunkel Agreement provides that

(A) henceforth international trade would not be regulated by any international body
(B) henceforth international trade would be regulated by a body of advanced industrialised countries
(C) existing General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs would be replaced by a new body called World Trade Organisation
(D) existing General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs would continue in a modified form

Q. 47. The Pressler Amendment of the U.S. Congress which was recently in the news relates to stoppage of American aid to countries

(A) violating Human Rights
(B) producing Nuclear Bombs
(C) involved in Drug Smuggling
(D) supporting Cross-border Terrorism

Q. 48. The 50th Anniversary of the United Nations was celebrated on

(A) October 24, 1995
(B) October 24, 1994
(C) October 21, 1995
(D) October 28, 1994

Q. 49. An equilibrium price of a good is that which

(A) is jointly determined by buyers and sellers
(B) is equitable in the view of the government
(C) does not exceed cost of production
(D) does not change unless there is a shift in demand or supply circumstances

Q. 50. The "Man of the Series Award" in the Champions Trophy cricket tournament held in Sharjah was awarded to

(A) Aravinda de Silva
(B) Roshan Mahanama
(C) Brian Lara
(D) Waqar Younis

Q. 51. The 'Cogentrix' Power Project in the private sector is to be located in

(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala
(C) Karnataka (D) Andhra Pradesh

Q. 52. The report known as "Vohra Report" deals with

(A) strengthening paramilitary forces to protect Indian borders
(B) tightening security arrangements for V.I.P.s

(C) measures for preventing illegal arms entry into India
(D) criminalisation of politics

Q. 53. The sharp depreciation of the rupee in October 1995 will result in several things. One of them is not

(A) increase in export
(B) increase in import
(C) reduction in import
(D) foreign capital going out of the country

Q. 54. In the recent Davis Cup Tennis Match held in New Delhi, India defeated the team from

(A) Japan (B) Sweden
(C) Serbia (D) Croatia

Q. 55. 'Demonstration effect' of one country upon the other means that the latter

(A) increases its rate of saving and investment
(B) adopts advanced technology
(C) increases its general level of consumption
(D) tries to establish new industries

Q. 56. The unit of photosynthesis in green plants is called

(A) Phytochrome (B) Chromatophore
(C) Quantosome (D) Ubiquinone

Q. 57. The 11th Summit of the Non Aligned Movement was held in the city of Cartagena in October 95, which is located in

(A) Argentina (B) Ecuador
(C) Bolivia (D) Colombia

Q. 58. Sports Day is celebrated every year on August 29 in honour of

(A) Dhyan Chand, the Hockey Wizard
(B) Vijay Merchant, the famous Cricketer
(C) Mihir Sen, the first Indian to swim across the English Channel
(D) All the sportsmen who brought honour to the country in the field of sports

Q. 59. "Neem Ka Thana" where top scientists gathered on 24th October, 1995 to watch total solar eclipse is located in

(A) Sikar district of Rajasthan
(B) Churu district of Rajasthan
(C) Ajmer district of Rajasthan
(D) Jaipur district of Rajasthan

Q. 60. The town of Aurangabad is proposed to be renamed as

(A) Shivaji Nagar (B) Sambhaji Nagar
(C) Peshwa Nagar (D) Karve Nagar

Q. 61. The abbreviation CACP refers to

(A) fixing minimum support prices for agricultural crops
(B) working out cost of production of petroleum products
(C) community action for control of population
(D) none of the above

Q. 62. Ozone layer in the outer atmosphere helps us in

(A) reflecting radio waves and makes radio communication possible
(B) regulating the temperature of the atmosphere
(C) absorbing harmful cosmic ray particles
(D) absorbing harmful doses of ultra-violet radiation

Q. 63. Niger is famous for its

(A) oil content (B) fodder source
(C) ornamental value
(D) protein content

Q. 64. In the context of international trade, the term "dumping" of a good refers to its
(A) stockpiling near sale points
(B) unloading at the port of origin
(C) unloading at the port of destination
(D) sale below cost price

Q. 65. Worldwide electronic network linking 40 million users in 150 countries which is also now available in India is called
(A) Arpa Net (B) Delphi
(C) Comput Serve (D) Internet

Q. 66. The author of the book "Heart of India" is
(A) Khushwant Singh
(B) Mark Tully
(C) R.K. Narayan
(D) R. Venkataraman

Q. 67. The Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration (1994) was awarded to two persons. One was Natwar Thakkar of Nagaland Gandhi Ashram. The other was

- (A) Sunil Dutt
(B) Baba Amte
(C) Beant Singh, former Punjab Chief Minister
(D) Sunder Lal Bahuguna

Q. 68. A major International Conference was held in Beijing, China, in September, 1995 related to

- (A) Women (B) Population
(C) Environmental Protection
(D) Drug Smuggling

Q. 69. The historic fort in Vellore in Tamil Nadu was recently in the news because

- (A) it was recognised by UNESCO as a monument of "National Heritage"
(B) Relics of Tipu Sultan, who was imprisoned by the British in this fort, were found
(C) a group of LTTE militants imprisoned in the fort escaped by digging an underground tunnel
(D) a rare and ancient Shiva Linga was discovered in the temple located in the fort

70. Plants growing on acidic soils are orised as

- (A) Halophytes (B) Psammophytes
(C) Oxylophytes (D) Chasmophytes

71. The New Prime Minister of Nepal

- (A) Manmohan Adhikari
(B) Surya Bahadur Thapa
(C) Girija Prasad Koirala
(D) Sher Bahadur Deuba

72. The compilation of "Meri Ekawan Layen" (My 51 Poems) is written by

- (A) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
(B) Atal Behari Vajpayee
(C) Dharam Vir Bharti
(D) Shiv Mangal Singh Suman

73. Carbohydrates are more suitable for the production of energy in the body than proteins and fats because they

- (A) get easily stored in tissues
(B) are quickly digestible
(C) contain relatively more oxygen molecules
(D) synthesise numerous enzymes and hormones

74. In the Miss World contest held in September 1995 in the Sun City, South Africa, the title was won by

- (A) Miss India
(B) Miss Venezuela

- (C) Miss Croatia
(D) Miss Trinidad & Tobago

Q. 75. Captan is a commercial product used as

- (A) biofertiliser
(B) growth regulator
(C) insecticide
(D) fungicide

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (A) | 7. (B) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (A) | 10. (D) | 11. (C) | 12. (C) |
| 13. (B) | 14. (C) | 15. (A) | 16. (D) |
| 17. (B) | 18. (B) | 19. (C) | 20. (A) |
| 21. (C) | 22. (B) | 23. (C) | 24. (B) |
| 25. (C) | 26. (A) | 27. (B) | 28. (C) |
| 29. (D) | 30. (C) | 31. (B) | 32. (C) |
| 33. (D) | 34. (B) | 35. (D) | 36. (A) |
| 37. (B) | 38. (D) | 39. (D) | 40. (B) |
| 41. (A) | 42. (C) | 43. (B) | 44. (C) |
| 45. (A) | 46. (C) | 47. (B) | 48. (A) |
| 49. (D) | 50. (B) | 51. (C) | 52. (D) |
| 53. (B) | 54. (D) | 55. (C) | 56. (C) |
| 57. (D) | 58. (A) | 59. (A) | 60. (B) |
| 61. (A) | 62. (D) | 63. (A) | 64. (D) |
| 65. (D) | 66. (B) | 67. (C) | 68. (A) |
| 69. (C) | 70. (C) | 71. (D) | 72. (B) |
| 73. (D) | 74. (B) | 75. (D) | |

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000/-)
Amarendranath Ghosh

FACING THE INTERVIEW BOARD

(Continued from page 45)

Agarwal: No, Sir, I beg to differ here. I feel our defence budget should be increased rather than decreased. Defence is, at the moment, one of the top priority items. But we do have other things like propagation of Hindi, enforcement of prohibition, introduction of Panchayati Raj, furthering of State enterprise and so on. Let us stop the waste and loss in the government departments and public sector. Let us allow private enterprises to grow. We should also reform the tax collection machinery and tax laws. We can save a lot in these and use it for adult education.

Comments: This candidate displays a practical and realistic approach. He is able to examine a problem objectively in its entirety and depth. His analysis is methodical and imaginative and his judgement and solution are sound. He is able to decide the priorities correctly taking the long-range future needs into consideration. He is willing to take reasonable risks and readily shoulders responsibilities. He has the courage to disagree when warranted, but does so with tact and diplomacy to win over the Board to his side.

5th Member: What is the difference between CTBT and NPT?

Agarwal: The NPT aims at preserving the nuclear monopoly of the Big Five, namely America, Russia, China, France and the United Kingdom. The CTBT aims to confine the nuclear prominence to America and prevent the remaining Big Four countries

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3. Manoj Kumar, Qtr. No.-A II/80 (T), P.O.-Dhurwa, Dt.-Ranchi, Pin-834004.
4. Pramod Kumar, C/o Rabindra Pandit Sinha, Ravindra Bhawan, First Floor, Old Jakkampur, Amrudi Bagicha, Patna-800001
5. Tarun Kumar, Qtr. No. CD-343/III, P.O.-Dhurwa, Dt.-Ranchi. Pin-834004.

catching up with it. As for India, both will ensure that this country does not join the nuclear club as its Sixth Member.

5th Member: Does not CTBT ban nuclear explosions? Does this not pave the way for nuclear disarmament which India is advocating?

Agarwal: The CTBT has several escapist provisions under which the existing nuclear nations can still carry out nuclear tests and laboratory-level explosions.

5th Member: Does not CTBT provide for sanctions?

Agarwal: Yes Sir, it does contemplate sanctions, but this will never be enforced against any of the Big Five. The sanctions will be applied only to nuclear threshold countries like India, as America is determined that India should not become a nuclear power.

Comments: The answers given by the candidate confirm his total awareness and grasp. He does not jump to conclusions or accept things on face value. He is also not governed by impulses or emotions. Instead he examines the problem in a detached and objective manner and succeeds in arriving at valid solutions which will guarantee the desired results.

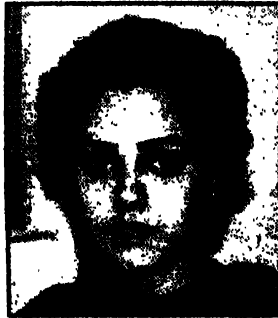
Summing up: This candidate is keen, interested and well-motivated. He is serious and determined to make the IAS grade and have it as his career. He is intelligent and well read and also proves to be very hard working and industrious. His grasp is of a high order and he is able to perceive the essentials of a problem with ease, speed and imagination. He weighs the pros and cons objectively, evaluates the priorities and makes firm decisions with commendable speed and accuracy. Selected with top rank rating. □

From Office Automation To Virtual Office

One revolution occurred with the introduction of computers in offices and corporate houses. The clerks, the managers, the executives no longer required stacks of files to maintain office records such as payroll, inventory, stocks position, ledgers, balance sheets, profit & loss accounts and the like. They had efficient accounting, payroll and inventory packages which could do the same for them. Even the employer could save on his appetite by cutting down the number of messengers he employed for carrying information from one part of the office to another, for he now had an MIS (Management Information System) which systematically and promptly connected all important executives, be they in the top management, middle management or lower management, enabling the passing on and shuffling of information from one to another. Also the connection of various branch offices for easy flow of information became a child's play due to luxuries such as e-mail and video-conferencing. Multimedia added that streak of creativity and aesthetic quality to the wide gamut of corporate communications, advertising & marketing. But that was not the end of it.

Information technology has now marked new dimensions in the technological revolution taking place in the corporate world. "From office automation to virtual office" has been the slogan of the century. "Adopt it or be left out"—assert the corporate bigwigs. The term "Virtual Office" is not so paradoxical in its meaning as it may sound. Basically, the concept has evolved from a perfect unification of need and advancement.

Let us now take an in-depth look at the functioning of Xerox, a U.S.-based company, which has almost virtually transformed its office into a virtual office. The company's products and services, including printers, copiers, on-demand printing systems and network consulting, were becoming increasingly complex. Sales representatives had to spend more time working with clients to understand their needs. They were also spending 30 per cent of their time chasing information stored on their mainframe which was slow and inadequate. Consequently, the sales force spent only 40 per cent to 50 per cent of its time in front of customers. For Xerox to reach all its potential customers, that percentage had to increase. As the company added more applications and brought more departments online over the years, the system grew in piecemeal fashion with undesirable results. Many new applications came with their own databases—one application maintained price lists, another processed customer orders, and yet another tracked inventory. Linking these databases was



Ms. Deepali Gupta

Director

IEC School of Art & Fashion

difficult—if not impossible—even for those running on the same mainframe. Different geographic regions, particularly those overseas, had systems that could not talk to anyone else's system. In some cases, 10 to 20 systems were used to get information requested by one customer.

To overcome these bottlenecks, Xerox provided notebooks to a segment of its sales force. The 135 sales representatives, analysts and managers in the northern customer operations division never again had permanent space at the regional headquarters. Instead, each executive now had a virtual office consisting of a notebook, a modem, a LAN adapter and Microsoft office. Now, the sales people spent more time in front of customers and could be more responsive to them. Also the overhead costs slashed considerably. In the near future, Xerox expects that all 5500 members of its U.S. sales force will work from virtual offices.

Although Xerox is not the first company to implement the virtual office concept, it did so in a remarkable way. Earlier, pilot programmes in other sales regions uncovered potential problems and pointed to innovative solutions. But these solutions meant a complete overhaul of the original system which was not only tedious but also cumbersome and time consuming. The pilot programmes proved that sales people did not need permanent offices, and also showed that quick and easy access to information was essential for them to be effective on the road.

The goal of introducing the new system was to develop a full marketing and customer database. This database would provide market place information, customer profiles, order information, and solution libraries. In short, one centralised data bank would have everything needed by the sales force and other departments. Sales personnel could choose any convenient communications package for general use. They would have

unlimited access to all the products, market-research and competitive analysis data, relevant to their territory. They could not, however, use the connection to get data on their co-workers' accounts. Contact among the staff was maintained via Microsoft Mail and Voice Mail.

To help relieve anxiety about the change, Xerox provided both classroom training and on-going support for new products and procedures for its virtual office employees. Many of them had never used notebooks or Windows, nor had they ever made a remote connection. These classrooms were equipped with all facilities, including video conferencing, so that on-site training was possible. Each such employee had a home office with a phone line and printer both of which Xerox provided.

For Xerox, productivity was not the only concern. Maintaining the original system was becoming expensive. After the introduction of virtual office system, Xerox's VP expects to accrue a huge annual payback and profits. And this will be possible from reduced office rent since 30 per cent of the leased office space has been cut, from increased sales, from lower computer costs and from staff reductions. Xerox can now save money by processing customer invoices more efficiently, and fewer people are needed to maintain databases and mainframes.

But Xerox's pilot programmes quickly brought such issues to light that might have meant disaster on actual implementation. Many of the notebooks from vendors proved to be unreliable. When the tests began, Xerox was also worried about notebook performance and hard-drive capacities. The tests told the company just how close existing models came to its requirements. It was also realised that important information on products, policies and key accounts is not easily disseminated in a virtual office. Therefore, in addition to a virtual office, regular staff meetings to review goals and share information, are a must. The sales staff must be able to reach people in real time. Giving pagers or cellular phones to key people, requiring the staff to update voice-mail greetings daily and to frequently check for messages is recommended. Effective communication is also necessary for boosting the staff's morale and efficiency.

The Xerox experience provides three key lessons for companies thinking about implementing the virtual office concept. Firstly, do testing i.e. run pilot programs, to be sure you have adequate equipment and an information infrastructure, and identify the potential areas. Secondly, give the people the training and the resources they need. Finally, redesign your facilities to maximise efficiency and productivity, which form the two indispensable disciplines for any office. □

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SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Win Return Air Tickets To London

Competition Success Review is happy to announce the launching of the prestigious Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 to select Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996. The Contest, the only one and the first of its kind in India, is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on July 1, 1996. The Contest will be conducted in two stages. As part of stage I, there will be a Super Brains Essay Contest every month for both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's category—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the topics.

The first female prize winner of the monthly essay contest will win prizes and earn the title of Ms. Intellectual Of The Month and the first male prize winner will also win prizes and earn the title of Mr. Intellectual Of The Month.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 6

Topics	: (i) Our Deeds Determine Us, As Much As We Determine Our Deeds or (ii) Indo-American Relations
First Prize	: Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/ two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 6

Topics	: (i) Whither Indian Democracy? or (ii) He Who Reigns Within Himself And Rules His Passions, Desires And Fears Is More Than A King
First Prize	: Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/ two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

At the conclusion of the 12-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the stage II of the Contest, all the 12 finalists (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India Contest 1996, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following four phases:

- (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic (Maximum marks 100)
- (ii) Personality Assessment Group Discussion, Interview, etc (Maximum marks 100)
- (iii) General Knowledge round—the contestant will answer ten questions on General Knowledge (Maximum marks 100)
- (iv) Extempore Speech on a given topic (Maximum marks 100)

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select Ms. Super Brain of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain of India 1996. Two Runners-up (I and II), each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a Super Brain Trophy. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by the latest passport size black & white photograph. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and complete biodata will not be considered. All entries received will be the exclusive property of Competition Success Review. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Entries should be marked "Ms. Super Brain Contest 6" or "Mr. Super Brain Contest 6", as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for Super Brains Of India Contest 6 is April 25, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

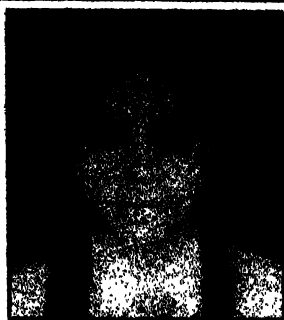
***So, get your pen and paper ready to take part in this exciting contest.
Who knows the Super Brain of India could be you!***

Prizes And Surprises For Winners Will Be Announced Later

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das

Lessons We Can Learn From His Life

1



Ms. Kavita Kumar
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

Trapped between the dark shadow of British Imperialism which was engulfing our motherland and the menacing clouds of alien dominance closing in from every side, India was fortunate to have a handful of dedicated leaders, who waged an unending battle against the forces of oppression and evil. A comprehensive study of the leading personalities on the national front reveals one individual who stands head and shoulders above the rest. One who saw nothing else, but the light of freedom shining on the other side of the dark river of slavery and misery. One who heard nothing but the cries of the tormented Indians who were pleading to be liberated. One who spoke of nothing but encouragement and optimism to lead the people of India to a new era of independence. This extraordinary being, with the strength of an elephant and the heart of a lion, was none other than Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Born on November 5, 1870 in a family of eminent lawyers, Chittaranjan Das graduated with distinction from Calcutta University. Braving all odds, he then travelled to London in 1890, to appear for the I.C.S. examination. At this juncture, his father was heavily in debt, but Chittaranjan Das placed his country above all other considerations and gave a classic example of his patriotism and immense love for his country. Though he failed to clear the I.C.S. examination, he did not fail in his endeavour to work for his country and his countrymen. Just as failures are stepping stones to success, so also Chittaranjan Das now channelised his energies towards establishing a good legal practice. Gaining a reputation of an excellent lawyer, he began to fight for truth and justice to Indians.

In 1908, when the government arrested Aurobindo Ghosh, Chittaranjan Das willingly accepted the case, knowing that he had barely any funds for defence. Then

began another nightmare of borrowing and hardship for his family. He himself worked like a man possessed and pored over law books night after night, with dogged determination and grit, to attain his goal of defending India and her people who fought to free it; to release them from the unfair and lop-sided British legal system that had let loose a reign of terror in India.

With the fearless words, "The whole edifice of British Rule is based on brute force and has no moral sanction," Chittaranjan Das won the heart of each and every individual present in the court on that memorable day. His hard work and perseverance paid rich dividends when the spellbound jury acquitted Aurobindo Ghosh of all charges in May 1909.

Chittaranjan Das has many a time provided an insight into the various aspects of his multifaceted personality. He never hesitated to help the poor and needy several times when he himself was in dire need. Never was there an occasion when Chittaranjan Das compromised his lofty values or his deep sense of respect for his motherland and his brethren for selfish pursuits or personal gains.

By his true patriotism and sublime ideals, Chittaranjan Das has given us the very important lesson of not what our country can give us, but what we, as loyal citizens, can give our country.

"Press forward without counting the cost," was his message to the people of India.

Chittaranjan Das also took active interest and plunged headlong into the national movement, by speaking to the masses.

"They can because they believe they can."

—Virgil

Chittaranjan Das's message thus instilled in the common Indian, the belief and the confidence that all his power lay in his will to get up and act. 'Just as one enlightened person can bring forth many scholars, so also, one person filled with zeal and optimism can transform India.' This was the message put across by his fiery speeches, such that he is regarded as the motivation behind thousands of volunteers who set the national scene ablaze with their courageous actions and selfless sacrifice.

"The best sort of revenge is not to be like him who did the injury."

— Marcus Antonius

Confirming his belief in the above words, Chittaranjan Das had utmost faith in non-cooperation and non-violent

struggles. As a part of non-cooperation, he gave up his legal practice at the peak of his career. He also instituted a national college, where students from all parts of the vast Indian subcontinent converged to imbibe not only academic learning, but also the basic tenets of brotherhood and humanity.

In this undaunted manner, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das worked ceaselessly throughout his life to realise one dream, "The freedom of India and its people". The people gratefully repaid his unending love for them by calling him 'Deshbandhu'. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das was thus a brilliant lawyer, a kind-hearted humanitarian, an unending inspiration, a selfless individual, a born leader and above all, a fearless and courageous martyr, who by a life of virtue and service has left behind an indelible impression deep within the soul of each and every true Indian. □

2



Joy Kar
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

"Lives of great men all remind us.
We can make our lives sublime."

— Longfellow

The poet has rightly said that the lives of great men fill us with a noble inspiration. When we read or recall the events of their lives, we seem to rise above the pettiness of our day-to-day existence and feel a surge of nobility within. High thinking, determination and steadfastness, unflinching moral courage in the face of the most trying circumstances—such was Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Born on the 5th of November, 1870 in Bhowbanipore, Calcutta, Chittaranjan Das had to struggle hard in his early days when he was a barrister of Calcutta High Court. He had to walk to the court from his house as he could not pay his tram-fare.

Maniktolia's Bomb Case changed his

Highly Commendable Contributors



3. Ms. Runjhun Srivastava, Roorkee (Uttar Pradesh); 4. Santlal Makkar, Sri Ganga Nagar (Rajasthan); 5. Ms. Sharmila S., Thiruvananthapuram; 6. Parmar Sachin Ashok Kumar, Pune (Maharashtra); 7. G. Prashanth Goud, Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh); 8. Ms. Neelam Pareek, Jodhpur (Rajasthan); 9. Soumyakanta Das, Bhubaneswar; 10. Mukesh Kumar Singh, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh); 11. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan); 12. P. S. Jagadeb, Rasulgarrh (Orissa); 13. Ms. Suchismita Mohanty, Pune (Maharashtra); 14. Ms. Soma Chatterjee, Burdwan (West Bengal); 15. Ms. Shikha Pareek, Jodhpur (Rajasthan); 16. Ms. Hemalatha K., Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh); 17. Barun Tripathi, Khurda (Orissa); 18. Dayaveer V. B., Kollam (Kerala).

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21. Srikrishna Sharma, Hyderabad; 22. Shyam Sunder, Trichur-East (Kerala); 23. Vaishwanar, Darbhanga (Bihar); 24. Ms. Kakol Ukil, Calcutta; 25. Vishal Aggarwal, Ludhiana (Punjab); 26. Ms. Ruchi Chawla, Jodhpur (Rajasthan); 27. Rafiuddin M. Nagnoori, Gulbarga (Karnataka); 28. Ms. Debjani Chakravarty, Calcutta; 29. Rajesh Gupta, Kota (Rajasthan); 30. Shyam Sundar Saini, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan).

career altogether in which Aurobindo Ghosh and others were put behind bars. It was because of this penniless barrister's fierce speech in the courtroom that Aurobindo Ghosh was freed. He remarked—"If loving motherland a criminal offence, then I am a criminal."

Chittaranjan Das was every inch a patriot. When Congress gave a call to boycott foreign goods, he responded by sacrificing everything and started living the life of a sage. He donated everything to the country, even his residential building which is now a hospital and is called "Chittaranjan Sevasadan".

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das became the first mayor of Calcutta Corporation and he remained in this post till his death. He was elected the president of the Indian National Congress and was a close associate of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Deshbandhu joined the Non-Cooperation Movement when Gandhiji gave a call against the British government. It was also because of Chittaranjan Das that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose started participating actively in the freedom struggle. When Chittaranjan Das became a

member of the law council, he unmasked the evils of the British.

Not only in the courtroom but also in public meetings, people stormed in large numbers to hear his speech. On January 1, 1922, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party. This party was to be a party within the Congress and accepted the Congress programme except that it would take part in Council elections. The Swarajists' contested the council election held in November 1923. Although they had little time to prepare, they managed to secure 42 seats out of 101 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly. They exposed the hollowness of the Act of 1919. The Swarajists delivered powerful speeches which were fully reported in the Press. The government's budgetary grants were repeatedly voted out in which the government had to carry out by veto. The people's political interests were kept alive by the Swarajists in the Council.

A patriot, a freedom fighter, a selfless person who donated all—even his house to mankind—these are not the only qualities

of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das—he was also a poet of great repute. Deshbandhu was put behind bars several times for participating in the freedom movement but each time after his release he worked hard. His health deteriorated greatly, so he went to Darjeeling for his recovery. But on 16th June, 1925 at the age of 55, the brother of this country (Deshbandhu) left us for the heavenly abode. When his body was brought to Calcutta for cremation, people gathered in such a large number for paying their last respects to their beloved Deshbandhu that the country had not witnessed before. The death of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das was a serious blow to the Swaraj Party.

The greatness of Deshbandhu is beyond emulation. Nobody can be great by imitating the greatness of a great man. But the lives of greatmen do one thing for certain. By appealing to the soul in us, they awaken our latent virtues. And, as a result, we are made better. The greatness of Deshbandhu has an ennobling effect on one's character. And such lessons go a great way in moulding our thought and action. □

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

Abbreviations in News

CNG: Compressed Natural Gas

It is a vehicular fuel which is cheaper and can reduce fuel cost by about 30 to 50 per cent. It reduces engine noise and pollution.

IIRS: Indian Institute of Remote Sensing

Located in Dehra Dun, it is the first of its kind in South East Asia. It is now including microwave remote sensing, geographical information systems and artificial intelligence in its programme. Remote sensing is the science of deriving information about an object from measurements made at a distance.

NCTE: National Council for Teacher Education

It was established by the Central Government under the NCTE Act in 1993. It has come down heavily on proliferation of substandard and ill-equipped teacher training colleges and institutes, particularly those run on commercial lines. This step is expected to go a long way in ensuring quality in teacher training in the country.

NHRC: National Human Rights Commission

Headed by the former Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice Ranganath Mishra, it has asked the Maharashtra Government to preserve the entire record of the Srikrishna Commission, which probed matters connected with the Bombay riots case. The Srikrishna Commission was scrapped by the Maharashtra Government.

PILCOM: Pakistan-India-Sri Lanka Committee

Headed by Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, it was a committee of the organisers of the World Cup tournament and is not a registered society.

QCI: Quality Council of India

It is to be set up as an autonomous, registered society under the Societies Registration Act. It will provide national focus for overseeing the functioning of all quality-related activities in India with a view to improving the marketability of Indian goods and services, in both domestic and international markets.

TACDE: Tactics and Aircraft Development Establishment

It is a key element of the premier air base at the port town of Jamnagar in Gujarat. It has completed 25 years of existence recently. Jamnagar is called the "Mecca of the fighter pilots". A veritable think-tank, TACDE specialises in evaluating the capabilities of weapon-systems in use with the IAF and its potential adversaries, studies their deployment and works out tactics aimed at ensuring that its own forces retain the cutting edge.

TRAI: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

It is a totally autonomous body constituted by the Ministry of Telecom-

munications on January 29, 1996 with headquarters in New Delhi. It will have wide ranging powers in respect of fixing of telecom tariffs, sharing of revenue between the Government and the private operators. It can investigate any matter involving public interest suo moto.



Anniversaries Days, Etc.

National Science Day: The National Science Day was observed on February 28, 1996. It coincides with the discovery of the Raman Effect by the late C. V. Raman on this day in 1928.

Shiromani Akali Dal Anniversary: The two-day celebrations of the 75th birth anniversary of the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) began in Moga on February 24, 1996 with the hoisting of "Nishan Sahib" by the SAD chief, Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, at Maharaja Ranjit Singh Nagar.

Kuwait National Day: The 45th National Day of Kuwait was celebrated on February 25, 1996.

ESIC Anniversary: The Employees' State Insurance Corporation observed its 44th anniversary on February 24, 1996.

Central Excise Day: The Central Excise Day was observed on February 24, 1996.

Maulana Azad's Death Anniversary: Tributes were paid to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the occasion of his 38th death anniversary on February 22, 1996.

Id-ul-Fitr: Id-ul-Fitr, which marks the end of Ramzan—the holy month of fasting and prayers, was celebrated throughout the country with traditional fervour and gaiety on February 21, 1996.

Arunachal Day: The ninth anniversary of the creation of Statehood of Arunachal Pradesh was celebrated on February 20, 1996.

Mizoram Day: Mizoram's eighth anniversary of the Statehood was celebrated on February 20, 1996.

Bodo Accord Anniversary: The Bodoland Autonomous Council celebrated the third anniversary of the signing of the Bodo Accord on February 20, 1996.

Valentine's Day: St. Valentine's Day was observed on February 14, 1996. The day is the festival which celebrates love and marriage. For centuries people have been sending cards called Valentine on the day to their sweethearts, friends and members of their families.

Sarojini Naidu's Birth Anniversary: Rich tributes were paid to Sarojini Naidu on her 117th birth anniversary on February 13, 1996.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's Death Anniversary: The nation paid tributes to the former President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, on his 19th death anniversary on February 11, 1996.

Lankan Independence Day: Sri Lanka celebrated its 48th Independence Day on February 4, 1996.



Appointments

Delhi CM: Mr. Sahib Singh Verma assumed office of the Chief Minister of Delhi



Mr. Sahib Singh Verma

on February 26, 1996. He succeeded Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, who resigned following his alleged involvement in the hawala case.

Gujarat Governor: Mr. Krishna Pal Singh, a freedom fighter and former Madhya Pradesh Minister, was appointed as the Governor of Gujarat on February 29, 1996. He succeeds Mr. Naresh Chandra who has been appointed as Indian Ambassador to the United States.

Indian Envoy to U.S.: The Gujarat Governor, Mr. Naresh Chandra, was appointed India's Ambassador to the United States on February 24, 1996. He succeeds Mr. Siddharth Shankar Ray, who decided to return to active politics after a three-year tenure in the crucial diplomatic post.

Saudi King: King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia resumed powers of government in the country on February 22, 1996 after fully recovering from a stroke. He is also the Prime Minister of the country.

Australian G-C: Sir William Deane, 65, a former judge of Australia's High Court, succeeded Mr. Bill Hayden on February 16, 1996 as Australia's 22nd Governor-General. Mr. Hayden retired after serving as the British monarchy's representative for seven years.

Palestine President: The Palestine Liberation Organisation head, Mr. Yasser Arafat, was sworn in as the Palestinian President on February 12, 1996.

Tajik Premier: Mr. Yakhye Azimov has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of Tajikistan on February 8, 1996. He has succeeded Mr. Djamshed Karimov who quit

in the wake of an Army mutiny which almost brought this former Soviet republic to the brink of a civil war

Haiti President Mr Rene Preval, an agronomist, took over power in Haiti's first peaceful and democratic changing of the guard on February 8, 1996

Jordan Premier King Hussein of Jordan has on February 4, 1996 chosen the Foreign Minister, Mr Abdul Karim al Kabariti to succeed Mr Zeid Bin Shaker as the country's new Prime Minister

Polish Premier The Polish President, Mr Aleksander Kwasniewski has on February 1, 1996 appointed Mr Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz as Poland's new Prime Minister

Italian Premier: The former Minister for Institutional Reform, Mr Antonio Maccanico, was on February 1, 1996 asked to form a new Italian Government



The Women and Men in My Life Written by Khushwant Singh, the book was sought to be banned by journalist Ms Neelam Mahajan Singh, who petitioned the court and claimed that the book was derogatory to the memory of the dead people, and that its obscene writings could "corrupt" and "deprave" those reading it

The Delhi High Court however, dismissed the petition for the ban of the book, saying that the passages in the book had to be judged keeping in view not only the present literary trend, but the popular permissiveness

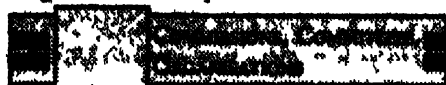
The Moor's Last Sigh Salman Rushdie's latest novel has been cleared for sale by the Centre Unlike his earlier book, *Salanik Verses* this novel was never officially banned by the Indian authorities

However, there were objections to the book by the Shiv Sena as a character in the novel resembles the Sena chief Bal Thackeray In fact, the Shiv Sena had lodged a strong protest against the book and had even threatened to burn copies of the novel In addition, several Congressmen had objected to the novel on the ground that a dog in it is named Jawaharlal, which according to them, brought disrespect to the country's first Prime Minister

Dancing with the Devil Written by Rod Barker, the new book contains the account of the former Sgt Clayton Lonetree whose spying for the Soviets not only sent shudders through a Red wary United States in the 1960s, but it became his legacy, too Nearly nine years after becoming the first and only US marine convicted of espionage, Lonetree has been released from the prison in February 1996 to enter into a new world

Kaleidoscope of India Mr Tomoyi Muto, a retired Japanese diplomat who spent nearly 19 years in India, last serving as Japan's Consul-General in Bombay, has in his book tried to put at rest the controversy surrounding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death by giving a clear account of the circumstances He has put together what the witnesses said before the three-member Indian committee, which comprised INA hero Shah Nawaz Khan and Netaji's elder brother, Surendra Chandra Bose

The Divine Discovery: Written by The Hindustan Times Editor V. N. Narayanan, the book is an anthology of essays written by the author in the Sunday Tribune between August 1993 and April 1994



Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee: The Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee has been reconstituted The Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, is the Chairman and the Minister of State for Finance, Mr M V Chandrashekara Murthy, is the Vice-Chairman

The committee has three official members and 18 non-official members

The committee advises the Government on measures for developing and encouraging mutual understanding and cooperation between the tax-payers and the Income Tax Department and on measures for removing administrative and procedural difficulties of a general nature

Jain Commission: The Jain Commission inquiring into the conspiracy angle of Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, has been given yet another extension of six months

Railway Safety Committee The Railway Safety Committee has recommended expeditious grant of relief to victims of railway accidents and creation of a safety audit department to evaluate the security aspect of the Indian Railways

The seven-member panel is headed by the Member Traffic, Railway Board, Mr C L Kaw, and also has two defence scientists

Murari Committee The Murari Committee, reviewing Deep Sea Fishing Policy, submitted its report on February 8, 1996 recommending "immediate cancellation" of all permits to foreign fishing vessels to operate in India's exclusive economic zone

The 41-member committee, set up by the Government last February, in the wake of fish workers' agitation against permits issued to foreign vessels, has also called for a Union Ministry for Fisheries and setting up of a "Fishery Authority of India" to handle the issues relating to the field

The committee, headed by Mr Murari, former Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing, has favoured a three-year periodic review of the Deep Sea Fishing Policy

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India: A three-member Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been constituted by the Telecommunications Ministry

The TRAI would be totally an autonomous body and the Ministry's role would be to ensure that the telecom policy is not transgressed The decision on sharing of revenue would be decided by the Ministry

Commission on Labour Standards: Headed by Dr Subramaniam Swamy, the commission has recommended that India should not oppose the social clause in the World Trade Organisation

It has also recommended a national policy on child labour and enactment of a national labour relations Act to consolidate the current labour legislations

Leila Seth Commission: The Leila Seth Commission is probing the circumstances leading to Rajan Pillai's death



International Meet on Meteorology: The Meteorology Society of India, in collaboration with the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, Commonwealth Secretariat, London Physical Technische Bundesanstalt Braunschweig, Germany, organised the first international conference on "Advances in meteorology and its role in quality improvement and global trade" at the National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi from February 21-22, 1996

International Meet on Urban Transport An international conference on "Urban Transport and Integrated Development" in developing countries—CODATU-VII—was held in New Delhi on February 12, 1996 in which over 500 Indian and foreign delegates and experts participated

Asia-Pacific Meet: The two-day meeting of Asia-Pacific region countries, including India and Pakistan, held in New Delhi on February 7, 1996 has agreed for joint venture in agricultural research sharing their experiences in fighting poverty and malnutrition



Golden Bear Award The Golden Bear award for the best film at the 46th annual Berlin Film Festival was awarded on February 26, 1996 to "Sense and Sensibility", an American-British co-production directed by Ang Lee



British Actor Alan Rickman holds the Golden Bear of the 46th Berlin Film Festival at Berlin on February 26, 1996

The film is the adaptation of a Jane Austen novel published in 1811 and stars two British actors, Emma Thompson and Alan Rickman Taiwan's Ang Lee became the first director ever to win two Golden Bears in Berlin for the best film, following his 1993 triumph with "The Wedding Banquet"

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12

Ms. Intellectual Of The Month

Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

12

Mr. Intellectual Of The Month

Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched by *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. As widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who are going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively, general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stage comprises of an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men will receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectual Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a general knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As part of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following four events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round and Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising the distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.



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Udyog Ratna: Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman, National Dairy Development Board and the moving spirit behind "Operation Flood" in the country, was on February 22, 1996 awarded the "Udyog Ratna" for his outstanding contribution in the field of dairying and cooperative through the popular brand name "Amul".

Nehru Excellence Award: Mr. G. V. G. Krishnamurthy, Election Commissioner, was on February 22, 1996 conferred the "Jawaharlal Nehru Excellence Award" in recognition of his outstanding contribution in India and abroad in the field of law, international diplomacy and elections.

G. K. Reddy Award: Mr. N. Ravi, Editor, *The Hindu*, was on February 15, 1996 selected for the G. K. Reddy Memorial Award for 1995 in recognition of his outstanding contribution in the field of journalism.

Yashwantrao Chavan Award: The late Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Beant Singh, was on February 12, 1996 selected for the Yashwantrao Chavan Award for 1995.

The award includes Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a citation and is to be presented on March 12, the birth anniversary of the late Mr. Chavan.

The recipient of the first award in 1994 was the former Finance Minister, Mr. Madhu Dandavate.

Hegde Award: The noted journalist, Mr. Arun Shourie, presented on February 12, 1995 the K. S. Hegde Foundation Award for 1995 for his contribution to journalism.

Dalmia Award: The second Ramkrishna Dalmia Shreevani Alankaran conferred on the eminent poet, Dr. Shridhar Bhaskar Varnekar, on February 12, 1996 by the spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, in New Delhi.

Instituted by Ramkrishna Dalmia Shreevani Nyas, the award carries a cash prize of Rs. 2 lakh, a citation, a statue of goddess Saraswati, besides some mementos.

Author of the Year Award: Renowned author Salman Rushdie has won Britain's most prestigious book prize, the 1995 Author of the Year Award for his much acclaimed new novel, *The Moor's Last Sigh*.

Birsa Munda Award: The Madhya Pradesh Government has selected Mr. Heeralal Sharma and Mr. Gendalal Marsakole to share this year's Birsa Munda Award for their services to the tribal community.

The award includes Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a plaque.

Moortidevi Award: The Vice-President, Mr. K. R. Narayanan, presented the 12th Moortidevi Award for 1994 to noted Marathi writer Shuvaji Govindrao Sawant for his novel *Mrityunjaya* on February 6, 1996.

Instituted in 1983 by the Bharatiya Jnanpith, the Moortidevi award is presented annually for an outstanding creative or contemplative work which illumines the values rooted in Indian philosophy and culture.

The award carries with it a citation, a shawl, a replica of goddess Saraswati and a cheque for Rs. 51,000.

Zakir Hussain Award: Noted educationist of Qatar B. K. Mohammad Kunhi has been selected for the prestigious Zakir Hussain Memorial Award for Education for 1995.

Kabir Samman: Noted Assamese poet

Bhakant Barua has been selected for the national Kabir Samman for 1994-95.

The award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, includes Rs. 1.5 lakh in cash and a plaque of honour.

Kalidas Award and Maithilisharan Gupta Award: Renowned painter Syed Haider Raza has been awarded the Rashtriya Kalidas Award while eminent Hindi poet Vinod Kumar Shukla has been chosen for Maithilisharan Gupta Award this year.

Both the awards, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, carry a citation and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh.

Olof Palme Prize: The Olof Palme Memorial Prize for 1995 has been awarded jointly to three youth organisations—Fatah Youth from Palestine, Labour, Young Leadership and Peace Now, from Israel, in recognition of their contribution to peace.

U Thant Award: The South African President, Dr. Nelson Mandela, presented the U Thant Peace Award for his contribution to world peace on January 29, 1996.

Filmfare Awards Presented: At the colourful 41st Annual Filmfare Awards ceremony in Mumbai on March 2, 1996 the veteran actors, Ashok Kumar and Sunil Dutt and actress-cum-danseuse Vyjayanthimala Bali were honoured with Lifetime Achievement Awards while the blockbuster of 1995, *Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge* bagged as many as ten awards in all.

While Kajol and Shah Rukh Khan won the Best Actress and Best Actor Awards respectively for their role in the film, its young Director, Aditya Chopra, received trophies for Best Director, Best Dialogue (jointly with Javed Siddiqui) and Best Screenplay. The film also won the Best Comedian Award for Anupam Kher and the Best Male Singer Award for Udit Narayan.

Another box office hit, *Rangela*, directed by Ramgopal Verma, won the Best Music Director Award for A.R. Rehman for his very best original Hindi soundtrack.

The Filmfare-Manikchand Trophy for the Sensational Debut of the Year (female) went to Twinkle and that for the male went to Bobby Deol for their roles in *Barsaat*.



New element discovered: An international team of scientists working at a German research institute has announced the discovery of element number 112, a new metal related to and heavier than zinc, cadmium and mercury. The element was made by bombarding lead with zinc. A single atom of the new metal was detected on February 9, 1996 after experiments over several weeks, when many billions of zinc atoms were shot at a lead target.

Vitamin deficiency may cause heart disease: Researchers at the Harvard Medical School now say that folic acid, a B-vitamin can counter natural agents which cause heart attacks and strokes. One of the agents, Homocysteine, though not a well-known word, is now regarded in the same category as cholesterol.

However, high homocysteine levels are easier to treat than high cholesterol levels and can be effected by consuming abundant

amounts of folic acid, according to the medical journal *Medicine*.

The vitamin is present in many fresh vegetables and orange juice or by taking folic acid supplements which are not only readily available but also safe.

Medicine said suspicions fell on homocysteine in the thirties when the autopsies of young people who died of high levels of the agent showed that their arteries were badly clogged. Tests on monkeys confirmed the homocysteine did, in fact, cause hardening of the arteries but few took any serious note of the tests because there was little commercial potential in folic acid.



Mir completes 10 years: Ten years and 2.1 billion km on, the Mir space station outlived the Soviet Union that launched it, and on February 20, 1996 it marked its first decade in orbit by toasting new financing from the west.

Its name means "peace", but it was the Cold War that gave birth to it. Now, with post-Communist Russia in economic crisis it is money from Moscow's erstwhile adversary, the United States, that helps to keep the 120-tonne jumble of floating metal in service.

Hubble confirms black hole: Photographs from the Hubble space telescope have confirmed the existence of a black hole equal to the mass of two billion Suns.

The Space Telescope Science Institute said on February 21, 1996 that the black hole is at the centre of a galaxy labelled EGC 3,115 located some 30 million light years away in the constellation Sextans.

U.S. mission to Eros: The unmanned spacecraft launched by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on a three-year voyage to the asteroid Eros has an assignment for exploring the origins of the solar system. It is the first spacecraft to orbit an asteroid, the rocky leftovers of the birth of the solar system 4.6 billion years ago.

This is said to be the first time that an asteroid has been chosen for a space probe organised by the NASA which had been sending its unmanned spacecraft to planetary destinations, apart from the Moon to which quite a few U.S. astronauts had gone since the historic landing on the moon of Neil Armstrong in 1969.

Eros, an asteroid named after the Greek god of love that is circling the Sun relatively close to Earth, is a potato-shaped asteroid which might deceptively look like a poor relation of the glittering planetary family ranging from the giant Jupiter to the tiny and faraway Pluto orbiting the Sun.

New comet to pass Sun: A new comet "Hayakutake", is fast approaching the Sun and will pass it at a distance that is only 10 per cent of the distance between the Earth and the Sun on March 26, 1996. This would provide an opportunity to see its glory after midnight from the second half of March.

The comet was discovered by a Japanese amateur astronomer and is thus appropriately named after him.

Current Affairs: India

(Continued from page 20)

which had stalled the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament for two weeks during the last session. By repeatedly walking out of the House and shouting down the Government, the opposition did not allow Parliament to perform its legitimate duty. Worse, even the parliamentary standing committee did not examine the issue. Opposition leaders evidently hoped that some public-spirited lawyers and non-government organisations will do the needful by moving the judiciary. The apex court has, therefore, correctly reprimanded them for their laziness. By dismissing all the petitions challenging the Government's right to formulate policy and implement it, the Supreme Court has also sent out a strong message that the judiciary will not interfere in matters that are best decided by the legislature and the executive.

High Court's Historic Verdict

After holding the Uttar Pradesh police and administrative agencies *prima facie* guilty of blatant human rights violations in dealing with the Uttarakhand agitators during September and October 1994 in Muzaffarnagar, a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court has indicted the then Mulayam Singh Yadav Government. A day after the court's verdict, the former U.P. Chief Minister and Samajwadi President, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, tendered a public apology to the nation on February 10, 1996.

The Uttarakhand agitation for a separate hill state had remained largely peaceful. But the agitation intensified when the Mulayam Singh regime extended the 27 per cent reservations for OBCs also to the hills. The OBCs in the region do not constitute even five per cent of the population. Mr. Yadav, who had not even a single Minister from the region in the SP-BSP ministry, used brutal force to suppress the agitation. Scores of lives were lost in police firing in Khatima and Mussoorie.

The hill agitators decided to hold a big rally in Delhi to draw the nation's attention. The administration was asked to stop armed agitators, if there were any. A large convoy of buses carrying the hill activists from different areas was stopped by brusque policemen and a confrontation ensued. The U.P. police and PAC exceeded all limits of brutality, egged on by some ruthless officers. Several human rights organisations collected evidence and confronted the State Government, but to no avail. Later Mr. Yadav reportedly announced that he would quit politics if the human rights violations and mass rape charge was proved. However, now after the court's judgement, he apologised at a press conference in Lucknow.

Mr. Yadav is under the delusion that an apology is enough to placate those families from Uttarakhand who were affected by the highhandedness of U.P. officials. Bureaucrats and police officials in U.P., when Mr. Yadav was the Chief Minister, fired on peaceful demonstrations from Uttarakhand in Muzaffarnagar. Women protestors were raped. And the Chief Minister took no action against the Government servants. Evidence

seems to suggest that Mr. Yadav did not quite regret the firing. The Allahabad High Court has come down hard on the U.P. Government and has passed strictures on Mr. Yadav. The court has also ordered payment of a compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each to the dependents of those killed during the agitation and has held that the crime of rape was parallel to that of causing death and the rape victims were also awarded a similar amount. Those subjected to sexual harassment were awarded Rs. 5 lakh each.

The judgement makes clear the gravity of the offences committed by the Government agencies and the observation that unusual belligerence was shown towards the demonstrating public was a severe indictment of the law and order enforcing functionaries. The bureaucrats and the police officers who have been singled out by the court cannot offer the standard excuse that they were merely carrying out orders. This is unpardonable since the Uttarakhand activists were unarmed and had not offered any undue provocation. The officers acted in the way they did because they were reasonably certain that they would be protected by their political masters. And, indeed, they were, not only by Mr. Yadav but even by his political opponent, Ms. Mayawati of the Bahujan Samaj Party, who not only stonewalled the Central Bureau of Investigation but also promoted one of the officers. There is enough evidence to suggest that there is an unholy nexus between politicians and Government servants in U.P. Many misdeeds and abuses of power are perpetrated under the umbrella of this alliance. □



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5. International Institute of Management Sciences, Calcutta.
6. K M Aggarwal Institute of Mgt. Charidhri, Dadri.
7. Faculty of Management Studies, IIRM, Jaipur.
8. India International School of Mgt., Jaipur.
9. NICE Management College, Meerut.
10. International Institute of Mgt. & Tech., Meerut.
11. Fortune Instt. of International Mgt., New Delhi.
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Confirmation from many more MIs across the country is awaited.

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LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS 20TH APRIL, 1996

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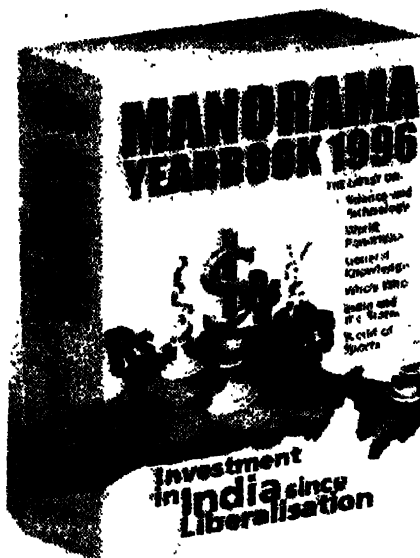
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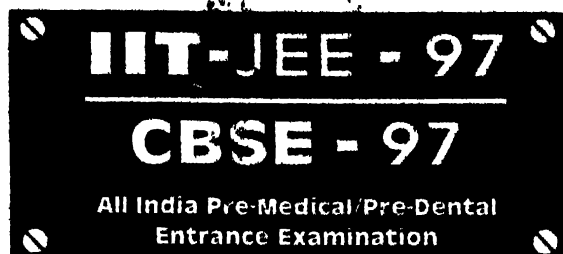
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Forthcoming Examinations

SPECIAL CLASS RAILWAY APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, 1996

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination for selection of candidates for appointment as Special Class Apprentices in the Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers at various centres in India commencing on September 2, 1996.

2. Number of Vacancies: Approximately 10.

3. Age Limits: A candidate must have attained the age of 17 years and must not have attained the age of 21 years as on August 1, 1996, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than August 2, 1975 and not later than August 1, 1979. The upper age limit is relaxable up to five years in respect of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and up to three years for Other Backward Classes candidates who are eligible to avail themselves of reservation applicable to such candidates. The upper age limit is also relaxable for certain other categories, e.g., bonafide displaced persons, etc as per details given in *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of February 24, 1996.

4. Educational Qualifications: A candidate must have passed in the first or second division the Intermediate or an equivalent examination of a University or Board approved by the Government of India with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination.

Graduates with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as their degree subjects may also apply. For details of others who are eligible on the basis of the minimum educational qualifications, please consult *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of February 24, 1996.

5. Selection Procedure: The candidates will have to appear for the examination which shall be conducted according to the following plan:

Part I—Written examination carrying a maximum of 700 marks in the following subjects:

—English, General Knowledge, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics I (Algebra, Elementary Mensuration, Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry), Mathematics II (Calculus—Differential and Integral) and Mechanics—Statics and Dynamics and Psychological Test.

The papers in all the subjects will consist of objective (multiple choice answers) type questions only. The question papers (test booklets) will be set in English only.

Part II—Personality Test carrying 200 marks in respect of only those candidates who are declared qualified on the results of written examination. Each candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career both academic and extramural. They will be asked questions on matters of general interest. Special attention will be paid to assessing their potential qualities of leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, power of practical application and integrity of character.

6. How to Apply: A candidate seeking admission to the examination must apply to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011, on the application form and attendance sheet published in the daily newspapers and *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of February 24, 1996. If need be they can get this form and the attendance sheet typed neatly on white paper of foolscap size (21 cm x 30 cm) in double space on one side of the paper only and fill up the columns in their own hand. There is no objection to candidates using printed application form and attendance sheet if available from private agencies. They should ensure that its format is exactly the same as published by the Commission in their advertisement.

7. Last Date: April 8, 1996 (April 15, 1996 in respect of applications received only by post from the candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul & Spiti districts and Pangi Subdivision of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep or abroad)

Junior Essay Contest 495

Subject:

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

(Lessons we can learn from his life)

Length: 750 Words

Prizes : I. Rs. 500
II. Rs. 250

Eligible age group : 16-21 Years

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LAST DATE: APRIL 30, 1996

Entries should preferably be typewritten, double-spaced and accompanied by a recent passport size black and white photograph. Do not write anything, or sign, or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Write your name on the back of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. Entries without photograph will not be considered. Only original essays will be considered. Full name, address, date of birth and a short biodata must be written on the first page of the essay. All entries will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*.

Editor's decision will be final and binding. There is no entry fee. Examiners will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of material, its relevance to the subject and his ability to think concisely, logically and effectively. Entries should be marked: 'ESSAY CONTEST-495' and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008.

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All You Need For Success

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations:

(1) Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc., Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on April 28, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence, General English, Arithmetical Ability and General Awareness papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "ICE-IT/GI", "ICE-IT/GE", "ICE-IT/AA" and "ICE-IT/GA", as the case may be.

(2) NDA and Naval Academy Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on April 21, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) Mathematics and (b) General Ability Test (English and General Knowledge) papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "NDA-MATHS" and "NDA-GAT", as the case may be.

(3) Probationary Officers'/Agricultural Extn. Officers' Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service

Recruitment Board, Bangalore, for recruitment in the Canara Bank, Corporation Bank and Vijaya Bank on March 17, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) Test of Reasoning Ability, (b) Test of Quantitative Aptitude, (c) Test of General Awareness and (d) Test of English Language which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "PO/SBC/TORA", "PO/SBC/TOQA", "PO/SBC/TOGA" and "PO/SBC/TOEL", as the case may be.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is May 13, 1996. □

Competition Opportunities

Probationary Officers'/Agricultural Extn. Officers' Examination by BSRB, Bangalore
(March 17, 1996)

NDA and Naval Academy Examination,
April 1996
(April 21, 1996)

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax,
Etc., Examination, 1996
(April 28, 1996)

Joint Entrance Examination for admission
to First Year of 3-Year Diploma
Programme in Hotel Management by
National Council for Hotel Management
and Catering Technology, New Delhi
(April 28, 1996)

Last Date : March 16, 1996
JEE for Admission to 1st year B. Tech./
B. Arch./B. Pharm./Int. M.Sc./Int. M.
Tech. by Indian Institutes of Technology,
Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur,
Kharagpur, Madras and Institute of
Technology, BHU, Varanasi
(May 4 and 5, 1996)

All India Entrance Examination for
Admission to MBBS/BDS Course, 1996
(May 12, 1996)

Combined Defence Services Exam., May 1996
(May 12, 1996)

Clerical Cadre Examination for OBCs
only by Life Insurance Corporation of
India, Northern Zonal Office, New Delhi
(May 12, 1996)

Combined Management Aptitude Test by
All India Management Association,
Centre for Management Education, for

admission to the participating
Management Institutes' MBA/Post
Graduate Programmes in Management,
July/August 1996
(May 19, 1996)

Last Date : April 14, 1996
Civil Services (Prelim.) Examination, 1996
(June 9, 1996)

Combined State/Upper Subordinate
Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1995
by U.P. Public Service Commission
(June 1996)

Sub-Inspectors of Police in CBI and
Central Police Organisations Examination,
1996 by Staff Selection Commission
(June 16, 1996)

Test for MBA Admission 1996-98
Programme of Maharaja Sayajirao
University of Baroda, M.S. Patel Institute
(June 23, 1996)

Last Date : April 12, 1996
Indian Forest Service Examination, 1996
(July 14, 1996)

Combined Subordinate Accounts & Audit
Services Competitive Examination, 1996
by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection
Commission

(July/August 1996)
Engineering Services Examination, 1996
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Last Date : March 18, 1996
Special Class Railway Apprentices'
Examination, 1996
(September 2, 1996)

Last Date : April 8, 1996

"Emphasis Is On Approach Rather than Facts And Figures"

I was thrilled to receive the call for the Personality Test. Though I was expecting it, there is always an unknown fear which dilutes the self-confidence.

It is extremely difficult to prepare for a personality test. In fact, in a perfect personality test, one must not need any preparation as personality is a phenomenon which cannot be built overnight. However, no examination is ever perfect, moreover by preparing for interview one can set one's state of mind—neither too much relaxed nor too excited.

I brushed up my knowledge of current national and international events. I also read the interviews of various IAS top-pers published in *Competition Success Review*.

My interview was in the afternoon session. I reached there slightly earlier so as

to make myself comfortable. I wore a light green shirt and dark green trousers. I did not wear a tie. I was the last person to be interviewed. I chatted with other candidates during the long wait.

I did not join any coaching institute for the preparation of the personality test, because an interview is more than a test of factual information. What is essential is a positive and rational approach towards the questions. In fact, in my interview, I was hardly able to answer any direct factual question. On the other hand, whenever questions regarding opinion or analysis were presented, I was more comfortable.

I entered the interview room at 4.30 p.m. I had a strange feeling at that time. The long wait had made me slightly more tense. After I greeted the Chairman and other members, I was asked to take a seat. The first question was the most unexpected one. The Chairman

asked me about Einstein's energy equation. I felt that the question was slightly abrupt and I was a little disturbed. The session with the second board member was more of a question-answer type. His emphasis was on facts and figures. He looked dissatisfied with my answer. The interview session with the third and fourth members was more like a conversation. I presented my opinion and analysis on various issues as well. Just at the moment when I was becoming more comfortable, the Chairman intervened and asked the most ticklish question. It was regarding convergence and divergence of series. I was unable to answer it satisfactorily. There were a few more questions on my hobby.

When it was all over, I was not satisfied with my performance, particularly because I was misinformed about the importance of factual questions. In retrospect, however, I feel that the emphasis was more on approach rather than on facts and figures.

What matters is our attitude towards events and people and the boldness and confidence with which we are able to explain things. □

My Personality Test



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Indian Economic Scene

FDI Touches Rs. 600-Billion Mark

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in India has touched a staggering Rs. 600 billion over a four-year period (August 1991 to December 1995), with more than half the amount of over Rs. 320 billion (about \$11 billion) coming in 1995 alone.

Similarly in the case of foreign investment inflows also, last year accounted for more than half the amount.

While the cumulate figures of foreign investment in the post-reforms period was Rs. 1,231.5 billion (about \$4 billion), the inflow in 1995 alone was to the tune of Rs. 63.7 billion (over \$2 billion).

According to official sources, the number of foreign collaboration approvals since the economic reforms were initiated in 1991, has touched 8,137 cases, out of which technical collaborations accounted for 3,954 and the foreign collaboration approvals involving foreign investment was to the tune of 4,183 cases. Out of this total figure of 8,137, the year 1995 alone accounts for 2,337 cases (1,355 investment cases and 982 technical collaboration cases).

In terms of sectoral break-up, telecommunication sector accounted for over 30 per cent of the amount approved (over Rs. 180 billion), followed by fuels at 19.7 per cent (over Rs. 117 billion) and metallurgical industries 6.9 per cent. The break-up clearly shows that the large majority of investments have been in the high priority and key sectors of the economy.

The United States was way ahead of other countries accounting for almost 25 per cent of the investments approved. There has been a spurt of investment from Israel last year and it has moved up to the second place accounting for investments of over Rs. 40 billion. Similarly, investors from Japan, Mauritius and Thailand have also shown very keen interest in India and these three countries have moved up in the country rankings.

India Fifth in PPP-Based GDP

India's gross domestic product (GDP) measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP), was higher than that of France, Italy, Britain, Brazil, Russia and Indonesia in 1994, according to *The Economist*.

China in 1994 with a GDP of just under \$3 trillion emerged as the second biggest economy in the world after the United States followed by Japan, Germany and India. Singapore, which in a controversial rating was declared as a developed economy, however, figured last in the list of 32 countries in the RPP-related GDP.

According to the magazine, the size of countries' economies could be compared by converting their GDPs into dollars using PPPs, which takes into account what money actually buys in each country.

Growth in GDP forecast

The country's gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to grow at the rate of 6.2 per cent in the current fiscal year, compared to 6.3 per cent in 1994-95. The GDP at factor cost at constant (1980-81) prices in the year 1995-96 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 2,66,537 crore compared to Rs. 2,51,010 crore in the previous year.

According to quick estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on February 9, 1996, the rate of growth in net per capita income is also likely to fall from 4.8 per cent in 1994-95 to 4.4 per cent in the current fiscal year. The fall is attributed to a lower rate of growth in the farm sector which is anticipated to grow at 3 per cent compared to 4.9 per cent in the previous year.

The per capita income in real terms has been estimated at Rs. 2,506 as compared to the quick estimates for the year 1994-95 of Rs. 2,401.

The substantial variation in per capita income is attributed to rise in population from 904 million in 1994-95 to 920 million in the current year. The rate of growth of population remained constant at 1.8 per cent.

Moves to Reverse Rupee Slide

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on February 7, 1996 announced a series of tough measures aimed at simultaneously increasing dollar inflows into the system as well as cutting down on imports. The following measures are aimed at bringing about stability in the foreign exchange market:

—Scheme of postshipment export credit denominated in dollars terminated.

—Interest rate freed on postshipment rupee credit for over 90 days.

—Interest rate surcharge on import finance raised from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

—Cancellation of forward contracts and intra-day transactions of authorised dealers will be monitored.

—Exporters who do not realise export proceeds within time limit will face action.

—Permission to realise proceeds after due date will be granted only in extraordinary circumstances.

Since September last there has been, among very large sections, an enormous interest on the declining value of the Indian rupee in relation to the American dollar. The kind of depreciation seen since has not been witnessed before in such a brief period of time. Unlike many other countries our exposure to the floating exchange rate system

has been very brief. Consequently, the fall in the rupee's value is seen to have deep-seated—even sinister—implications. Especially so when there was a drastic drop of its value from about Rs. 36.75 to Rs. 38 and above in one single day on February 5. It has also drawn attention to a number of specific alleged shortcomings in the way the exchange rate and, indeed, the international trade policies are conducted in the country.

When the British left India, the U.S. dollar was worth Rs. 3 and the pound sterling Rs. 13. Since then it has been on a steadily downhill slide. Even as late as 1976, the dollar-rupee ratio was approximately 1:7.1/2. Today it is 1:38.

The intervention by the RBI was attempted only after the rate had declined to Rs. 35 a dollar and even then sales of dollars were in small amounts. With the State Bank of India continuing to be an aggressive buyer for meeting the requirements of oil companies and others in terms of dollars and larger imports also on defence account, there was an unjustified decline in the external parity of the rupee. Despite repeated observations by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Governor of the RBI, that the inflow of foreign direct investments in April-December 1995 was higher than in the corresponding period in 1994-95 and that foreign institutional investors were also increasing their net investments, forex reserves declined by \$2.36 billion in nearly 4.1/2 months. However, a kind of robust optimism is exuded by a few investment bankers who believe that the rupee will gain against dollar in midyear as large portfolio investments move into India. A Bombay-based director of research at a securities firm believes foreign financial institutions will bring three to four billion dollars into India's stockmarkets this year which "will be adequate to take the rupee back to 35."

Inflation Rate Dips to 10-Year Low

Maintaining its single digit-level for a record 46 weeks, the annual rate of inflation plummeted further to more than 10 years' low at 4.42 per cent during the week ended February 10, 1996. It shed 0.29 percentage points from its earlier week's level. It stood at 11.5 per cent during the corresponding period of 1995. Barring one week of rise during the week ended January 27, the inflation rate has sustained a declining trend during the last 13 weeks, shrinking by over 3 per cent since December 9, 1995. □

Indian Financial Market*

Rupee per \$ latest	year ago	Interest rate short-term**	Stockmarket†
36.36	31.37	12.87	3488.8

*as on February 20, 1996. **% per annum. †as on February 21, 1996

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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Mahila Samridhi Yojana

Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) is a programme implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, to promote thrift, self-reliance and empowerment among poor rural women. MSY not only seeks to enable women to exercise greater control over household resources but to rectify women's limited access to market



factors of production and financial resources. Under the programme every village woman aged 18 and above is encouraged to open an MSY account in her village post office. The account can be opened with a minimum of Rs. 4 or its multiples. The government gives an incentive of 25 per cent of the deposit after lock-in period of one-year. In other words, the deposits have to remain in the account for a period of 12 months; however the account-holder can withdraw money (minimum of Rs. 20) from the account twice a year. The maximum deposit under MSY is Rs. 300 a year.

Launched on October 2, 1993, the birth anniversary of Gandhiji, around 80,48,458 accounts have been opened up to February 1995 by rural women in different parts of the country with a total deposit of Rs. 77,84,80,570.

The government has involved the NGOs in a big way to implement the programme.

Saving the Taj from Pollution

One of the great marvels of the world, the Taj Mahal in Agra, has recently been riveting worldwide attention for a different reason: the growing pollution threatening the exterior of the great dream in marble. What is often ignored is the threat to Taj not only emanates from the polluting industries around the monument, but the very city of Agra where it is situated and whose development over the years has been haphazard. In other words, the problems of the Taj can hardly be divorced from the larger challenges confronting a city of 13 lakh people.

Of the 508 industries around Taj, whose pollutants were labelled as noxious and harmful to the marble mausoleum, 404 have installed devices to check the polluting emissions as directed by the Supreme Court of India; the remaining industrial units have been asked to close down or shift their operations elsewhere. A monitoring cell headed by the District Magistrate of Agra and representing the Central Pollution Control Board, the State Pollution Control Board and the industry has been set up. There is also a plan to build a ring road bypassing the city of Agra.

A host of national and international organisations, including NGOs, have taken keen interest in preserving the pristine nature of this great medieval heritage that has survived more than four centuries. While the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has evolved a 10-point green programme to reduce air pollution through ingenious measures such as substitution of industrial fuels like coal and oil with natural gas, community groups spearheaded by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-India) are extending help to the authorities in ambitious afforestation programme for greening the city. Meanwhile, UNESCO and UNIDO have promised full cooperation to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to execute specific projects for industrial management, pollution control, infrastructure development and environmental protection within the 10,000 sq. km Taj trapezium.

Remote Sensing

A wide range of fields such as crop acreage and yield estimation, drought warning and assessment, flood control and damage assessment, land use, agroclimatic planning, wasteland management, water resources management, underground water exploration, prediction of snow-melt runoff, management of watersheds and command areas, fisheries development, mineral prospecting, forest resources survey, etc. is covered now by remote sensing applications in the country.

While the Department of Space is the nodal agency for remote sensing applications, the technology has been utilised by several ministries and departments of the Government of India.

The two Indian remote sensing satellites—IRS-1A launched in March 1988 and IRS-1B launched in August 1991, together with IRS-P2 launched in October 1994 and IRS-1C launched on December 28, 1995—have become the mainstay of the national resources management system.

IRS-1C is India's first satellite to offer stereo views of the Earth from space. The satellite will help improve forecasts of annual crop production, boost fishing off the Indian coastline, environmental monitoring and disaster management. Agricultural scientists plan to use remote sensing techniques to delineate potato crop in West Bengal, mango orchards in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and coconut yield in Tamil Nadu.

According to Prof. K. Kasturirangan, Chairman, ISRO,

the remote sensing data has about 4,000 to 5,000 applications, but it is being put to minimal use only.

Track Circuitry System

The track circuitry system is a full proof safety device recommended by the confederation of signal and telecommunication engineering organisations in the wake of the Ferozabad rail accident on August 20, 1995 that killed over 300 people. According to the Confederation, the tragic collision between two trains at Ferozabad could have been averted if the simple safety system recommended as far back as in 1962 had been installed.



The system of 'train-on-track' circuitry would prevent the switchman from inadvertently turning the signals to green whenever a train is on track between the first signal located about a kilometre before the station and the last signal about a kilometre after the station. A simple circuitry passing through the iron wheels and axle of any passing or stationary train would signal the presence of a train. As long as this train is between the signals, the circuitry would not allow the green light to be switched on by a careless, sick or tired switchman or one who could not see in rain or fog. This particular safety device was recommended by the Kunzru Committee in 1962, the Wanchoo Committee in 1968 and the Sikri Committee in 1978.

The need for such a perfect safety system, which would cost the Railways Rs. 225 crore, has become all the more critical as the density and speed of rail traffic has increased on India's trunk routes.

Green Houses

Green houses are usually framed structures covered with transparent and translucent material in which crops can be grown under controlled environment. A plastic film or fibre glass covering over a green house acts like selective radiation filter which allows solar radiation to pass through it but traps thermal radiation emitted by the objects inside the green house, known as the 'green house effect'. Carbon dioxide released by the plants at night is also trapped inside the green house. This raises the level of the carbon dioxide available to plants during the day by five to ten times, thus enhancing photosynthesis. The 'greenhouse effect' helps increase the photosynthesis process nearly 15 times resulting in better yields. When evaporation from soil stays inside the green house, it raises humidity thereby minimising the requirement for irrigation.

With the help of the green house technology, it is possible to grow exotic and off-season vegetables, temperate food crops like kiwi fruit and olives, small fruits like strawberries, high value flower crops like carnations and other ornamental plant material like chrysanthemums. The horticulture

departments in many States in India are implementing a Centrally-sponsored scheme for liberal financial assistance to farmers for installation of green houses. In addition, the departments provide technical information like cost estimate of green houses, technical know-how and supply of ultraviolet polythene film to farmers for establishment of green houses. The State of Himachal Pradesh alone is planning to have as many as 218 green houses. The approximate cost of a green house of 40 square metres in dimension is about Rs. 22,000.

Green houses are becoming popular for commercial production of vegetables and flowers in countries like U.S.A., Holland, Sweden, Australia, Switzerland, U.K., Germany, France, Italy, Russia, etc.

From Highways to Superhighways

The runaway pace of economic liberalisation has underscored the vital need for strengthening the infrastructure in several fields, the national highways being one among them. The pressure on the 35,046 kilometres of national highways, comprising just two per cent of the country's road network, but carrying over 40 per cent of the total road traffic, has now almost reached the breaking point. Cargo transport by road has increased 58 times from six billion tonne kilometres in 1951 to 350 billion tonne kilometres in 1994. During the same period, the passenger traffic rose by 65 times from 23 billion passenger kilometres to 1500 billion passenger kilometres. This apart, the share of road transport in relation to railways has also been increasing. Add to this alarming situation, the steep rise in the number of vehicles on the roads which has increased over 800 times from a mere 0.3 million in 1951 to 25.3 million in 1994.

Against this dismal background, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is planning to build a network of 14,000 kilometres of superhighways. The NHAI has invited private entrepreneurs, both Indian and foreign, to submit feasibility studies. The Indian Roads Congress has indicated that the country will need 66,000 kilometres of national highways by 2001, while the NHAI has estimated that India would need Rs. 1,50,000 crore at 1994 prices to build up an adequate road network, including the proposed super national highways.

Floriculture

Gone are the days when flowers are used only as offerings to the deities, at religious functions and marriages or used to adorn the coiffure of Indian women. Today, cultivation of flowers has become big business the world over, what with the cultivation of cut flowers becoming commercially viable and a profitable venture. Flowers have found their way into hotels, corporate offices and other commercial establishments.

Today, boxes of carnations, chrysanthemums, roses, anthuriums, gladioli, orchids, etc. are transported across the Atlantic by cargo planes to reach florists in U.S.A., Germany, Japan and other countries. Though Holland is the topper in floriculture, it imports a wide variety of flowers to meet the ever-rising demand of the world market. The Dutch have also taken keen interest in developing the infrastructure for boosting up floriculture in India.

India's varied agroclimatic conditions and soil structure offer ideal opportunities for the cultivation of a wide variety of flowers all the year round. In India, the States with large areas under flower cultivation are Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. There are plans to start an auction market in Bangalore on the lines of similar markets in Holland. With floriculture catching on in Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, the Haryana Government is also planning to set up an auction house in Gurgaon, not far from the National Capital. □

Sports Round-Up



ATHLETICS

Mobil Invitational Championship: Two-time world record holder Michael Johnson ran the fastest 400 metres indoor this year and topped a list of five athletes who set meet records at the Mobil Invitational on February 24, 1996.

A two-time world champion and Olympic gold medalist, Johnson finished in 45.32 seconds to defeat Mark Everett by almost two seconds and better the 45.55 seconds he ran last year.



CHESS

Women's World Chess Championship: Hungarian Zsuzsa Polgar beat Chinese teenager Xie Jun to become the new women's world chess championship in Jaen (Spain) on February 20, 1996.

Polgar won by 8.5 points to 4.5 after 13 games. The new champion thereby earned \$124,000—62 per cent to the total prize money of \$200,000—while her opponent took home \$76,000 (38 per cent).



CRICKET

Wills World Cup: The great "show on earth" in sports, a month-long \$2 million extravaganza—Wills World Cup cricket championship—was inaugurated on February 11, 1996 at the Eden Gardens in Calcutta where hundreds of thousands of people watched the much talked-about laser-lit inaugural ceremony, which was termed as "a fairyland spectacle". The grand opening ceremony was planned to stump the 2 teams taking part in the Wills World Cup.

The 12 teams (with names of captains in brackets) are: Australia (Mark Taylor), India (Mohammed Azharuddin), Kenya (Maurice Aduma), Sri Lanka (Arjuna Ranatunga), West Indies (Richie Richardson), Zimbabwe (Andy Flower), England (Mike Atherton), Holland (Steve Lubbers), New Zealand (Lee Germon), Pakistan (Wasim Akram), South Africa (Hansie Cronje) and United Arab Emirates (Sultan Zarwani).

After the bomb blast in Colombo, the Australian Cricket Board and the West Indian Cricket Board refused to play in Sri Lanka. They were worried about the security of their players. While such worries may be justified, the two boards had grounds to feel reassured after promises from the Sri Lankan Government and PILCOM to provide them top security and after a leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam announced that it had nothing against the cricketers. But the two boards refused to budge from their position and to the credit of PILCOM it stood by Sri Lanka and decided not to change the venues of the matches.

Solidarity One-Day Cricket Match: Wills

XI, a combined team of India and Pakistan, beat Sri Lanka by four wickets in the Solidarity one-day cricket match at the Premadasa Stadium in Colombo on February 13, 1996.

Sri Lanka scored 168 for nine in 40 overs and India-Pakistan team made 171 for six in 34.3 overs. The match was arranged after Australia and the West Indies refused to play their World Cup games in Colombo because of security reasons.

Vizzy Trophy: West Zone clinched all-India Inter-Zonal Universities cricket championship for the Vizzy Trophy defeating North Zone by 10 wickets in the final at the Central College Grounds in Bangalore on February 13, 1996.

C. K. Nayudu Trophy: Punjab boys won the prestigious C. K. Nayudu cricket championship by defeating Jammu and Kashmir by seven wickets in the final in Jammu on February 4, 1996. Last year's winner Delhi team bagged third position.

Zimbabwe-New Zealand One-Day International Series: Zimbabwe outshone New Zealand in their third one-day international in Napier on February 3, 1996, beating the home side by 21 runs. New Zealand won the three-match series 2-1.

Vijay Hazare Trophy: North Zone retained the Vijay Hazare Trophy beating West Zone by five wickets in their last one-day limited overs (under-16) inter-zonal league match at the Arlem Ground in Margao on January 31, 1996.



FOOTBALL

Kalinga Cup: Tamil Nadu XI lifted the Kalinga Cup, edging out Vasco (Goa) by a solitary first-half goal in the final of the all-India tournament at the Barabati Stadium in Cuttack on February 20, 1996.

DCM Trophy: Iran's Tractor Sazi Club lifted the DCM Trophy taming Punjab State Electricity Board with three goals at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on February 19, 1996.

African Nations' Cup: South Africa won the African Nations' Cup football tournament in Johannesburg on February 3, 1996 when they beat Tunisia 2-0.



GYMNASTICS

National Women's Sports Festival: Maharashtra won the team championship in gymnastics events in the 20th National Women's Sports Festival at the Shivaji Chhatrapati Sports Complex at Balewadi on February 19, 1996.

Maharashtra secured 152.871 points to claim the first position, leaving behind Punjab and Bengal who scored 152.296 and 151.479 points to secure second and third positions, respectively.

Sub-Junior National Gymnastic Championship: Bengal girls and Uttar Pradesh boys won their respective team championships in

the ninth Sub-Junior National gymnastic championship in Surat on February 13, 1996.



HOCKEY

Indira Gandhi Gold Cup: The defending champion South Korea reaffirmed its supremacy defeating India 3-2 in the last league match to win the Indira Gandhi Gold Cup hockey title at the Dhyani Chandra Stadium in Lucknow on February 10, 1996.



SHOOTING

National Shooting Championship: As shooter Mansher Singh of Delhi retained his national title comfortably in ISU trap even while youngster Anirudh Singh, representing Bihar, impressed by winning the junior title and also finishing a creditable runner-up to Mansher in the 39th National Shooting Championship in trap and skeet at the Sivanthi Adityan Range in Alamadi, Madras on February 6, 1996.



TABLE TENNIS

Junior National Table Tennis Tournament: Bengal's junior paddlers bagged five of the six titles, including the boys' and the girls' singles in the Junior National Table Tennis Tournament in Ajmer on February 7, 1996.

While the Bengal boys beat Rajasthan in the team championships, the girls team crushed Tamil Nadu.



TENNIS

European Community Tennis Championship: German Michael Stich snapped the winning streak of Croat Goran Ivanisevic by taking the European Community Tennis Championship title in Antwerp on February 25, 1996.

Ivanisevic was beaten 6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5) in 84 minutes by Stich, the sixth seed.

All-India Inter-University Tennis Tournament: Delhi University regained the All India Inter-University tennis title after a lapse of one year beating Guru Nanak Dev University 3-0 at the St. Stephen's College courts in New Delhi on February 22, 1996.

ATP San Jose Open Tournament: Pete Sampras reclaimed the world number one in tennis ranking in San Jose on February 18, 1996, blitzing Andre Agassi 6-2, 6-3 to win the ATP San Jose Open with a performance of a lifetime.



VOLEYBALL

National Youth Volleyball Championship: Kerala girls wrested the girls' title of the second National Youth Volleyball Championship defeating Karnataka in three straight sets, at Jamkhandi on February 11, 1996.

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1. Ms. Sudha Ranganathan, Bangalore; 2. Ms. Priya Hariharan, New Delhi; 3. Ms. Urvashi Agarwal, Lucknow; 4. Ms. Shikha Chaturvedi, Madras; 5. Ms. Saranjit Kaur Ahuja, New Delhi; 6. Ms. G. Lakshmi Jyotsna, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh); 7. Ms. K. Kavitha, Madras; 8. Ms. Mamta Sharma, Rohtak (Haryana); 9. Ms. Anuradha Krishnan, Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh); 10. Ms. Neelu Arora, Ludhiana (Punjab); 11. Ms. Poornima A.S., Mysore (Karnataka); 12. Ms. R.M. Jayanthi, Salem (Tamil Nadu).

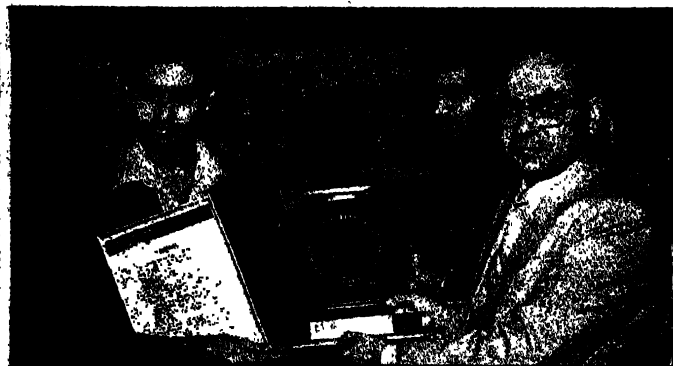
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HAPPY NEWS !

At a simple, but solemn ceremony at the Book Fair in Calcutta, Mr. Argha Kumar Banerjee, winner of CSR Best



National Essay Writer Award, was awarded the trophy and a surprise gift of a return ticket to London instead of the originally announced ticket to Singapore in view of the

extraordinary quality of his contribution. The trophy and the ticket were presented to him by Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor, *Competition Success Review*, in the presence of Mr. Banerjee's parents and other distinguished guests.

We give below the names of the 12 First Prize Winners of Kathmandu-Hong Kong Essay Contest. They will go to Kathmandu on April 18/19, 1996 for 4 days/3 nights to write another essay for the contest. All the prize winners are being informed individually by post the flight details and the itinerary. In case of any change in address, kindly inform the same to Ms. Nirmla Raturi, Public Relations Manager, *Competition Success Review*, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008 immediately to ensure speedy communication.

1. Mr. Shahid Ali Khan, Allahabad; 2. Ms. Sahana Seahagiri, New Delhi; 3. Mr. Rajkumar Bajpai, Chamba (Himachal Pradesh); 4. Mr. B. Radhakrishnan, Madras; 5. Dr. Sanjay Kumar Sinha, Ranchi; 6. Mr. Sundaramoorthy Pandrangi, Kolhapur; 7. Ms. Nidhi Chhibber, Panchkula; 8. Ms. Chaitali Konar, Dhanbad; 9. Ms. B.R. Parineetha, Bangalore; 10. Mr. Pawan Dwivedi, Allahabad; 11. Mr. Martin Palliath, Alappuzha (Kerala); 12. Ms. Sapna Sethi, Chandigarh.

Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Accuse —A : impeach. B : exonerate. C : to call to account. D : to blame. | (15) Hate —A : abhor. B : admire. C : display. D : loathe. |
| (2) Alleviate —A : worsen. B : manoeuvre. C : enlighten. D : humiliate. | (16) Hope —A : awakening. B : longing. C : optimism. D : despair. |
| (3) Animate —A : deceive. B : to give life. C : encourage. D : kill. | (17) Imitate —A : impersonate. B : simulate. C : invent. D : lacking logic. |
| (4) Baneful —A : poisonous. B : ruinous. C : unharmed. D : unwieldy. | (18) Infringe —A : transgress. B : impress. C : obey. D : review. |
| (5) Blend —A : to mix together. B : separate. C : commingle. D : harmonise. | (19) Jeer —A : praise. B : mourning. C : sneer. D : mock. |
| (6) Capital —A : accumulated wealth or goods. B : prime. C : excellent. D : trivial. | (20) Kulak —A : ruthless merchant. B : wealthy peasant. C : garrulous. D : hired labour. |
| (7) Ceremonial —A : informal. B : conventional. C : formal behaviour. D : delectable. | (21) Legend —A : fictitious story. B : fact. C : allegory. D : parable. |
| (8) Circumspect —A : discreet. B : prudent. C : guarded. D : careless. | (22) Malign —A : disparage. B : slander. C : praise. D : purify. |
| (9) Deceit —A : stratagem. B : guile. C : exterior. D : honesty. | (23) Neglect —A : care. B : renovate. C : quantify. D : inspire. |
| (10) Diffident —A : abashed. B : unconfident. C : self-confident. D : sophisticated. | (24) Obscene —A : disgusting. B : pornographic. C : desirous. D : decent. |
| (11) Eerie —A : frightened. B : canny. C : cheerful. D : weird. | (25) Particular —A : discriminating. B : specific. C : general. D : unusual. |
| (12) Famine —A : lasting. B : hunger. C : satiety. D : canine. | (26) Queer —A : unusual. B : ordinary. C : careless. D : strange. |
| (13) Generous —A : selfish. B : munificent. C : unstinting. D : isolated. | (27) Rational —A : insane. B : insufficient. C : sagacious. D : reasonable. |
| (14) Gradual —A : refined. B : excited. C : gentle. D : sudden. | (28) Scold —A : berate. B : vituperate. C : loyal. D : praise. |
| | (29) Tacit —A : unexpressed. B : expressed. C : impertinent. D : disarming. |
| | (30) Wanton —A : malicious. B : careless. C : careful. D : liberal. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) B : exonerate. | (11) B : canny. | (21) B : fact. |
| (2) A : worsen. | (12) C : satiety. | (22) C : praise. |
| (3) D : kill. | (13) A : selfish. | (23) A : care. |
| (4) C : unharmed. | (14) D : sudden. | (24) D : decent. |
| (5) B : separate. | (15) B : admire. | (25) C : general. |
| (6) D : trivial. | (16) D : despair. | (26) B : ordinary. |
| (7) A : informal. | (17) C : invent. | (27) A : insane. |
| (8) D : careless. | (18) C : obey. | (28) D : praise. |
| (9) D : honesty. | (19) A : praise. | (29) B : expressed. |
| (10) C : self-confident. | (20) D : hired labour. | (30) D : careful. |

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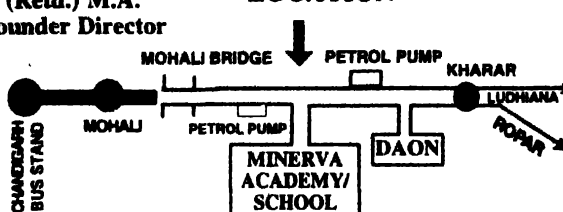
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Letters

THANK YOU, CSR

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* since February 1994. I would like to share the secret of my success with you. Thanks to CSR, I could achieve the First Position in the All India Inter-AEC School's Homi Bhabha Quiz Contest, 1995-96 held at Narora (U.P.) on September 21 and 22, 1995. Together with my partners (Class XII), I represented the senior group of the Atomic Energy Central School (AECS), Narora. Other participating teams were drawn from AECS, Bombay, Hyderabad, Kalpakkam, Kota, Kaiga, Monoguru, Jadugurha and Indore. In all the rounds our team set up records of high scoring.

I am studying in Class X and was the youngest participant. I am heartily thankful to the *Competition Success Review* team for the unique and knowledgeable articles.

Narora (Uttar Pradesh)

Saurabh Jain

CSR STOOD ME IN GOOD STEAD

I have qualified the management entrance test (MBA) of the Maharishi Institute of Management, Lucknow.

Competition Success Review's features, Test of Reasoning and Latest in General Knowledge have stood me in good stead in this qualifying test. My regards to the CSR team and hope that CSR will continue to be uncompromising in its aim of providing valuable information to the aspirants.

Lucknow

Ms. Himani Gupta

USEFUL FOR THE BANK EXAMINATION

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* for the past three years and the magazine has helped me increase my general knowledge and command on English language. It proved quite helpful to me for the Banking Service Recruitment Board written examination and interview. Thanks to CSR, I am now an employee of the Indian Bank. I thank CSR, GKT and the team that works there, for my success.

Belgaum (Karnataka)

S.B. Chikodi

CLERICAL GRADE EXAMINATION IN THE BANK

I am pleased to inform you that I have been successful in the Clerical Grade Examination conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Maharashtra, and that I am now working with the Bank of Baroda.

The entire credit of my success goes to *Competition Success Review*, and I express my

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* for many years now. It stands alone as a motivator and guide to the aspirants for the Civil Services. In recent years, the magazine has become even better, with more features, including the essay competitions which will greatly benefit the readers.

Please accept my sincere thanks, now that I have fulfilled my dream of entering the Civil Services, for the part that your magazine, especially your editorials, have played in keeping the dream alive through the darkest moments!

I wish your publication, as well as all the readers, all success in the future.

New Delhi

Ms. Varsha Joshi

thanks to the Editor and all his associates. The section, "Previously Solved Question Papers", published in CSR and GKT, helped me a lot.

Manepalli (Andhra Pradesh) R.S.M. Sarma

SUCCESS IN AIR FORCE

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* over the last eight years. My success in Air Force is totally due to general knowledge papers and the current affairs of CSR. I like the feature, Improve Your Personality, the most. It has changed my behaviour completely.

The new feature, GK Encyclopedia is very useful in providing up-to-date information. I would like you to continue this feature

regularly. I also enjoy reading the feature on body language.

Chandigarh

T.S. Chaudhary

SELECTED FOR B. TECH (COMPUTER COURSE)

I have been reading *Competition Success Review* for over three years and it has helped me get selected for B. Tech (Computer Course) of a foreign university. I dedicate this grand success to the grand CSR only. Your previous issues of *Competition Success Review* (July, August and September 1994, and June 1995) with the section on computer knowledge helped me a lot.

Jatpurkula (Bihar)

Shekhar Pratap Singh

AGE LIMIT FOR JUNIOR ESSAY CONTEST

I am a student of Class VIII and a regular reader of *Competition Success Review*. The magazine provides all the information a person needs to know in the day-to-day life. It has helped me in various quiz and essay-writing contests.

Here is a suggestion. Can't you throw open the junior essay contest to still younger children by lowering the age limit to 10-15 or start a subjunior contest?

Thiruvananthapuram Ms. Sheena Kalam

We shall try to give due weight to this suggestion after examining the technical problems and our own limitations in regard to space.

—Editor

CSR PRINTING IN BIGGER TYPES

I have been a subscriber of *Competition Success Review* for over ten years. Since the copies of earlier issues of CSR were printed in comparatively bigger types, they could be easily read, without much strain to the eyes, on a road or rail journey. Can't CSR switch over to the bigger types?

Nashik (Maharashtra)

Bharat Shinde

DATA ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

It would be very much useful if *Competition Success Review* could give information on all international organisations, with such details as dates of establishment, headquarters, etc.

Mullikulam (Tamil Nadu)

S. Babu Senthil Kumar

Persons And Places In News



PERSONS

Gary Kirsten: The 28-year-old South African batsman, with his unbeaten 188 against the U.A.E. in Wills World Cup Group B match in Rawalpindi on February 16, 1996, made a new World Cup record, eclipsing Vivian Richards' 181 against Sri Lanka at Karachi in 1987.

Kim Young Sam: The President of South Korea visited India in February 1996. History was made in Korea when he was sworn in as the country's first civilian President after a coup in 1962. He is the first ever President of the Republic of Korea to visit this country.

Lakshmi Parvathi: The Telugu Desam Party (NTR group) President and widow of the former Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, staged a day-long *dharna* at N. T. Rama Rao's memorial in the Buddha Purnima project area in Hyderabad on February 24, 1996 in protest against the "police harassment" of her party workers. The NTR family feud over the 3,000-square yard land and a three-storeyed building on it in the posh Banjara Hill area in Hyderabad, which currently houses the NTR memorial museum, spilled over to the streets with the late leader's widow staging a fast-unto-death.

Princess Diana: Britain's Princess was on a private visit to Pakistan when she boosted the moral of the patients at the former cricket captain Imran Khan's cancer hospital in Lahore on February 22, 1996 by her surprise visit. Her visit raised \$160,000 for the Shaikat Khan Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre. The royalty-obsessed tabloid Press sought to link her visit to Pakistan to her recent friendship with Dr. Hasnat Khan, a Pakistan-born cardiologist who works in a London hospital. The doctor was reportedly in Pakistan about the time of her visit to Pakistan.

Ruchi Sharma: The 24-year-old classical danseuse has created another world record by giving a non-stop Kathak performance for 15 hours on February 17, 1996 at the Ravindra Natya Mandir in Mumbai. Her name already figures in the *Limca Book of Records* for making 5,001 dancing rounds continuously in about 55 minutes in January 1995.

Kenneth Kaunda: The Zambian leader was on a four-day visit to India in February 1996 to promote peace.

Sher Bahadur Deuba: The Nepalese Prime Minister was on a week-long official visit to India in February 1996. In a major breakthrough, India and Nepal reached an agreement for the setting up of a Rs. 20,000-crore, 2,000-MW multipurpose project on the Mahakali basin, signalling a new era of friendly and bilateral ties.

Dr. Norman Borlaug: The 82-year-old wheat scientist and Nobel laureate visited India in February 1996. He became the first agricultural scientist in the world to be awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1971. He is the key person responsible for bringing

the green revolution to India in the late 1960s by providing high-yielding dwarf varieties developed by him and assisting Indian scientists to adapt the technology. With last year's wheat production of 65.2 million tonnes, India is now the world's second largest wheat producer after China. In 1961, India produced only 10.9 million tonnes of wheat.

Sung Hae Rim: The 59-year-old estranged mistress of reclusive North Korean leader, Mr. Kim Jong Il, escaped to a European country in February 1996. She is the mother of Mr. Kim's eldest son, but her current marital status is one of the many mysteries surrounding the shadowy leader. She was born into a staunchly communist family in Seoul, the South Korean capital. Shortly before the 1950-53 Korean War, her family crossed over to the North where she had introduction with the Kim dynasty.

Elizabeth Taylor: Hollywood's most glamorous and Academy award-winning actress filed on February 5, 1996 an appeal for divorce from her seventh husband, construction worker Larry Fortensky, 20 years her junior, on account of irreconcilable differences.

Filmfare Awards for the Best Actor and Best Actress 1995

The superb performance of Shah Rukh Khan and Kajal in the popular hit and blockbuster of 1995, *Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge* has won for them the prestigious Best Actor and Best Actress Award for 1995 at the 41st Filmfare Awards function held in Mumbai on March 2, 1996. The film itself was declared the best film of the year bagging as many ten awards in different categories.

Anatoly M. Drukov: The Russian Ambassador to India has put at rest speculation that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose survived the plane crash in Taiwan and went to the Stalinist U.S.S.R., by saying that Netaji did not enter or stay anywhere in the former Soviet Union in 1945 or later. While endorsing the findings of journalist Ashis Ray, he said that "investigations at the Central Archives of the Federal Security Service of Russia and the Russian Centre for Retention and Perusal of Documents of Modern History have yielded no information about Netaji's stay in the U.S.S.R. in 1945 or in subsequent years."

Tomoji Muto: A retired Japanese diplomat who spent nearly 19 years in India between 1957 and 1993, last serving as Japan's Consul-General in Bombay, has in his book *Kaleidoscope of India* tried to put at rest the controversy surrounding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death by giving a clear account of the circumstances. The 65-year-old diplomat, who has dedicated his retirement to "making India better known to

the Japanese" has written two books on India and is writing another one on South Asia. He has also translated V. S. Naipaul's *Million Mutinies* (a book on India).

Ravi Kant Sharma: A senior IPS officer of the Haryana cadre, has the rare distinction of being the country's first police officer to have joined Interpol.

S. S. Mitra: A faculty member at the Centre for Biotechnology of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, was picked up by the New Delhi Police's special cell for questioning his obsession with the former Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's daughter Ms. Priyanka, which led to protests from the students and teachers of the university against the way he was treated by the police. It was reported that he had been writing letters to Ms. Priyanka for some time, apparently proposing to her, claiming to be the most suitable match.



PLACES

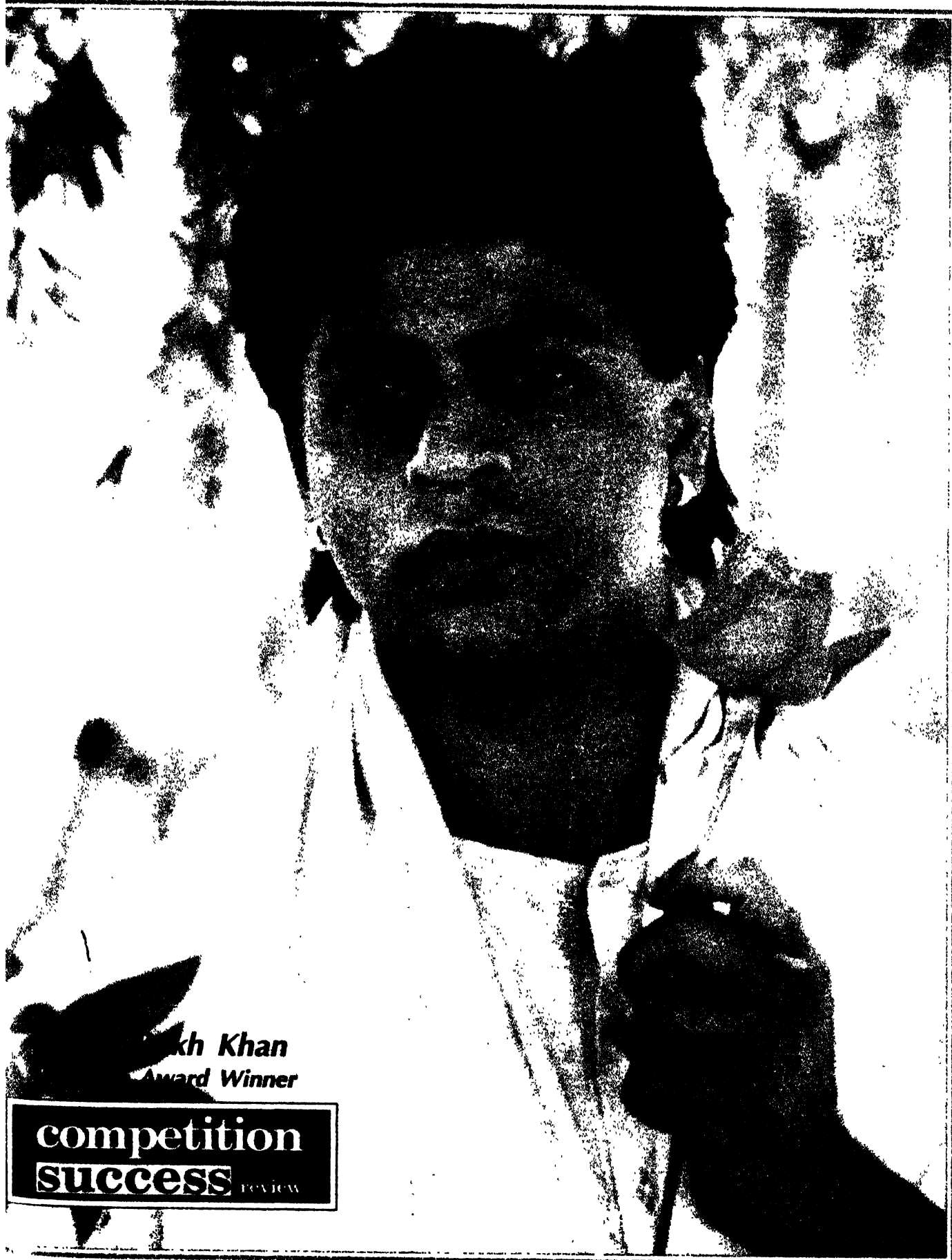
Pir Panjal: The serene, picturesque town home for 1,00,000 persons, lies along the Line of Control demarcated after the Simla accord and has known of no night in the past several years which may have been free of the sound of automatic gunfire. The troops in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have a distinct advantage over the Indian Army as they are positioned on the higher ranges and can fire with ease.

Lumbini: Located 240 km west of the Himalayan Kingdom's capital, Kathmandu, the birthplace of Lord Gautam Buddha, was in the news when it was reported that an international team of scientists has discovered the birth chamber of Buddha under the ancient Mayadevi Temple here. The relics were found 4.5 metres (15 feet) under the temple.

Jamnagar: Located in Gujarat, it is the "Mecca of fighter pilots". It was in the news when IAF fighters displayed their lethal weapons in a mock attack here. At the Samudra range off the Arabian Sea on the West Coast, the 1000-pound penetrator first and blast late bomb dropped precisely on target by Mi-21 fighter-bombers. The pilots have been trained at the Tactics and Air Combat Development Establishment, a key element of the premier air base at this port town.

Jamshedpur: The Steel City of Bihar was in the news when Lord Ganesh emerged from the belly of a ripe, one-kg papaya, which was discovered on February 12, 1996 by Shaikh Ali, a resident of bustee number 10 in Golmuri. While slicing the papaya, Shaikat's nephew found something hard inside the belly of the fruit. After splitting the papaya into two halves, he extracted a mass of pulp that resembled Lord Ganesh. There was not a single seed inside. Having consumed gallons of milk from god-fearing people across the country last year, the news of Lord Ganesh's "reincarnation" spread like wildfire in the city and hundreds flocked for a glimpse of the five-inch tall fleshy elephant god.

Best Actor



Akh Khan
Award Winner

competition
SUCCESS review



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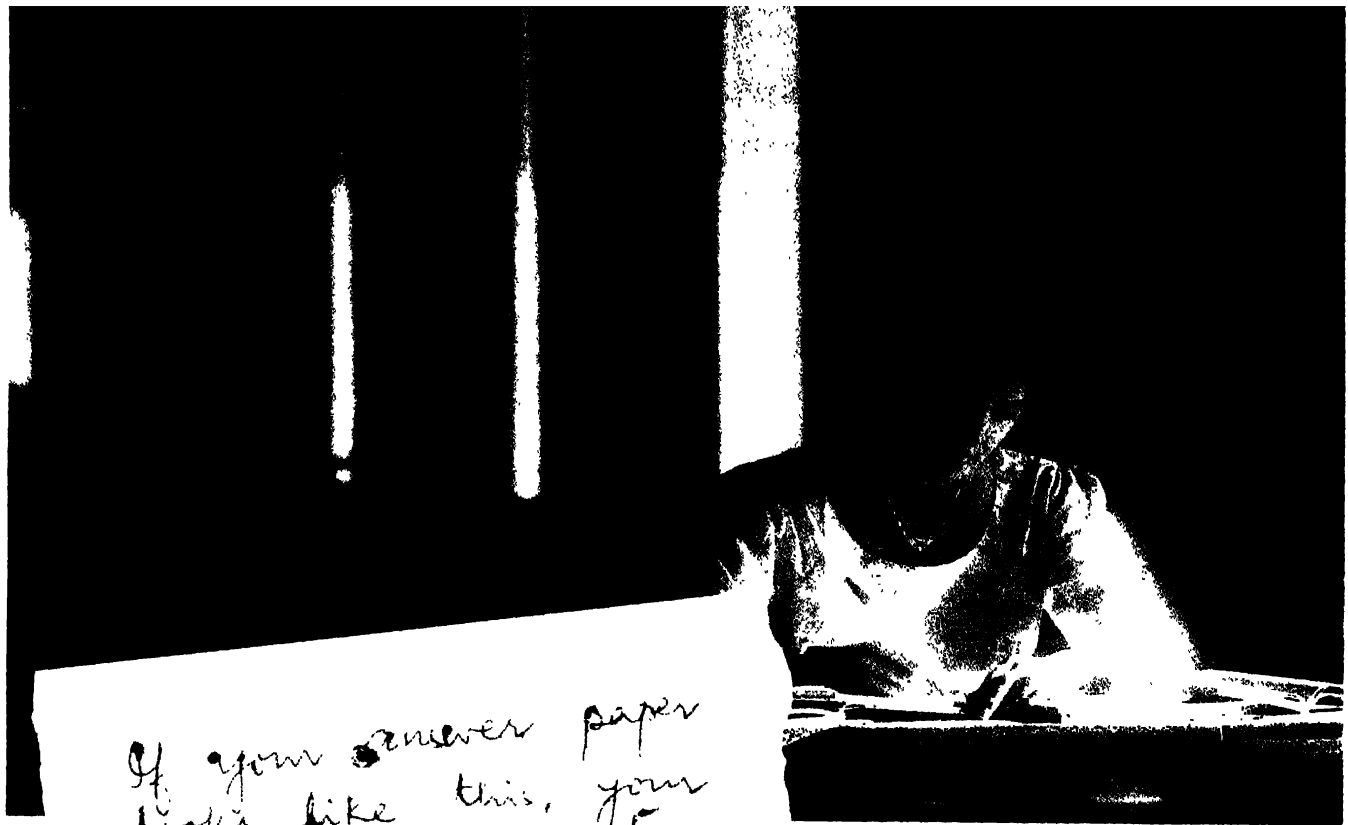
Best Actress

Kajol

Filmfare Award Winner

competition
success review

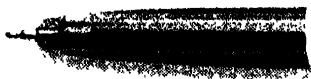




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A good handwriting is one of the best ways to make a good impression. And if your writing is sprinkled with blots and smudges, you might be painting a pretty damaging picture of yourself.

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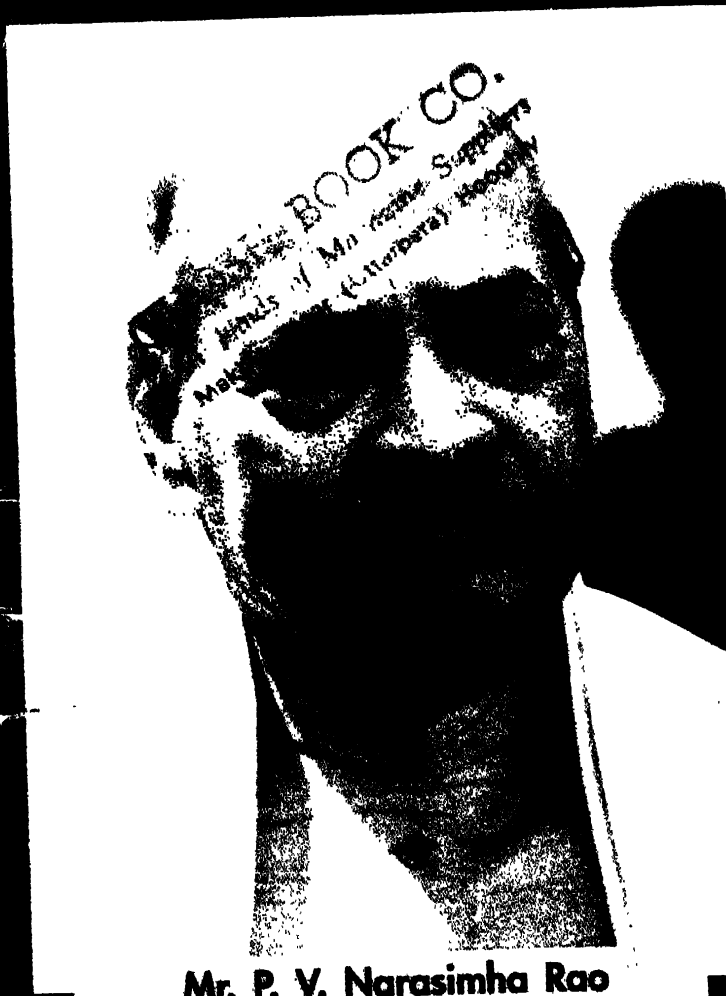


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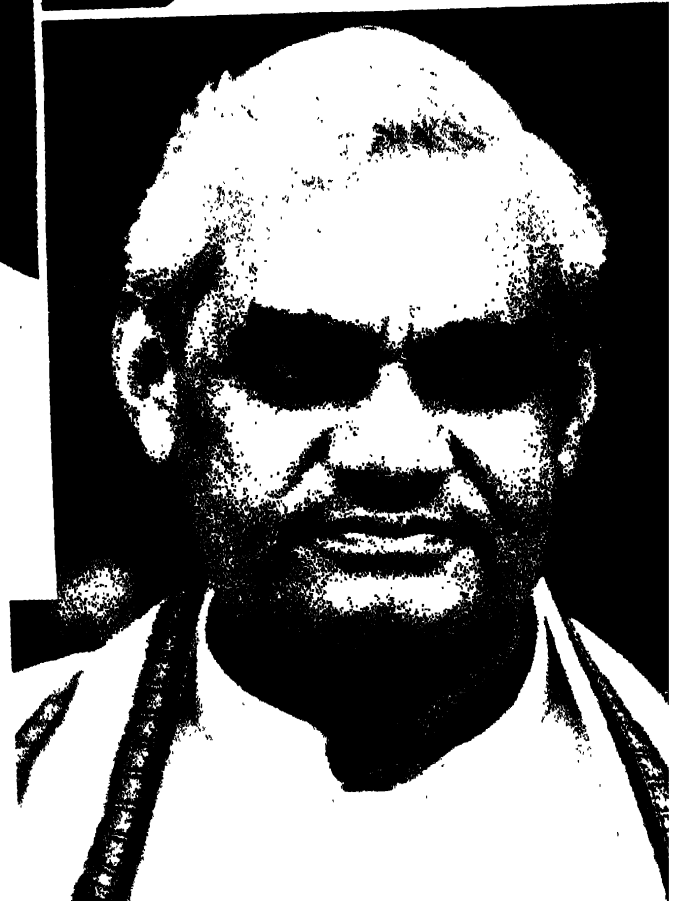
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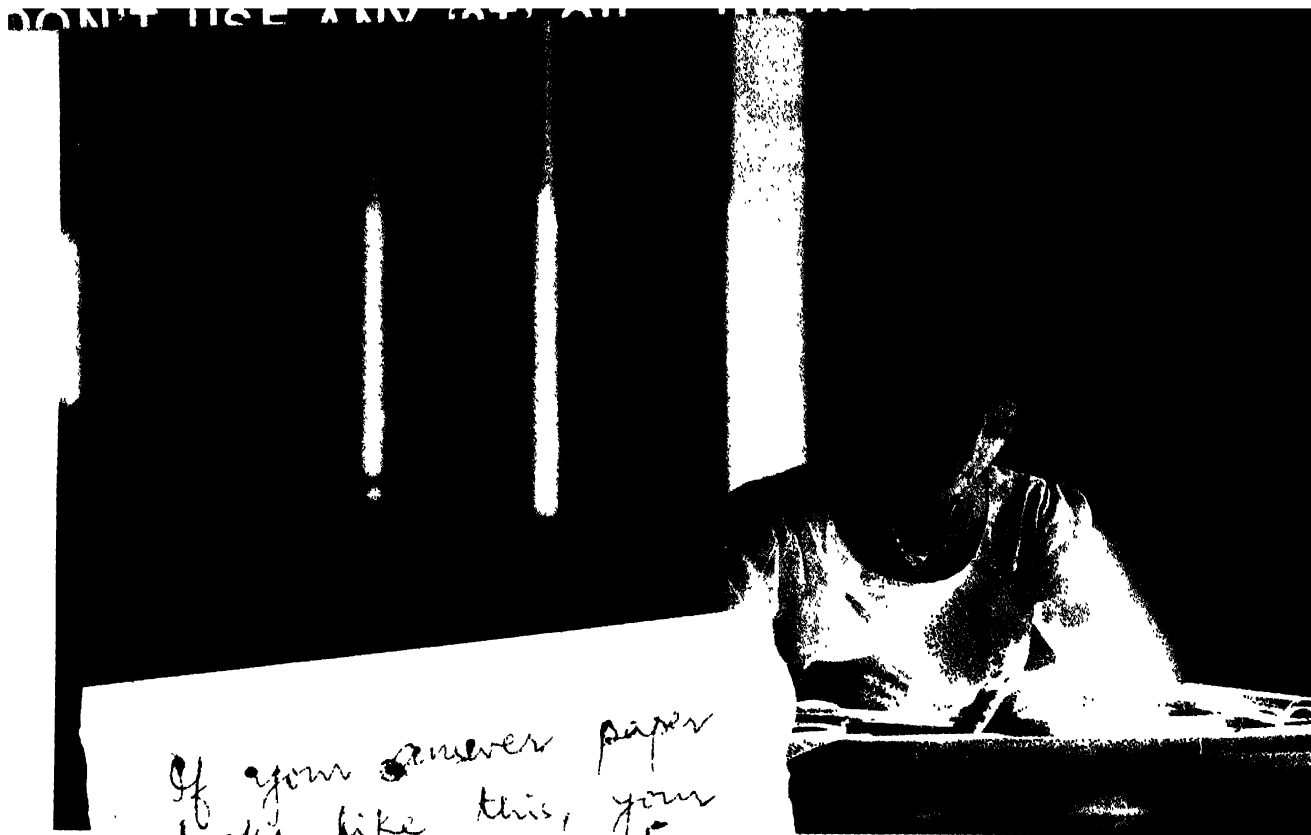
Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao



Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee

ELECTIONS

1996



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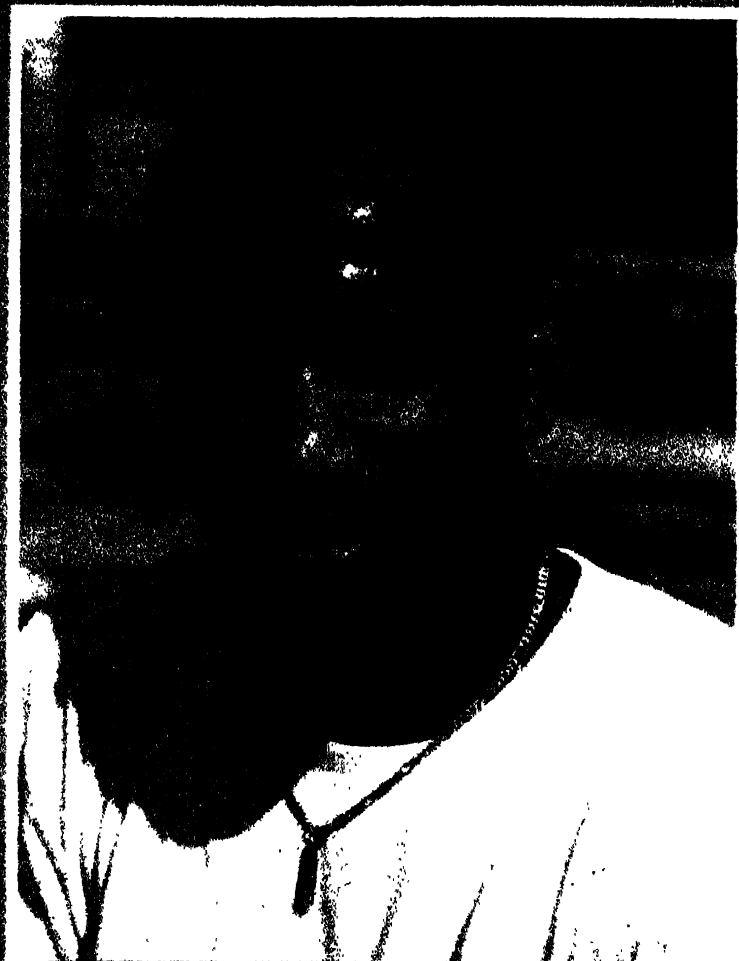
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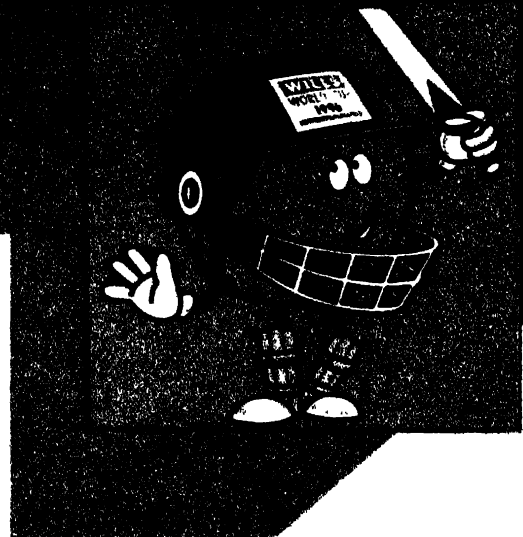
Congratulations

**competition
success** FOX TV



Sri Lanka's Sanath Jayasuriya, the sensation of the Wills World Cup 1996, has created three world records in the Opening Match of the Singer Trophy Championship in Singapore on April 2, 1996. He belted 11 sixes in his innings, scored the quickest century ever in 48 balls, and scored 29 runs in 30 (one came from a wide) off an over from Aamir Sohail.

(Also see page 15)



Arjuna Ranatunga
Captain, Sri Lanka

For Winning Wills World Cup 1996

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Mr. Super Brain Of India
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12

Ms. Intellectual Of The Month

Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

12

Mr. Intellectual Of The Month

Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched by *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. As is widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who are going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively, general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stage comprises of an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men will receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectual Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a general knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As part of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following four events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round and Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising the distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.



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SUPER BRAINS CONTEST

(See page 104)

Think & Act

*It is hard to fail, but it is worse never
to have tried to succeed. In this life we
get nothing save by effort.*

—Theodore Roosevelt

*A law of nature rules that energy cannot
be destroyed. You change its form from
coal to steam, from steam to power in
the turbine, but you do not destroy
energy. In the same way, another law
governs human activity and rules that
honest effort cannot be lost, but that
some day the proper benefits will be
forthcoming.*

—Paul Speicher

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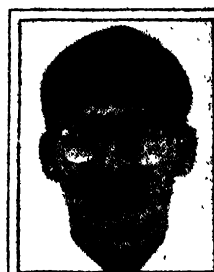
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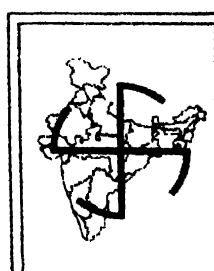
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Improve Your Memory for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,
My name is Raj Bapna. I want to discuss two courses that teach you how to improve your memory and how to study and how to use more mind power for success.

Your mind is very powerful. You may not know it but it is true. Yogis in India have always known it. Scientists have learnt more about the brain/mind in the last 20 years than in the whole history of man. They have discovered that most people use only 10% of their mind power.

Mind Power Study Techniques This 4 part course teaches you how to study and remember more in less time, read faster, relax, get more marks in exams, avoid mistakes, and much much more.

Mind Power Music Course Scientific music relaxes you and programs your mind for better memory, concentration, will power etc.

These courses are so powerful that every student benefits greatly and that is why you get no risk 31 day money back guarantee.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make clear that my course can not give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in following 9 Critical Success Factors:

- 1 Good increase in your memory and concentration
 - 2 Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly
 - 3 Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase
 - 4 You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good)
 - 5 Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence
 - 6 Set realistic high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success
 - 7 Improve writing, spelling, interview skills
 - 8 Learn exam secrets, get more marks for what you have studied
 - 9 Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure.
- Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is $5 \times 9 = 45\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be really great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students. The newspaper Times of India says that from my course you learn simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand.

Our Student

Sets All India Memory Record

One of our students R Chaudhary has set All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said: "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses **Mind Power Music** and **Mind Power Study Techniques** from the Mind Power Research Institute."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.25% in High School Exam.

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques two are explained here. **ONE** The brain has two memory stores: short term and long-term. Research shows that without revision after 24 hours we remember 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise often. But most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you a powerful technique: **Systematic Revision** and **Daily Routine** so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO Scientific research has proved that for better memory we should take rest. You will learn my technique **Rest Routine** to get maximum benefit from the rest and not study continuously for hours. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a learning state.

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300 or 500 or more words per minute. But many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My **Finger Technique** will double your reading speed in 30 minutes.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. Here is what two experts say about it.

I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course. —Dr M L Singh MBBS MS Eye Surgeon Bihar

Unbelievably I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100. —Prof M Bhattacharya PhD Formerly in USA

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I combine 5000 year old techniques of India with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, music in USA and other countries. The result is my unique course.

Using my techniques for one week will prove to you that they are surprisingly powerful. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching and hard work. You can now **order** this course on 31 day guarantee basis. So, no risk to you.

13 Powerful Chapters

- A partial list of contents is given below
- 1 Learn two mind power study techniques in one hour and quickly improve your study efficiency
- 2 Read faster to revise more in less time and to remember better. • Finger technique proves that you can achieve much more than what others told you.
- Daily routine: your guide to super success
- 3 Secrets of getting more marks in exams. • Do not eat just before an exam. • How examiners correct answer papers and how to use this knowledge to get more marks. (For these 2 types of questions, you can even fool the examiner and get more marks.)
- 4 How to improve your memory in surprisingly easy ways
- 5 Some techniques for improving your memory concentration and intelligence
- 6 How to use your time in the classroom for success
- 7 Mind maps: a new scientific way to take memorable notes
- 8 Program yourself for success by using the power of beliefs, imagination and Neuro Linguistic Programming
- 9 Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings and difficult things
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- B.E. BITS Pilani, M.Tech. IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar, Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World famous author: I published 4 computer books in USA. One is best selling: **MS-DOS Masters** \$27
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1077 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later I earned \$50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert
- At the peak of success I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now I spend my full time to do research for students' benefit
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking, wooden board by hand, many Meditations etc.

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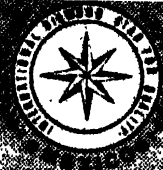
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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

You Too Can Make It

Dear Friend,

Be brave, be bold, dare and do. Nothing is impossible. No obstacle is insurmountable. Once your mind is made up and you stand firm as a rock, no one can stop you from gaining your goal and crowning yourself with success. When hope and ambition do give rein to your vision, look ahead and plan and, above all, act. Do not waver, do not hesitate, do not rest till the job is done. Do what you want and go after it with single-minded concentration and solemn resolution.

Success comes when you get what you want or desire. The starting point, then, is to know what you want in life. If you don't know what you want, the question of getting it does not arise at all. You must, therefore, have a goal, an objective or a target. You decide your goal according to your vision, day dream, inclination, ability, natural skill, knowledge and needs. Think big and think small. Aim at the star and shoot high. Never settle for small things. Verily, the sky is the limit for those who dare and do. Gandhi was a frail man, a lone individual. Yet he challenged the mighty British empire on which the sun never set. He had the vision, and displayed the courage and confidence to go after his visionary goal with missionary zeal. The mighty British empire was shaken and shattered to pieces and India awoke to freedom and so also many other colonies in all the other continents and corners of the earth. And Gandhi was a frail soul. He had no money, no wealth, no riches and no buttations.

Visualize the image of what you would like to become in life. Do you want to be a great revolutionary leader, a business tycoon, a famous lawyer, a renowned professor, a skilled engineer or a great doctor? Let your ambition surface. Be true to your own self. Your aspirations may seem mere daydreams and wild wishes in the air at the start. Never mind and never fear. With persistent imaginative vision will become a reality commensurate with your determination, dedication and application. Anything which you regard now as of great value or accomplishment was a mere thought, idea, or dream at one time. Be it the Taj Mahal or the atom bomb or the computer.

The source of strength, the source of courage, the spring of power, the foundation of wealth and the path to fame and glory is yourself, your self-confidence and your own willpower, backed up and sustained by knowledge, vision and action. You and you alone are the master of your destiny and destiny of your soul. You can fashion your fate the way you wish it.

Leading you on to the success trail.

Yours sincerely,

Sunder Kumar Sankaran

(Sunder Kumar Sankaran)

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Cricket : The Biggest Extravaganza Ever

Perhaps it was one of the greatest shows of the earth, and by virtue of its inter-continental dimensions, the most exciting moments of triumph, equally matched conversely by the abysses of despair and infectious frenzy, the Wills World Cup, 1996 has already attained the high watermark not only in cricket but in the world of sport, securing the ranking of the mega events like the Olympics and World Cup Football. The month-long tournament was a package of sheer surprises heralding the invincible triumph of the so-called 'underdog' and the mighty fall of the over-rated Aussies. It was 'magic' on all counts, with a lot of melodrama, trauma and a kind of battle royale the world of cricket never witnessed before; there was more to cricket than mere sport as the fallout of Bangalore and Calcutta showed. Leave aside the floodlights and the cries of anguish and victory parades and the postmortems of wounded egos, a new star emerged on the cricket firmament, bright and beautiful, a star that almost eclipsed the rest.

An exultant President Chandrika Kumaratunga said that the Sri Lankan team had "proved the world that a small country like Sri Lanka could be world beaters." The most-coveted World Cup was won by the island nation not as a stroke of luck or by a sleight of hand; Sri Lanka's success story is woven into these magic words: "The man who succeeds above his fellows is the one who early in life clearly discerns his object and towards that object habitually directs his powers. Even genius itself is but a fine observation strengthened by fixity of purpose. Every man who observes vigilantly and resolves steadfastly grows unconsciously into genius."

The Sri Lankan epic begins in obscurity and a series of ugly episodes in which the emerging stars of the island by the bigger stars; many of the players passed through a nightmare to realise their cherished dream: Arjuna Ranatunga, Aravinda de Silva, Gurusinha, Muralitharan have had their worse phases before the bitterness mellowed to the ripeness of fulfilment. As a sportswriter put it that when the world talked of Lara, Tendulkar, Warne, Waugh and Akram dominating the Cup, Sri Lanka propelled an unassuming Sanath Jayasuriya to the fore to walk away with the Player of the tournament award. It slowly dawned on the rest of the cricket world that Sri Lanka has an exceptionally experienced, shrewdly led, confident team with the greatest batting depth in the tournament. It is now known that Sri Lanka's winning strategy was not planned overnight, but must have its mental and field test over a fairly long period.

While the World Cup went to the best team, the month-long grand spectacle of cricket did throw into limelight the matchless performance of several players from different teams. While Sachin Tendulkar finished as the highest



scorer in the Cup, with 523, his team-mate Anil Kumble emerged as one of the best three spinners of the subcontinent, in the good company of Mushtaq Ahmed of Pakistan and Muthiah Murali-tharan of Sri Lanka. South Africa's Gary Kirsten made history when he scored 188 of 159 balls, a World Cup record for the highest individual score. Australian trio, Mark Waugh, Steve Waugh and Shane Warne, Pakistan's Aamir Sohail and Zimbabwe's Paul Strange blazed a trail by their

distinctive feats in their chosen fortes.

World cricket showed that when ecstasy fills the human frame, can agony be far behind. That there is more to cricket than mere sport was demonstrated by the aftermath of Bangalore and the Eden Gardens in Calcutta. The near-riot that caused the first World Cup semi-final, between India and Sri Lanka, to be abandoned, depriving the Sri Lankan team the chance to savour its triumph to the full, was mild by the standards of the worst excesses of British football hooligans, a British newspaper would say. Disruption of the World Cup was apprehended from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Colombo, the Shiv Sena in Mumbai and the Mohajir Qaumi Movement in Karachi. From those considered to be the most knowledgeable came the worst behaviour. But the fact that the ugly scene at India's largest cricket stadium was being watched by two billion sportslovers across the world showed one of the FILCOM in bad light, though Calcuttians, sticklers for sport discipline, apologised to all concerned including the Sri Lankans profusely for their aberration, momentary though. On the other side of the border, for Pakistan, the defeat at the hands of India in Bangalore was a kind of trauma few in the country could brook. The simple, well known truth is that the entrenched psychosis, 'we love to hate each other' developed between the two neighbours percolates to a sport dear to the Pakistani heart. Fanatical Pakistani cricket fans, including a couple of politicians, celebrated India's defeat against Sri Lanka in the semi-final at Calcutta much like the way they rejoiced when Imran Khan had brought home the 1992 Benson and Hedges World Cup. It was the "us versus they" syndrome present in the India-Pakistan Sport duel. Someone could write about the politics, psychology, sociology and economics of cricket, as the expanding world of cricket goes political, nerve-racking, commercial and cleaving society apart.

World Cup did produce something in the nature of solidarity between the neighbours that could be the envy of the politicians on either side of the fence. When both Indian and Pakistani teams chose to play together against Sri Lanka in Colombo, it was not cricket; it reminded both India and Pakistan that neither cricket nor vicious politics need divide those who lived together under one sky for centuries.

With the exception of Australia's lifting the Cup in 1987,

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It has been a consistent story of Third World domination in the World Cup. This was the first time that a host won the Cup and also the first occasion a team batting second—especially after putting the opponent in—won the final. Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India were the joint hosts of the tournament.

The World Cup marks a watershed in world cricket. As the players of different countries evolve new strategies and tactics to steal a march over the others, the media offers the enormous amount of commercial scope the game promises which are quite likely to make cricket grow to pinnacles unprecedented popularity.

PSLV-D3 : India's Glory In Space Venture

"Concentrate on your efforts, not on the results". This could be the gospel of all those who have laboured hard to reach the summit. And those who have made it to the top are seldom daunted by a few reverses here and there; in fact, reverses have only tended to reinforce their will to attain the seemingly impossible. It is this credo that has governed our scientists engaged in the Space Research programme. India began from scratch in the early 60's and has today burgeoned into a Space Power on its own despite the poor encouragement from abroad. The nation owes a debt of gratitude for the perseverance, dedication and unflinching loyalty to the cause of technological research, our scientists have shown over the years, raising themselves to a degree of excellence the scientists in the more developed countries could be envious of.

The successful launch of PSLV-D3, the country's third and last development polar satellite launch vehicle from the Sriharikota Range (SHAR) in

Andhra Pradesh on March 21, 1996 has catapulted this country into a force to reckon with in the global satellite launch vehicle market. The 44m tall, 283 tonne vehicle, which blasted off from Sriharikota at 10.23 a.m., traced the pre-determined trajectory with absolute precision and injected IRS-P3, a 922-kg, remote sensing satellite, into a polar sun-synchronous orbit after 17 minutes. Nothing succeeds like success, and it was the second successful launch of the PSLV in a row. It has also boosted India's prospects as a space power.

The PSLV-D3 marks yet another milestone in India's indigenisation in space ventures. According to the ISRO chief, Dr. K. Kasturirangan, India could very well consider commercial launch offers in 18 months; ISRO could try as many as four launches from the SHAR every year. The golden moment has come when India can withstand the tough competition in the world market. The success of the Rs. 415 crore PSLV development programme has lent a fillip to India's Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), which has similar technical systems and is slated to go on schedule in late 1997 or early 1998. Each of the



PSLV-D3 soaring into the clear sky from the SHAR Centre at Sriharikota on March 21, 1996

the country 30 million US dollars apiece. The latest launch from Sriharikota marks an end to the dependence on other countries for launch of indigenous remote sensing satellites.

IRS-P3 is the first indigenously launched remote sensing satellite whose data will be distributed globally through the American East Company under a ten-year contract signed with ISRO's corporate wing, Antrix Corporation last year. In order to ensure continuity of data coming from IRS-P3, another more powerful satellite called IRS-P4 will also be launched soon. In monetary terms, IRS-P3 and IRS-P4 together have been sanctioned Rs. 185 crore; thus each of these satellites would cost Rs 82.5 crore (less than US \$ 30 million). The present French SPOT-3 Satellite costs over US \$ 150 million. The U.S. Landsat-7 Satellite, expected to be launched in 1998 will cost around US \$ 390 million. Thus Indian scientists have proved that the IRS-series remote

sensing satellites do not have to be extremely expensive to be effective.

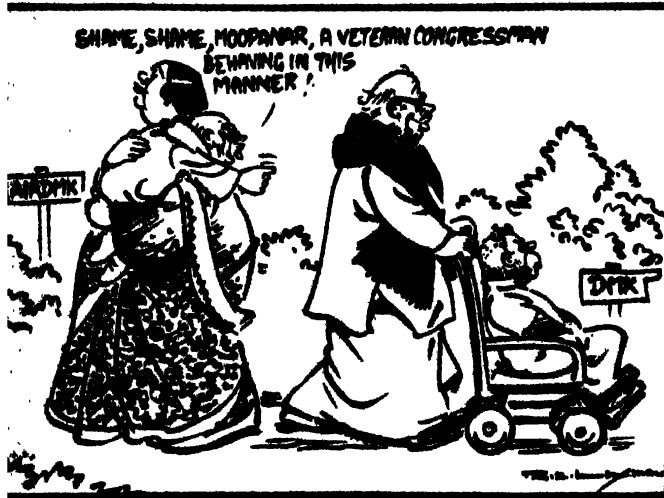
One of the most important applications of IRS-P3 will be in crop monitoring and yield forecasting. It will also help us to manage the country's natural resources better. Now we can take corrective measures faster than what has been possible so far. As many of us know, the system of measuring, mapping, monitoring and managing the resources of the earth for planned economic development will gradually shift to satellite based geo-technology.

In fact, ISRO has been arguing that the millions of rupees being spent would be returned tenfold when it enters into the \$ 50 billion satellite launching business. Now that the ISRO is having a lot of experience in every aspect of remote sensing from building the satellites themselves to various applications, India is in a position to help other developing countries use remote sensing at a price which they can now afford. It can offer launches at a competitive cost to smaller Asian countries like Malaysia and Indonesia to place their satellites in orbit. The sooner ISRO takes advantage of this commercial space business the better for our country.

INDIA

Eleventh Lok Sabha Elections

Notifications for the five-phased general elections to the Lok Sabha and six assemblies were issued on March 27, 1996 by the Election Commission to set in motion the electoral process to constitute the 11th Lok Sabha and the Assemblies.



R. K. Laxman : *The Times of India*

The Lok Sabha elections are being held in the entire country, including Jammu and Kashmir, while the Assembly elections are confined to the five State Assemblies—West Bengal, Kerala, Haryana, Assam and Tamil Nadu—and the Union Territory of Pondicherry where they are due in stages over a period of 34 days starting from April 27. The poll process in the entire country, except Jammu and Kashmir, will be over in the first 11 days, with the results expected by May 10. There will be a two-phased election in Jammu and Kashmir, beginning on May 7, May 23 and May 30. The Government has decided not to hold Assembly elections in U.P. along with Lok Sabha elections, which is seen as a calculated move to benefit the ruling party.

With announcement of the general election dates, political parties started discussing the details of the poll campaign including the selection of candidates and formation of alignments and alliances. The decision of the Congress to forge an alliance with AIADMK in Tamil Nadu, much against the wishes of rank and file and leaders of Congress Party unit in the State, has led to a split of the Party in the State with the

senior Party leader, Mr. G. K. Moopanar and his followers going separate ways and clinching an electoral pact with DMK, led by Mr. Karunanidhi. The Janata Dal has a tie-up with the Samajwadi Party in U.P. and also explored the possibility of seat adjustment with the Indira Congress (T). It ran into trouble when a section of its leaders wanted a tie-up with Mr. Kanshi Ram's Bahujan Samaj Party. The Bharatiya Janata

Party (BJP) has alliances with the Haryana Vikas Party for Haryana, the Samata Party (into which the former Prime Minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Samajwadi Janata Party has merged recently) for Bihar and the Shiv Sena for Maharashtra. The Akali Dal has entered into a tenuous alliance with the BSP in Punjab. In Assam, the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) is already a constituent of the National Front. In Jammu and

Kashmir, the National Conference has decided to boycott the elections.

In the event of the electorate delivering a clear-cut verdict for one or the other party or a combine, these tie-ups might be largely irrelevant. But should there be a hung Parliament because of a mixed verdict, these tie-ups could be crucial as they could become the deciding factor in determining who will form the government. Whichever party emerges as the single largest, but without a simple majority, could then claim on the basis of the ally or allies the right to form the government.

The Election Commission has enforced a revised code of conduct for the parties and candidates to ensure free and fair elections. Appeals for votes on communal and caste lines have been banned. No party or candidate shall be permitted to act so as to aggravate the existing differences or cause tension between different castes and communities. Criticism of other political parties is to be limited to policies, programmes and past record. They are not allowed to criticise the private lives of rivals and acts not connected with their public role. Unsubstantiated allegations are to be avoided.

The Election Commission has decided to engage about 1,500 teams, equipped with video cameras and such other equipments, which will travel across the country recording the campaigns by major parties and individuals as part of its efforts to enforce the model code of conduct. The video tapes and sound recordings will be available with the Commission for all those who require them to bring on record violations, if any.

Mr. T. N. Seshan

The eleventh Lok Sabha will, in all likelihood, be constituted by May 15 going by the Election Commission's electoral schedule. Shortly after the poll is formally completed on May 14, the present government's resignation would be tendered to the President by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, in turn, would be asked to continue until the formation of the new government.

Suicide Made Punishable Offence

On March 21, 1996, the Supreme Court set aside its 1994 judgement and held that attempted suicide is an offence under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), punishable by a maximum of a year's simple imprisonment or a fine or both.

In a landmark ruling, the apex court held that punishment under the IPC for attempt to suicide or abetting it was constitutional. A five-judge Constitution Bench set aside a Division Bench verdict of the apex court of April 24, 1994, which ruled that Section 309 of the IPC, which provided for simple imprisonment up to one year (or fine or with both), for attempt to suicide, was unconstitutional. The court rejected all contentions challenging Section 309 of the IPC, which provides for punishment up to 10-year imprisonment and a fine for abetment to suicide.

Giving their ruling on appeals against the Division Bench verdict, the five judges held that provisions were not violative of Article 14 (equality before law) and Article 21 (right to life) of the Constitution. In a unanimous decision, the judges rejected the contention that Article 21, which guaranteed right to life, also implied right to die.

The judges clarified that they had not

taken into consideration the debate on euthanasia (mercy killing) and said it was a matter of policy which fell within the domain of the legislature. Referring to physician-assisted suicide, or euthanasia cases, the court said the desirability of bringing about such a change was considered to be the function of the legislature by enacting a suitable law providing therein adequate safeguards to prevent any possible misuse.

A significant part of the 40-page judgement has been devoted to euthanasia. The judges, without infringing on the right to die with dignity, have stated that the administering of any substance to curtail suffering by death is not lawful. The judgement pertinently distinguishes between cutting short the span of natural life and the termination of life for the sake of dignity when death is certain and imminent. Such deaths would be subject to strict supervision if euthanasia is legalised.

The earlier judgement had been welcomed as a long-awaited step towards "humanising" the relevant provisions and was in keeping with the 1971 Law Commission observations that "it is monstrous to inflict further suffering on an individual who has already found life so unbearable... that he has been willing to face pain of death in order to cease living." In view of this, the right to die was deemed to be inseparable from the right to life, enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution. However, the apex court has now ruled that the earlier verdict has not taken into consideration the entangled issue of euthanasia or "mercy killing". In fact, following the 1994 decision concern had been voiced for the need to ensure greater vigilance lest the "legal sanction" be misused to cover up dowry deaths and other criminal acts.

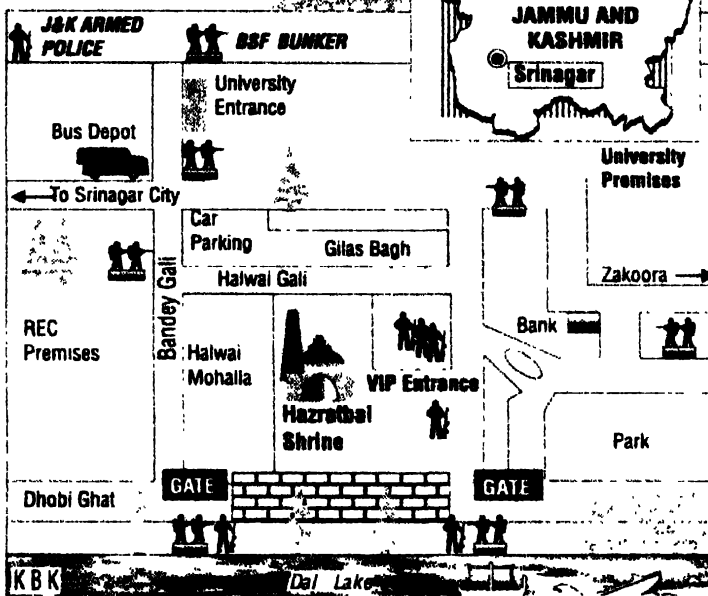
Encounter at Hazratbal Shrine Again

Thirty-one militants, including the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front President (Amanullah group), Mr. Shabir Ahmad Siddiqui, were killed in an encounter with the police on March 30, 1996 after the militants, holed up inside a building near the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar, failed to respond to an ultimatum to surrender. The militants had vacated the shrine on March 26 and taken shelter in the nearby building—the site of the encounter.

The Hazratbal Shrine had witnessed fierce gunbattles when a group of armed militants made a violent bid to enter the shrine. After guns fell silent, senior Government officials asked the militants to vacate the shrine which they had managed to enter. At least half a dozen armed members of the faction of JKLF died in the encounter with members of the security forces when the former tried to sneak into the shrine with the obvious intent of gaining control of the premises. This has been the familiar ploy of the Pakistan-trained Kashmiri militant groups.

The Hazratbal Shrine houses a hair of the beard of Prophet Mohammad which was brought to Srinagar by a Kashmiri trader in late 17th century. It has been kept for veneration by the composite community. But the holy place has been sacrilegiously misused over the years. The militants had walked with their arms hidden in their *pherans* (Kashmiri cloak) under the gaze of police and paramilitary officers on March 26 to the Green House, the building that has been their headquarters since September last year. They did so under a pact successfully negotiated by a team of mediators on March 25.

RENEWED CRISIS AT HAZRATBAL



The Hazratbal Shrine has served as the backdrop for some remarkable confrontations between Kashmiri secessionists and Indian security forces. Nearly three years ago, about 62 people including 35 militants remained holed up for about 33 days following a siege by security forces. The militants had even threatened to destroy the Hazratbal Shrine. The 33-day exercise in patience paid dividends and the crisis ended without a single shot being fired. The militants laid down their arms and the cordon around the shrine was lifted on November 16, 1993 after the authorities agreed to release all the militants.

A similar drama was enacted in 1995 at the Charar-e-Shariel, where Mast Gul, the Afghan mercenary fighter, even went ahead to carry out the threat by reducing the Kashmir's most revered shrine to ashes. The venerable bridge between communities and cultures and a symbol of Sufi secularism was destroyed by them.

Once again, the militants appear determined to re-enact the same script which carries the tell-tale marks of its authorship by an alien hand. They do so regardless of the fact that carrying weapons into religious shrines or even threatening to destroy them totally militates against the spirit of the religious traditions and practices of the local Muslim population.

India Firmly in Space

India's space research programme took another significant stride on March 21, 1996 when the third developmental flight of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D3) was successfully launched from Sriharikota placing a 922 kg Indian remote sensing satellite, IRS-P3, into a near-polar synchronous orbit. The four-stage, 44-m tall vehicle with a lift-off weight of about 283 tonnes using both solid and liquid propellant lifted off at 10.23 a.m. About

minutes later, satellite was placed in its "precise" orbit.

This is the third developmental flight of the PSLV, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) hopes to declare it "operational vehicle" ready for routine launches. The first PSLV rocket in 1994 failed but the second one in 1995 successfully carried an 820 kg satellite into orbit. The first sent flight infused fresh confidence among scientists working towards the more ambitious geosynchronous satellite launch vehicle (GSLV). The country, too, has

come closer to its goal of leaping into the multi-billion dollar global market for satellite launches.

India entered the United States-dominated global market for Satellite Launch Vehicle with the successful blasting off of the PSLV. The achievement is also expected to be a forerunner of the next generation GSLV which should be realised next year or early 1998.

With the successful launch of the remote sensing satellite by the PSLV-D3, India now has eight home-built satellites in orbit. The launch has also opened the possibility to a lucrative international market for satellite launch and sale of remote sensing data.

France has its Ariane rocket, the U.S. its Space Shuttle, China its Long March, Japan its H-2. And of course, there are Russian launchers, all of whom are vying with each other to capture the global satellite market.

The ISRO believes it could compete with the French space agency and launch a 400 kg to 450 kg communication satellite at a cost of \$ 10 million to \$ 15 million. The present global market price for launching a satellite is stated to be around \$ 1.3 billion. If India is able to offer launchers at a competitive cost, smaller Asian countries

India and Indonesia can then place their satellites in orbit using an Indian launcher. Now the PSLV is a proven launch vehicle, ready to enter the growing world market for launch services. But realising this potential requires a great deal more than a good launch vehicle technology. For, such a commercial decision would entail a change in the organisation of space programme in the country including, perhaps, restructuring the ISRO itself.

Fodder Scam Probe

The Supreme Court upheld the Patna High Court order directing the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to carry out an in-depth probe into the nearly Rs. 600 crore animal husbandry scam in Bihar. The order was issued on March 19, 1996. A three-judge bench of the apex court has ordered the CBI to work under the overall directions and supervision of the High Court, thus removing any possibility of the Central Government influencing or interfering with the case. This part of the order meets one of the objections raised by the State Government.

The Patna High Court had on March 11 directed the CBI to inquire into the fodder scam in the State,



Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav

investigations by the State police would remain suspended, it added.

"The people of the State, in different walks of life have been made to suffer on a specious plea of paucity of funds. The limited funds of the state, which could be utilised for the welfare of the people, were allowed to be systematically plundered, assuming unparalleled proportions. In such a situation, people naturally have a legitimate expectation that the guilty be punished," the court observed. The court also ordered the Chief Commissioner, Income-Tax, Bihar, to initiate such action as is permissible under the I-T Act, with tax, etc., against people who had benefited from the fraudulent withdrawals. It directed the State Government to provide all necessary facilities to the CBI and income-tax authorities to conduct their investigations.

The Bihar Government led by the Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav, moved a petition before the Supreme Court challenging the judgement of the Patna High Court ordering the CBI to probe into the Rs. 600 crore fodder scam. The judgement was challenged by the State mainly on the

ground that the High Court, under Article 226 of the Constitution, has no jurisdiction to order the CBI probe without the consent of the State Government.

Given the staggering dimensions of the scandal and the strong presumption of a deep-rooted politician-bureaucrat conspiracy at different levels, it is only appropriate that the case should be investigated by an external agency. Through fake invoices and vouchers and in connivance with unscrupulous suppliers, a sum of Rs. 643 crore is alleged to have been overdrawn beyond the budgetary provision since 1981-82 and the fraud has occurred in several districts.

The Bihar fodder scam has confirmed the long-held view that there is a serious corrupt nexus between politicians and the bureaucracy. While the criminal nexus weakens the nation externally and internally, the bureaucratic nexus deprives the common man of his due and robs him of his daily bread. The fodder scam may be taken as a blessing in disguise if it opens the eyes of the powers that be and leads to a nationwide and systematic audit of accounts of the various departments which receive budget allocations and are administered by the States throughout the country. It may take many years but this is necessary in the larger interests of the nation.

President Refuses to Sign Ordinances

The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, acted courageously on March 19, 1996 in returning to the Government the two ordinances sent to him for his signature.

One of these dealt with reservation for Christian Dalits and the other sought to shorten the duration of the electioneering from 21 days to 14 days. Mercifully, the country has been spared of another controversy—over the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister—following the recent ordinance episode. In the present surcharged atmosphere, it could have been extremely bitter and acrimonious had it erupted. Better counsel prevailed, however.

The BJP and other Opposition parties had urged the President not to give his assent to what it perceived as the Government's proposed election-eve ordinances to set up Lok Pal, to reduce poll campaign duration from 21 days to 14 days and to introduce job reservation for Dalit Christians. The Opposition parties have lauded the President's refusal to go along with the Government.

The President took the view that promulgation of the ordinances at this juncture might not stand the test of



Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

constitutional propriety. He is said to have consulted some legal experts before arriving at his decision. He returned the ordinances on the day when the election dates were announced by the Election Commission. There are precedents of the President not allowing certain steps to be taken by a caretaker government and forcing it to leave the more vital decisions to the new government after the elections.

Though the President is obliged, under Article 74 of the Constitution, to act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers, the post-Emergency 44th Amendment Act empowers the President to ask the Cabinet to reconsider the advice.

While the ordinance on Dalit Christians is not likely to provide much political mileage to the ruling party, the one on shortening of the campaign period was brought forth when the Government failed to introduce it in Parliament due to paucity of time. The ordinance is based on the Dinesh Goswami committee report suggesting curtailment of the campaign period to reduce electoral expenses and, to that extent, it had the tacit approval of major political parties.

There were all-round misgivings about the timing of the ordinances. The Government had sought to bring the constitutional amendment in the form of a legislation on the last day of Parliament's session on March 12. Endorsing the Opposition's objection, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Shivraj Patil, objected to the manner in which it was sought to be brought, contravening procedures that require prior notice to the chair and Parliament.

The Opposition opined that the move to shorten the campaign time was a piecemeal attempt at electoral reforms waiting for adoption over the last many years. Through the Bill the Government wanted to gain advantage over the opposition parties, less equipped for a quick campaign.

The move to cover Dalit Christians under the reservation available to Hindu, Jain and Sikh communities was supported in principle by the entire Opposition, except the BJP, which opposed caste-based reservation to non-Hindus. But all Opposition parties in the Lok Sabha alleged that the Government was trying to bring in a legislation through the back door.

About 16 million people would have benefited had the ordinance for providing reservation for Dalit Christians been promulgated. The move was obviously designed to win over the members of the second largest minority community. The BJP has all along been opposed to the concept of reservation on the basis of religion. With the Supreme Court pegging the overall reservation ceiling at 50 per cent and with the SC/ST population having risen considerably, extending quota benefits to Dalit Christians would cut into the declining reservation facility for SC/ST candidates.

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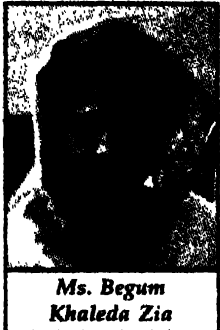
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Last date for accepting completed application form: May 31st, 1996.

The World

Caretaker Government in Bangladesh

Bangladesh entered a new phase of politics after the Prime Minister, Begum



Ms. Begum
Khaleda Zia

Khaleda Zia's Government agreed to the neutral caretaker government concept and passing of the Constitutional Bill providing for the formation of a caretaker government to conduct a free and fair elections which was assented to by the President, Mr.

Abdur Rahman Biswas.

The 66-year-old former Chief Justice, Mr. Mohammad Habibur Rahman, was sworn in as chief adviser on March 30, 1996 after Begum Zia resigned in the thick of the 19-day non-cooperation movement launched by the Opposition. He succeeded Begum Zia to head an 11-member caretaker government that will oversee future general elections under the country's new law. The President also dissolved the Parliament.

Begum Zia was as good as her word when on her initiative the Constitution Amendment Bill was passed by the newly elected Parliament enabling the setting up of a neutral caretaker government before a fresh poll. This was precisely the demand of all Opposition parties in the country led by the Awami League under the leadership of Sheikh Hasina Wazed. Under the amended legislation, the Prime Minister was to step down and power was to be exercised by a chief adviser during the interim period till the elections are completed and a new popular government takes over.

The Bangladesh President gave his assent to the landmark caretaker bill on March 28, paving the way for election under a neutral coalition government, a core demand the Opposition had been fighting for, for two years. But the onslaught against Begum Zia's government continued as bureaucrats boycotted offices to press for the formation of a non-party government. The civil administration had almost collapsed as senior government officials, including secretaries and joint secretaries, failed to attend offices at the Central Secretariat.

Never before in Bangladesh has the civil bureaucracy, considered powerful but loyal to the government mainly for the sake of their lucrative jobs, revolted so openly and

entirely as it did this time. The non-cooperation movement crippled Bangladesh for a fortnight, with the government turning utterly helpless and unable to cope with the situation even with the deployment of the army for the second time. Protesters were shot and violence increased.

Politics in Bangladesh will now obviously centre around the next general elections, which is being held in May. The situation, especially after the street agitation for nearly two years, which left at least 120 people dead and thousands injured and affected business and economy has been so volatile that nobody can predict the future course. There is every chance of political polarisation.

World Leaders Discuss Terrorism

Peace in West Asia has suffered enormously from the series of four bomb attacks in Israel. In order to rally behind the now insecure peace process, delegates from Israel, the Arab countries and the West gathered in the Egyptian Red Sea resort town of Sharm el-Sheikh on March 13, 1996. The summit was essentially meant to bolster the sagging electoral fortunes of the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr.



Mr. Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres. Mr. Peres' popularity rating in the run-up to the general elections scheduled for May 29 has plummeted drastically.

A historic peace summit was held in the efforts to give West Asia a boost in the face of a wave of terrorist attacks against Israel. Twenty seven countries and institutions participated in the summit. The gathering of Kings, Sheikhs, Prime Ministers, Presidents and Princes vowed to work together in the war on terrorism, tracking down the financial sources of terrorists and to cut them off. The impressive array of world leaders was a bold response to anti-Israeli extremists who unleashed four suicide bombs, killing 62 people in nine bloody days.

Expressing strong condemnation of "all acts of terror in all its abhorrent forms, whatever its motivation, whoever its perpetrators," the communique came down strongly on the countries which indulge in or support terrorism in the name of moral support to separatist movements.

The communique issued by the peace-

makers' summit contains elements of value to all participants. Like all compromises, it failed to give full satisfaction to any of them. Israel seems to be the only one which has expressed full satisfaction with the communique.

The communique appears to have fallen short of fulfilling Israeli hopes on two counts at least. There is no specific mention of Iraq as the state instigating and directing terrorism in West Asia. Other summiteers have also reportedly balked at an Israel proposal that a permanent mechanism be set up to coordinate inter-country efforts to combat terrorism. So far, the summiteers have only agreed to set up a forum which would study how coordination can be effected.

The U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, hailed the summit as "a strong united stand against terrorism. He had promised some concrete steps from the summit. He urged Syria and other countries that permit terrorist groups to operate, to close down their offices. He pledged \$ 100 million to combat West Asian terrorism and promised stronger security ties with the Jewish State. By holding the peace summit, Washington tried to send a message to the militant groups around the world. Similar acts of violence would only see the international community become even more united in its fight against terrorism. Unlike Israel—which has been blunt in stating that Hamas and Islamic Jihad are backed by Iran—the U.S. wanted a larger picture of unanimity to emerge against the terrorist menace.

Taiwanese Presidential Elections

Taiwan's nascent democracy gave a fitting reply to the Chinese missile salvo by voting the President and Beijing's arch foe Mr. Lee Teng-Hui. He secured about 55 per cent of the votes. Mr. Lee trounced three challengers, Mr. Peng Ming-Min of the Democratic Progressive Party, who advocated independence for Taiwan, Mr. Li Yang-Kang and Mr. Chen Li-An, who sought to placate Beijing by reaffirming Taiwan's desire for reunification with China. Chir was encouraged that Mr. Lin and Mr. Chen together outpolled Mr. Peng by 25 per cent to 22, and claimed its war games had succeeded in quashing pro-independence sentiments in Taiwan.

Mr. Lee stormed to a resounding victory in the island's first direct presidential election on March 23, 1996. His win is a message of defiance to Beijing, which tries

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during weeks of menacing war games to undermine support for the man who, it said, should be tossed into the dustbin of history. China had warned Taiwan against re-electing Mr. Lee and said that the re-election of Mr. Lee risked plunging the nationalist island into an "abyss of suffering". With the election of Mr. Lee as President the tension that had been building in the West Pacific over the "One China" issue is expected to decelerate, at least temporarily. Mr. Lee has promised to work on improving relations with China.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN TAIWAN

Voters: 14.3 million

Contestants: Lee Teng-Hui and three others



Beijing's Communist leaders have considered Taiwan as a rebel province ever since the end of the Chinese Civil War in 1949, when the defeated nationalists took refuge on the island. China carried out a series of missile tests and military exercises off the island's shores in March to browbeat the voters into rejecting Mr. Lee, who, Beijing believes, is bent on declaring Taiwanese independence. Mr. Lee denied the charge but pledged to pursue efforts to raise the island's international profile.

Taiwan has now offered China a major concession to warm up tense relations by announcing a plan to ease the decades-old ban on direct trade links with the mainland. The ban has been in effect since Taiwan's Nationalist Government fled to the island in 1949, after losing China's Civil War.

It would appear that the Chinese campaign of missile tests and military exercises were aimed as much at the entire Asian Pacific community of nations, particularly the U.S., as it was at the people of Taiwan. Repeatedly, the Chinese leadership has made it clear that the merger of Taiwan comes only after Hong Kong and Macau are absorbed.

One cannot rule out the possibility that China has used these elections to send out several messages to various nations and the international community. First and foremost, China closed the entire Taiwan Straits to international shipping for several weeks, making it clear who dares to call the shots in the area. The U.S. aircraft carriers were kept at a respectable distance outside the Taiwan Straits on the other side of the island. The holding of military exercises and

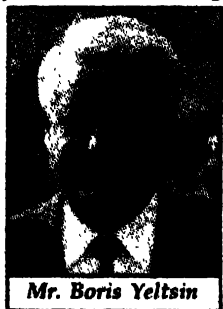
missile tests in the proximity of territories claimed by China may be a signal to the nations in the South China Sea that similar action in the reefs and islands of the area is not ruled out.

The tension that filled the Straits of Taiwan evaporated within hours of Mr. Lee being elected President of Taiwan. The crisis came and went quickly. But it was not a matter of inconsequence, a clash of chopsticks and flaying noodles. The mobilisation of nearly half a million soldiers, the largest naval deployment the Pacific has seen in several years, public statements by two nuclear powers of their willingness to wage war—this is not material for stand-up comedy. Rather it implies that Asia Pacific, the coming centre of world power, is growing faster than its multilateral institutions can handle. This is a power vacuum where misunderstandings thrive and wars breed.

Call for Restoring Soviet Union

The Russian Parliament, Duma, voted on March 16, 1996 to declare the 1991 accord of dissolving the Soviet Union as invalid and called on the President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, to take concrete steps towards the reintegration of the former Soviet republics. The resolution declared that the break-up of the Soviet Union was illegal.

The non-binding resolution, tabled by the Communists in the State Duma, the Lower House of the Russian Parliament, was supported by 250 deputies, with 98 voting against. The resolution reserved the Russian legislature's decision to endorse the accord signed by the leaders of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus in December 1991, renouncing the 1922 treaty that formed the Soviet Union. The accord led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the retirement of its President, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.



Mr. Boris Yeltsin

In a separate resolution, deputies confirmed the vote in favour of preserving the Soviet Union taken in a nationwide referendum in March 1991. But the deputies did not repeal another accord to set up the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which was signed by the leaders of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine at the same meeting in Belovesh Pushcha in December 1991.

The CIS that replaced the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1991 is practically defunct. Mr. Yeltsin has done very little to energise the CIS during all these years but has pursued the so-called integration pact between Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Belarus on March 29, 1996. The four-state pact is aimed at deepening economic and cultural integration between these countries.

The resolution in the Duma is bound to be interpreted as an attempt by the Russian communists and nationalists to turn clock back and restore the Soviet Union in its original form. That would serve the purpose of all those in the West who were disoriented by the end of the Cold War and are still in frantic search of adversaries.

It is a matter of historical record that the referendum held on March 17, 1991, did have overwhelming support in nine republics in favour of preserving the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the heads of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus agreed to break up the Union. It was Mr. Yeltsin's ambition to become head of a sovereign Russian republic and his impatience to remove Mr. Gorbachev from power that led to the 1991 accord. The result was an independent Ukraine after seven centuries and a sovereign Belarus for the first time in history. The Central Asian and other republics which had been integrated into Russia for energy, infrastructure, industrial production and which had vowed to retain the Soviet Union suddenly found themselves sovereign, totally unprepared to face the new situation. The U.S.S.R., a Super Power, yielded place to a Russia which tumbled steeply down in international ranking and became dependent on the West in several respects.

The Duma vote is primarily an expression of Russian nationalism bolstered by Communist support. In the immediate context, the support (250-98 votes) for revival of the Soviet Union would seem to be a signal to Mr. Yeltsin whose economic policy fall-out has angered Russians and the West whose efforts to expand NATO eastward is seen as stemming from Russia's loss of Super Power status. The anti-Yeltsin and anti-Yeltsin mood in a majority of Russians may lead to a Communist candidate's victory in the June election.

The idea of republics which are already members of the CIS moving closer to each other to have a union of sovereign states does not sound terribly dangerous or regressive. The Duma's resolution highlights the strength of nationalistic feeling and degree of disillusionment with Mr. Yeltsin and his politics.

South Pacific Declared N-free Zone

Half a century of nuclear weapons formally ended when the U.S., Britain and France on March 25, 1996 signed a treaty in Suva (Fiji) declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. The treaty covers 12 million square kilometres of ocean and islands, some of which were used by Western super powers for nuclear explosions.

The signing came two months after Fiji carried out its sixth and final underground nuclear test in French Polynesia. Fiji stopped the testing in January, ending a year testing programme in the South Pacific region which saw 198 nuclear explosions. The latest test series was initiated by

ident, Mr. Jacques Chirac, to establish credentials as a Gaullist fundamentalist. A defiant French posture was widely frowned in most world capitals, with the exception of London.

The South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone treaty was adopted by the 16-member South Pacific Forum in 1985 to prevent the region from becoming a theatre for super power rivalry. It was first signed by Russia and China. It bans the testing, storage and deployment of nuclear weapons in the zone. However, it does not prohibit the transit of nuclear material or the passage of nuclear-powered and armed vessels.

The South Pacific Forum welcomed the move, ending a diplomatic war over France's ban on nuclear tests in South Pacific. When France concluded the tests, Mr. Chirac called his readiness to sign the treaty and the present event in Suva brings the curtain down on this episode in the South Pacific. Washington has already clarified that the treaty in no way hinders the movement of ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons equipment through this region. The countries there are also not prevented from using these vessels berth. The focus now shifts to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty at the global level, and the endorsement of five nuclear powers of the annexure to Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty that the ASEAN signed last summer. None of the nuclear powers has been forward to endorse this pact, considering the sensitivity of the zone and potential flashpoints. More than the American and Russian powers, China and U.S. have expressed their reservations sought clarifications from ASEAN in a to put off any endorsement.

Change of Guard in Australia

The 56-year-old leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. John Howard, and his coalition in National Party was sworn in as the 25th Prime Minister of Australia on March 11, 1996. He was elected Prime Minister of Australia on March 4 after delivering a crushing defeat to Mr. Paul Keating's Labour Party in the federal elections.

It was a decisive victory for the opposition Liberal-Nationalist Coalition in Australia. With a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard, can be sure of his ground. The predictions of a photo finish and that the winner at the most will be a majority of six seats in Parliament were belied. With a 5.4 per cent swing in popular vote, the coalition bagged more than 90 seats in a House of 148 members, the Labour's tally declined from 79 to below 50.

The landslide victory of the Liberal and Nationalist Party coalition indicates the disillusionment of the people down under after 13 years of Labour Rule. Even though opinion polls on the eve of the elections had shown the Conservative Coalition, led by

Mr. Howard, to be ahead of the Labour Party, some pollsters had still thought the latter could bring off a narrow victory. After all, Mr. Paul Keating had defied opinion polls and predictions in winning the previous election in 1993.

This time round, however, there was no reprieve for him. The major issues in this election were the state of the economy, foreign policy, industrial relations, and entrepreneurs and farmers. In a bid to make Australia globally competitive, the Keating government had reduced tariffs, increased labour productivity and freed the Australian dollar's exchange parity. These measures had their downside. Unemployment jumped to 27 per cent and the nation found itself saddled with an underclass of chronically poor people. Privatisation became another sensitive issue. The choice of the Liberal-National coalition as the ruling party by the Australian electorate is, therefore, attributable to its desire for a change after 13 years of having been ruled by the Labour Party.

The Labour Party, after 13 years in power,

seemed to have lost its way. Besides, Australia's relations with her northern neighbours presupposed an arrogance that did not go well. Mr. Keating's abrasively quixotic attempt to remove the Queen as Head of State for the wrong reasons he stated—so that Australia could go the egalitarian way with the countries in Asia—overlooked an important fact: more than a quarter of the world's monarchs, including the world's longest reigning, are in South East Asia; Cambodia even brought its king back after an uneasy republican interregnum.

Australia has consistently attracted immigrants from across the world and the economy has gained from this migration. There seems to be no charge in inviting them, but Mr. Howard is tightening the social safety net. Immigrants will have to remain in the country for two years hereafter to qualify for the dole or other benefits instead of the present six months. The explanation is that those who sponsor the immigrants initially must at least take this responsibility.

Competition Opportunities

NDA and Naval Academy Examination,
April 1996

(April 21, 1996)

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax,
Etc., Examination, 1996

(April 28, 1996)

Joint Entrance Examination for admission
to First Year of 3-Year Diploma Programme
in Hotel Management by National Council
for Hotel Management and Catering
Technology, New Delhi

(April 28, 1996)

JEE for Admission to 1st year B. Tech./B.
Arch./B. Pharm./Int. M.Sc./Int. M. Tech.
by Indian Institutes of Technology,
Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur,
Kharagpur, Madras and Institute of
Technology, BHU, Varanasi

(May 4 & 5, 1996)

All India Entrance Examination for
Admission to MBBS/BDS Course, 1996

(May 12, 1996)

Combined Defence Services Examination,
May 1996

(May 12, 1996)

Clerical Cadre Examination for OBCs only
by Life Insurance Corporation of India,
Northern Zonal Office, New Delhi

(May 12, 1996)

Combined Management Aptitude Test by
All India Management Association, Centre
for Management Education, for admission
to the participating Management Institutes'
MBA/Post Graduate Programmes in
Management, July/August 1996

(May 19, 1996)

Last Date : April 14, 1996

Management Aptitude Test by Lal Bahadur
Shastri Institute of Management and
Development Studies, Lucknow

(May 19, 1996)

Last date : April 15, 1996

Civil Services (Prelim.) Exam, 1996

(June 9, 1996)

Combined State/Upper Subordinate
Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1995 by
U.P. Public Service Commission

(June 1996)

Sub-Inspectors of Police in CBI and Central
Police Organisations Examination, 1996 by
Staff Selection Commission

(June 16, 1996)

Test for MBA Admission 1996-98

Programme of Maharaja Sayajirao

University of Baroda, M.S. Patel Institute

(June 23, 1996)

Miscellaneous Services Recruitment
Examination, 1996 by Public Service
Commission, West Bengal

(June 23, 1996)

Last date : April 23, 1996

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1996

(July 14, 1996)

Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police Examination,
1996 by Staff Selection Commission

(July 28, 1996)

Combined Subordinate Accounts & Audit
Services Competitive Examination, 1996 by
U.P. Subordinate Services Selection
Commission

(July/August 1996)

Junior Accounts Assistant and Office Clerk
Grade II Examination by Railway
Recruitment Board, Madras

Last date : April 16, 1996

Engineering Services Examination, 1996

(August 4, 1996)

Special Class Railway Apprentices'

Examination, 1996

(September 2, 1996)

NDA and Naval Academy Examination,
September 1996

(September 15, 1996)

Last date : April 30, 1996

Combined Lower Subordinate Assistant
Grade Examination, 1996 by U.P.

Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(October/November 1996)

World Press—Important Topics

Wills World Cup A Mini War

So it was, by all accounts, wherever it was played, more so in Bangalore, Calcutta and Lahore. For millions in Asia as elsewhere, cricket right on the ground or on the small screen is more than an obsession, with fans going hysterical, driving themselves to a point of no return. Never before did cricket create such an excitement worldwide as now when it was played in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. **ASIaweek** (March 29, 1996), published from Hong Kong, takes a look at the mini war that raged in the subcontinent for more than a month.

"On the playing field, it had drama, heroics and a fairytale ending. Off the field, it was little short of a horror story. That, say cricket fans, just about sums up the sixth World Cup, which finished March 17 in Lahore, Pakistan, with a victory for one of the underdogs of the game, Sri Lanka.

"In a final broadcast live to hundreds of millions of viewers, the Sri Lankans easily overcame the mighty Australians by seven wickets. As the winning runs were struck, fans in Sri Lanka abandoned their TV sets and poured into the streets to celebrate. Cars, vans, trucks and three-wheelers, all draped with flag-waving supporters, cruised Colombo. Police officers looked on helplessly as dancing crowds occupied the high-security Galle Face area near the army headquarters. President Chandrika Kumaratunga declared: "We have shown that even a small country can achieve great heights."

"What the World Cup had displayed was that, in South Asia, cricket can produce nearly as many villains as heroes. Crowds rioted, defeated players were threatened, disgruntled fans spoke of treason



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and, in one particularly memorable contribution, a Pakistan MP suggested the national team had lost because the country had a woman prime minister. ...

"...Bombay Psychologist Usha Nair says the once-genteel game occupies the same place in the emotional life of South Asia as soccer does in Europe. "In India and Pakistan, it is also a great chance for a show of national unity," she says. "That is why an India-Pakistan match is viewed by many as almost a mini-war." Their next encounter will be April 1-7 for the Singer Cup. The place: Singapore."

Cricket: Wealth And Wealth of Talent

The commercialisation of cricket is said to

have begun with the Australian media baron Kerry Packer in the late 1970s. His brain-wave, "Packer's Circus" brought the world's best players right on to the TV screen, and cricket has never been the same again. **FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW** (March 28, 1996), published from Hong Kong, says that cricket's premier tournament is now on a level with American football's Superbowl, soccer's World Cup, and the Olympic Games as a television extravaganza.

"...Certainly, some of the gallantry has got out of the game; now that teams play for rich rather than for fun, acts of sportsmanship are rare. In cricket's golden age, for example, plays in international matches would routinely come a mistaken judgment by the umpire even when it had favoured their team. Critics say such go sportsmanship is unthinkable nowadays.

"Nor are teams always gracious in defeat. When giants West Indies lost to part-time Kenya at the World Cup, Caribbean batting genius Brian Lara was quoted as telling the Kenyans that he and his team-mates didn't mind being beaten by fellow blacks—but that losing the mainly white South African side would be unacceptable. Lara later recanted and argued that his comments were taken out of context, but the damage was done. But the commercialization of cricket has also brought millions of new fans into the game; an estimated 2 billion viewers watched the India-Sri Lanka semifinal. For the first time in its history, cricket's premier tournament was on a level with American football's Superbowl, soccer's World Cup, and the Olympic Games as a global television spectacle.

"And that, in turn, has ensured that talented players can make a living from the sport. In cricket's halcyon days, the likes of Lara, India's Sachin Tendulkar and Australia's Shane Warne would have had to give up playing in their prime to find wage-paying jobs. Cricket would be much poorer without their sparkling talents.

"The game is certainly rich now, and not just in terms of its wealth of talent. The hosts of the World Cup—India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka—raised over \$2.5 billion in sponsorship deals. That's before counting the gate receipts. ...

"In his book, *The Zen of Cricket*, distinguished sports writer Tony Franke suggests that cricket "is more than a game; it is a science, a spiritual experience, a religion." These days, it seems that to many fans it is also war."

The Corporate Culture on the Decline

The common man in Japan is now slowly realising, to his shock, that he is the prime mover or secret of the "Japanese miracle" and he is peeved that he has been taken for a ride by a mercantile economy. Enough is enough, says he, and he wouldn't have any of it any more. The days of slogging for corporate culture are over, and the employees are taking time off to go on long vacations and spend more time with kids. **NEWSWEEK** (March 25, 1996), analyses changing trends in work culture in the wake of recession.

"Believe it or not, a surprising number of Japanese—those still with jobs, anyway—seem to be actually enjoying the recession. Pressed



Sri Lankan fans take to the streets for a noisy celebration

companies to work fewer hours, they are taking more time off and spending it with spouses, significant others or at home with the kids. Or they are fulfilling the dreams of freedom they have shared since their schoolboy hell in cram schools. Their paychecks come to less, well, prices in Japan have dropped, too, and there are a lot more car imports to choose from.

Tens of thousands of Japanese, of course, are rising badly, laid off by companies they once trusted, forced into worthless madogiwa (out-to-the-window) jobs or struggling in new careers as entrepreneurs. And many are determined never to have faith in the system again. Whatever the individual experience, one thing is likely. Japan's corporate culture will never be the same. "The myth of a corporate family culture gradually fading," says Kazuhiko Tanaka, editor-in-chief of *Bing*, Japan's most popular help-magazine. "Corporations can no longer afford lifetime employment and the seniority item, whereas young workers do not consider company life the most important. For a long time, both management and workers enjoyed a kind of mutual agreement under which security was changed for subordination. That's changing now."

"And how. The frustratingly long recession seemed to belie the success of the Japan Inc. del. It is taking the torque out of Japan's tightly wound, hard-driven corporatism. In a country where companies once commanded the loyalty due a feudal lord, job-hopping isn't even news anymore. A government survey released in January showed that 60 percent of Japanese adults did not rule out switching companies."

The Car Boom in India

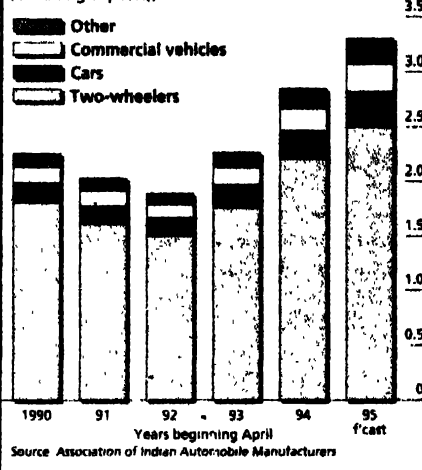
With the most popular Maruti-Suzuki models making a debut on India's roads around the middle of 80s, the automobile scene in India has changed beyond recognition. More than a decade later, Maruti goes supreme, with its different models to cater to the tastes of different users. With liberalisation on, many foreign car makers look towards India as one of the world's most potential markets. Many of the foreign companies are collaborating with DCM, Ico, Birla, Shriram and Mahindra & Mahindra to break the Maruti monopoly. *THE ECONOMIST* (March 2, 1996), published from London, takes a close look at the automobile boom in India.

"When you get stuck in a traffic jam in India, you may at least soon be able to do so in a foreign car. Vehicles such as the Daewoo Cielo, Ford Escort, Peugeot 309 and Fiat Uno will all appear and no doubt grind to a halt some time this year. The Hyundai Accent, Ford Fiesta, Honda Civic and others will make their debut in subsequent years. None of these vehicles would like anybody outside India's long-protected market as exactly "new". But in a country in which the average vehicle is a 20-year-old smog chug this marks a big change.

"Many foreign car makers reckon that India is one of the world's most promising markets. Car sales are growing by 25% a year. Some 320,000 new cars are expected to be produced this year, a market value of about 96 billion rupees (\$2.6 bn). Most of India's aspiring middle class

Scootered

India's vehicle sales (including exports), m



currently stick to scooters and other two-wheelers (see chart). The country's only well established modern car maker is Maruti, a firm owned jointly by the government and by Japan's Suzuki, which has 75% of the new-car market. Its best-selling model is an 800cc car with a price tag of only 200,000 rupees.

"When India was a closed market, there was no incentive for car makers to bring in new, cleaner models. But since 1993 the car market has been opening up, as part of a wider liberalisation of the economy. Next month new emission standards come into force; new cars will not be allowed on the roads if they fail them."

It's Time to Clean House

It was left to the indefatigable T.N. Seshan and later the all-powerful Supreme Court of India to take on the high and mighty flourishing on the booming business of corruption. Now that the Indian politicians have been unmasked as never before, will things take a turn for the better? Ashis Nandy, a political scientist, author and Director of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, traces the precipitous fall in moral values from the days after the exit of Gandhiji in *NEWSWEEK* (March 4, 1996), published from New York.

"...Today, much of the political class in India has become not only venal, but also blatantly debauched. The children and grandchildren of politicians are noted for their opulent and vulgar lifestyle; many are simply criminals. Most politicians have something



Time to clean house: Indian democracy has come a long way from the freedom movement associated with Gandhi, shown here in 1941

to hide; hence, the guilty are fearful of being caught by other politicians. ...

"The more the politicians discredit themselves, the more the other arms of the state gain in power and status. Today the higher rungs of the Indian judiciary, especially the Supreme Court and the Election Commission, have acquired almost mythic stature as uncompromising crusaders against corruption. Some upright bureaucrats have become national heroes by publicly defying their corrupt political bosses. A few of them are being talked about as future leaders of India. The political rewards for taking a position against graft have begun to multiply.

"The main problem, though, remains to be solved: how will Indian democracy, as distinct from tainted politicians and parties, manage to contain the public disenchantment with politics? There are already signs that graft will be a major campaign issue in 1996, but who will benefit? Will Indians bring in a political outsider unskilled in governance to undo the damage? Will a demagogue from the extreme right or left take advantage of the crisis of legitimacy and tear apart the society?

"Answers should be available soon. Until now the Indian electorate has generally had the good sense to toss out corrupt politicians who have offended their political morality. Thoughtful Indians are hoping that this time, too, the Indian voters—especially the uneducated, superstitious, rustic Indians supposedly unversed in the niceties of modern governance—will throw out the thieves and criminals to give an edge to the few politicians known for their probity. It's time to clean house."

Many Angles to Child Labour

The widespread use of child labour in India and other Asian countries has been used as a whip by many Western countries to browbeat them to accepting unpragmatic labour standards. While India and other countries of Asia, where the evil is rampant,



are keen to eliminate the evil, they have first to tackle the causative factors. The evil cannot be exorcised overnight when it is well known that it took several hundred years for Europe and America to tackle it.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (March 7, 1996) published from Hong Kong, appraises the work of the voluntary sector in tackling child labour in India.

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sanctions, education may ultimately be the key to eliminating child labour. In India, primary education is a goal but it's not mandatory. Some child activists estimate India's child labour force at 100 million, based on the number of children aged 6-14 who are not enrolled in school. If youngsters can be kept in the classroom, the garment goes, they won't be forced into the workplace—or back into it once freed.

"At Mufti Ashram, the road to awareness begins in a classroom equipped with little more than a wall map of India. Most of the boys who come here for rehabilitation have no idea that India as a country exists. Their world is an isolated village, and the law of the land is rooted in feudal relationships that still prevail in rural India, particularly in poorer areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh states, prime plucking grounds for child labour. . .

"...Mufti Ashram was established in 1991 as a transit camp between servitude and a return to the village. It can accommodate 60 boys for a six-month training programme that combines basic literacy lessons, social education and, for those at least 14 years old, training in crafts such as carpentry, tailoring and even weaving."

Sino-U.S. Relations

In the wake of CIA's allegation that Beijing transferred 5,000 ring magnets, used to refine weapons-grade uranium for nuclear reactors to Pakistan, in violation of NPT, pressure has been building on the U.S.A. to impose sanctions on China. On realising that such sanctions, once imposed would do more harm than good to the U.S.A., Washington is having second thoughts. Frank Ching, writing for *FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW* (March 7, 1996), feels that it would be in the interests of world peace not to treat China as a 'pariah' state, but to treat her for what she is, breaking away from the entrenched myopic view with which the U.S.A. treated the ex-U.S.S.R. and Warsaw Pact countries.

"...All too often, China is seen in Washington as the successor to the Soviet Union, the new inheritor of what Ronald Reagan used to call the evil empire." But China is not the Soviet Union. Unlike Nikita Khrushchev and his famous "we'll bury you" quote, China is not bent on world conquest.

"Unlike the Soviet Union, China doesn't have a web of military alliances. It has no satellite states. It has no military bases outside its own borders."

"What the world finds frightening about China is its size, and its growing economic and military power. There is no doubt that China will emerge into a major power. This fact alone will change the world, but it doesn't necessarily threaten the world. On the contrary, China as a major power can be a tremendous asset to the international community, if it is not created as a pariah state ...

"...After the end of the Cold War, the U.S. felt that China was no longer needed to counter the Soviet Union. However, the U.S. should realize that China's cooperation is vital for the maintenance of peace. China has already helped defuse the North Korean nuclear crisis. It has

said that its policy regarding two other troublespots—the Spratly Islands and the Taiwan Strait—is to resolve the disputes by peaceful means.

"The U.S. and China together can build on this foundation. They can develop a strategic dialogue and build up a relationship of trust, working together to maintain the peace. If China is treated like an enemy it will certainly turn into an enemy. But if it is treated like a friend, chances are it will respond as a friend."

U.S.A., China and Taiwan

There are no two Chinas, and China is only one, admits even the U.S.A. and most of the rest of the world. While a growing military and economic power in Asia, China, would not brook Taiwan furrowing an independent path under its overriding presence Taipei's different postures over the last one year must have nettled China into taking on an aggressive posture culminating



in the latest missile tests, telling the 'renegade' province to behave and not to go beyond into the American sphere of influence.

James R. Lilley, a former U.S. Ambassador to China, writing in *NEWSWEEK* (March 18, 1996), published from New York, wants the U.S.A. to spell out its China policy vis-a-vis Taiwan.

"...China is in the throes of a wrenching leadership struggle. Its economy is booming but its problems are enormous and growing. In this climate, jingoistic calls for the extended sovereignty of a great China have replaced ideology. Beijing's hard-liners insist that pressure and military posturing can bully an indecisive U.S. leadership and an insecure Taiwan. It is time, they say, to put Taiwan in a box and discipline an unruly United States. They must not succeed."

"China's sacred principles of sovereignty and unity are not being challenged. Taiwan's leaders have reaffirmed their commitment to a one-China policy and denounced independence. But the United States must ensure that its own fundamental principles are respected. Democracy cannot be threatened by force, and

free-market prosperity cannot be disrupted in Taiwan.

"It is, therefore, vital that the United States make both its views and the costs to the Chinese very clear at an authoritative level. All Asia is watching how Washington handles Chinese belligerency—and Asian leaders have little confidence in the Americans' abilities to manage relations with Beijing. But the United States is still the one power in Asia that can most affect China. Delay, hedging and obfuscation have had their day—we now need clarity and precision backed by power."

Patience Pays

When war clouds gathered on the Taiwan straits with ceaseless missile tests from the mainland and more American aircraft carriers entering the scene of flashpoint, a mistake in the wake of the clash of the egos of the two mighty might spark off a conflagration. A hot war is a nightmare none

would like to visualise, not even the U.S.A. and China. So when an elder statesman of Asia, like Lee Kuan Yew, counsels patience and dialogue, those concerned about the future Asia must sit up and listen. Says *ASIaweek* (March 15, 1996), published from Hong Kong:

"...Having met with Beijing leaders since the crisis began a year ago. Lee called on Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui to take 'concrete steps which will show clearly that he means it when

he says he wants eventual re-unification. For example, one symbolic but significant gesture Taiwan can make... is to say it is reconsidering its application to join the U.N." Then, adds the Singapore leader, "both sides should talk and negotiate seriously to resolve the present situation and agree on a set of markers to give



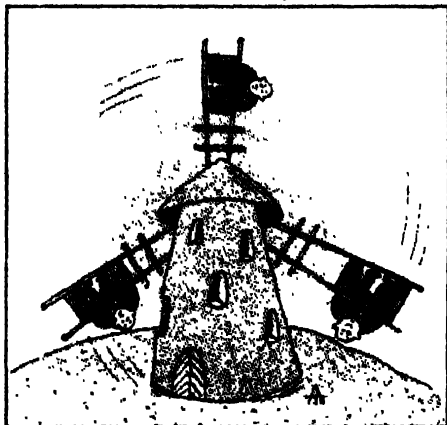
Taiwan, for economic and cultural purposes, 'international space.' There will be agreement only if Taiwan satisfies China that this 'international space' is within a one-China framework and will not lead to independence."

"Lee explained that the rest of Asia has not expressed alarm over Ch-

ina's threat to use force "because regional countries know what [the threat] is about." But if the mainland actually attacks Taiwan, he added, the neighbors won't understand "why China cannot be patient and resolve the matter peacefully, when using force would damage both China and Taiwan, and also hurt third parties, the countries of ASEAN and East Asia." War would destroy the peace and stability that underpins Asian economic growth. It would "set back a real chance China now has of becoming a modern and industrialized nation in 25 years. After suffering patiently for two centuries, the Chinese people and their leaders can surely afford to be patient a little longer. Most of Asia would agree."

The Energy Crunch

Asia should break away from its traditional but fast depleting reserves of energy and strive relentlessly towards tapping its immense potential of renewable energy in the areas of solar energy, biomass and wind power. India has come a long way in all these fields, yet more could be done in all these renewables. India apart, other Asian



countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, China and Indonesia all stand to gain by tapping this goldmine of inexhaustible energy. In its leader, **ASIaweek** (March 15, 1996) portrays the emerging energy scene in Asia.

"On the face of it, Asia is bursting with energy. The continent is home not only to the world's most dynamic economies but also the planet's largest reserves of coal and oil. Yet as it marches into the 21st century, Asia faces an energy crisis. Most of the oil from its Western perimeter, of course, goes not to the rapidly growing parts of its Eastern periphery but to the industrialized countries. And supplies of coal, a major polluter, are starting to run low in some regions, notably the Indian subcontinent. If Asia is to maintain its economic momentum, it will need to develop new and sustainable sources of power.

"A far more promising solution is renewable energy: mainly solar, wind, biomass, geothermal and hydroelectrical sources of power. They are eco-friendly and have gained broad public and government attention in recent years. A 1990 study by U.S. authorities concluded that "renewables" could make up 30% to 45% of the world's primary-energy supply by 2050. Even so, renewable power is often regarded as expensive

and impractical. This was partly true in the 1970s, when the modern renewable-energy industry was in its infancy. Since then, the costs of the associated technology have declined and renewable power has proven reliable in commercial operations. Today, the global market for these types of energy has an annual turnover of \$40 billion. Many Asian governments give attractive subsidies to entrepreneurs entering the sector.

"...Biomass technology also holds much potential, particularly for Asia's agriculture-based economies. It involves producing electricity from liquid and gas fuels such as ethanol and methanol, which are derived from farm wastes and are less polluting than fossil fuels. Organic matter generated by cities and industries can also be used to create energy. Experts say such biofuels could become cost-competitive with coal and oil by 2000. The government of Thailand has long produced electricity from rice husk for rural industry. It has isolated 11 agricultural wastes it believes can generate the energy content of 28 million tons of oil equivalent (or MTOE) annually. That is the amount of power the entire nation consumed in 1989. Bagasse, the crushed plant residue from sugarcane processing, already supplies 10% of electricity in Hawaii. In India, the substance is used to generate energy for sugar plants. Some of the factories have a surplus of power that can be sold in the market.

"Among the other renewables that Asia can profitably harness are wind, small-hydro and geothermal energy. Over the past decade, the number of small wind turbines in India has grown substantially. They provide a reliable, low-cost alternative to diesel generators, mostly for pumping irrigation water. Wind farms for commercial power are also operating in south India. Under a United Nations-aided program, Indonesian authorities have identified 20,000 remote villages where they plan to set up wind and solar projects."

Losers All

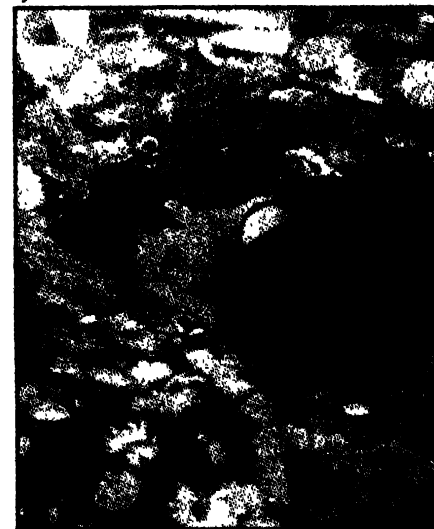
Violence snowballs into counterviolence and there are no victors, but all are losers. This has been an inexorable logic learnt the hard way by all those who indulged in both. None know more about this bitter medicine than the Jews and the Arabs. It was the taste of the bitter brew that made Rabin and Peres see eye to eye with Arafat over the future of the land that had surfeit of blood and tears. But the smouldering embers of suspicion and hatred occasionally erupting into fires cannot be wished away all too soon. Which explains the death of the Hamas leader and the chain of bloody reprisals.

David Grossman, author of two books on Israeli-Palestinian relations, writes in **NEWSWEEK** (March 18, 1996):

"...We have witnessed horrifying sights of civilian slaughter, of a type we did not see in our worst wars. Again and again people in the streets shouted, 'How long will this go on? What kind of peace is this?' Even Israelis who support the peace process have begun to lose confidence in it. ...

"Fear masters everything: when you walk down the street you inspect those who pass with, as we

say in Hebrew, seven eyes. Any one of them could be your murderer (and to your surprise you discover that in almost all of them you can discern some sort of sinister feature). ...I find myself walking down a main street I have traversed since my boyhood, Jerusalem's lively, major thoroughfare, and my mind cuts that familiar landscape into little pieces. Everything is so fragile—the body, routine, family, the fabric of life.



"We Israelis are accustomed to living in the vicinity of death. I will never forget the young couple that once told me of their plans for the future. They would get married and have three children. Three—so that if one died there would still be two left. This macabre way of thinking, not alien to me, either. It is the product of the same unbearable lightness of death that permeates this country, a kind of perception that is characteristic of the Palestinians, whose lives have also been permeated with suffering. It is precisely the ailment that Yitzhak Rabin and Yasir Arafat wanted to cure when they embarked on the road to peace. Hamas's suicide bombers want to perpetuate the disease, and they volunteer to spread it. Years ago, they hijacked planes. No they want to hijack our future.

"...Where are the Palestinian intellectuals, the writers, the humanists? Don't you understand that this is no longer only Israel's war? The extremists want to force their fanatical worldview on you, the moderates and the free thinkers.

"The Israelis are fired up. They are demanding revenge and the nullification of the peace process. Yet even at this difficult hour we must remember that this is the only way open to us if we want to live. We tried the other way, the one opposed to peace, for decades, and we still bear the scars left. The peace process will be long and painful and not all of us will be privileged to survive, but there are no quick solutions to such a complex conflict. Israel and the moderate Palestinians must help each other, because peace is the only thing that can promise that at least our grand-children will no longer believe it will be true for our children. I no longer believe it will be true for our children to live a life of security, normalcy and happiness, a life in which young couples want to have three children, maybe more, for any other reason than the joy of raising them."

Do Not Criticise

A leader to be successful has to motivate and influence others. He has to get genuinely interested in others and learn to give lavish appreciation. Now we shall consider another important factor, which is avoiding criticism.

All of us know that no one likes criticism. In fact, no one admits that he has made a mistake. No one ever blames himself, although the whole world may condemn him as the guilty one. Let us take the case of Adolf Hitler who is regarded as primarily responsible for World War II. The Allies condemned Hitler and his associates as the worst offenders against humanity and greatest of war criminals. But Hitler or, for that matter, those of his lieutenants who survived him never admitted that they were in the wrong. They defended themselves stoutly saying they did everything for the sake of their German fatherland and that the Allies were to blame for all that happened.

The thinking process of notorious criminals and dacoits is no different. All of them regard themselves as champions of the poor. They feel that they are being punished, or put behind the prison bars for no faults of their own. In the same way, when confronted with criticism, each individual tries to justify himself or herself. Whether young or old, friends or foes, known ones or strangers, nobody relishes criticism. A leader should, therefore, pause before criticising anyone and always try to avoid it.

Anyway, what is the object of criticising or finding fault with another individual? What do we hope to accomplish by criticising another? Every time we get the urge to criticise, we should ask this question to ourselves: is it our intention to correct and improve the other person? Do you really feel that with your criticism the other person will mend his ways? Since everybody resents criticism, the question of changing and improving will not arise. On the other hand, he will defend, justify and persist with greater vigour and determination. Thus criticism, instead of motivating one to act the way you want, will induce him to do just the opposite.

If criticism cannot bring about improvements on the part of others why then do many indulge in it? Perhaps, some get a feeling of importance by resorting to run down others. They try to show themselves off by finding fault with others. In the process they not only expose themselves but also earn the enmity and hatred of others. What is more, as we have seen, the craving to feel important is universal. The person who is being criticised has his own ego and self-esteem. He will not accept the criticism meekly. He will react violently and indulge in scathing counter-criticism. The net result could be nothing but washing the dirty linen in public. As everybody knows, the split in the Indian National Congress developed because of stringent and biting public criticism of one another among its top leaders.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

There is another important reason why criticism should be avoided. Criticism and condemnation kills the initiative. It often makes people abandon their efforts. It breeds inferiority complex and there are instances where uncharitable criticism has driven people to go mad or even commit suicide. Fully realising the ill effects of criticism, Dr. Samuel Johnson observed: "God Himself, sir, does not propose to judge man until the end of his days." It is, therefore, foolhardy on our part to rush and criticise others. According to Charles Schwab, "there is nothing else that so kills the ambitions of a man as criticism from his superiors." He declared, "I never criticise anyone. I believe in giving a man incentive to work. So I am anxious to praise but loath to find fault. If I like anything I am hearty in my approbation and lavish in my praise."

Often we shall refrain from criticism when we try to understand others. If we put ourselves in the shoes of the other individual and look at the things from his point of view, we will at once realise why and how he acted the way he had acted. What is more, each individual is conditioned by his environmental factor. He is often a helpless victim of circumstances. You and I know very well that all our actions are not strictly rational and logical. We act on impulse, swayed by emotions and influenced by likes, dislikes and other such prejudices. The leader must, therefore, understand others, look at the matter from the others' point of view, give appreciation and avoid criticism. No one can claim to be perfect and beyond improvement. There is room for improvement even among the best of us. We should, therefore, correct ourselves, clear our own doorsteps and not point out the snow on the roof of other's house.

The success of Mahatma Gandhi and Abraham Lincoln can be traced to this great quality on their part to avoid criticising others. Gandhiji blamed himself and tried to purify himself by resorting to fasts but never uttered a word of criticism either on the British or on other Indian political leaders. Lincoln scrupulously avoided rash and hasty criticism. He did not mail his letters with adverse comments immediately. He held them back and generally they were destroyed and never found their way to the intended addressees. A leader can try to be wiser than others but he should never tell others so. Stefansson, a famous explorer and scientist, observed that "a scientist never tries to prove anything; he attempts only to find the facts." The same rule applies to a leader. He should first find the facts.

He should avoid criticism. Instead he must understand and appreciate.

You will naturally ask how a leader can improve his followers and bring out the best in them, if he decides to close his eyes to their shortcomings. A leader, where he considers it essential, has to draw the attention of the individual concerned to his limitations, errors, omissions and commissions. But this has to be done tactfully. It should be done after understanding the situation and with due appreciation. It should be converted to helpful suggestions instead of harsh criticism. Instead of downright condemnation, a leader should ask questions. He should gently point out, in an objective manner, where things have gone wrong. Often practical demonstration, instead of mere words, will produce the desired results. A leader should listen more and encourage the other party to talk. He should give an opportunity to the other to save his face. He should make the other person realise his mistake and should not force him to admit or own it.

As we said the aim is not simply to find fault but to bring about improvements. One important factor we should bear in mind is not to criticise anyone in public, that is, in the presence of others. The ego and self-esteem will drive people to defend themselves and justify their actions when they are criticised in public. We should, therefore, avoid criticism and if at all we have to say something unpalatable, we must give it a sugar coating, make it appear as a suggestion and administer it in strict privacy. Before pointing out the mistakes, we must generously give honest appreciation and sincere praise to their good points. We must approach the individual in a friendly way and get him or her into a receptive mood. Wherever possible, we must draw their attention to their blunders in an indirect manner. It would be extremely helpful to talk about our own mistakes before pointing out the mistakes of the other individual. The mistake should not be unduly magnified out of all proportions. It must be made to appear as easy to correct. If he tries to save his face, we must accept his explanations at their face value. In fact, we can give the other person a grand reputation to live up to.

A leader, who has to influence and motivate others, should, therefore, avoid criticism as far as possible. He will find hardly any occasion to criticise others if he takes genuine interest in the other individual, look at the things from the other's viewpoint and give sincere and honest appreciation for which the other has a gnawing craving and insatiable hunger. Proper understanding and appreciation will eliminate the need for criticism. Where mistakes have to be brought to the notice for bringing about improvements in the future, it has to be done in a friendly and tactful manner to produce the desired results. A leader, who avoids criticism as a rule will be favoured with phenomenal success. □

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Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month we publish expected questions from different disciplines to keep our readers with the latest to bring them sure success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Science—Botany And Zoology". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment

(i) Less than 30 per cent score -- Poor

- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score -- Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score -- Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score -- Very good
(v) Above 80 per cent score -- Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Indian History—Mughal Period" will be drawn.

Science—Botany And Zoology

1. Who propounded the theory of natural selection?
(a) Mendel (b) Lamarck
(c) Darwin (d) De Vries
2. Who, amongst the following, is associated with the theory of inheritance of acquired characters?
(a) Charles Darwin (b) Lamarck
(c) Spencer (d) De Vries
3. On which of the following plants Mendel performed his classical experiment?
(a) Gram (b) Maize
(c) Pea (d) Wheat
4. Who, amongst the following botanists, is associated with the hybridisation of garden pea?
(a) Robert Brown (b) John Goss
(c) Joseph Kolruter (d) Gregor Mendel
5. Which of the following is the smallest structural genetic unit?
(a) Chromosome (b) Cistron
(c) DNA (d) Gene
6. Mitochondria will be found in abundance where there is
(a) A wound activity in the body
(b) Maximum activity in the body
(c) Least activity in the body
(d) Average activity in the body
7. Golgi body is found in
(a) RBC in man
(b) All the cells
(c) All the cells except RBC and bacteria
(d) Only bacterial cells
8. A coenzyme is a
(a) Nucleic acid
(b) Organic compound

- (c) Carbohydrate that controls enzymatic activity
- (d) Vitamin that acts with an enzyme
9. Which of the following digestive enzymes is present in the saliva?
(a) Amylase (b) Lipase
(c) Ptyalin (d) Trypsin
10. The human liver performs all of the following functions, except
(a) Production of hormones
(b) Detoxification of toxins
(c) Storage of glycogen
(d) Formation of bile
11. What role does enzyme pepsin play?
(a) It converts fats into acids
(b) It converts fats into glycerol
(c) It converts proteins into peptones
(d) It converts starch into sugar
12. The food in onion is stored in the form of
(a) Cellulose (b) Protein
(c) Starch (d) Sugar
13. Who, amongst the following, is regarded as the Father of Modern Biology?
(a) Aristotle (b) Darwin
(c) Robert Hooke (d) Vesalius
14. Which of the following is studied by Palaeontologists?
(a) Genes (b) Plants (c) Pollen (d) Fossils
15. The first person to see a cell under microscope was
(a) Robert Hooke (b) A. V. Leuwenhock
(c) T. Schwan (d) M. Schleiden
16. Mitosis actually means
(a) Division of cytoplasm only
(b) Division of nucleus only

- (c) Reduction in number of chromosomes
- (d) Both nuclear and cytoplasmic division
17. The function of endoplasmic reticulum is
(a) Acrosome formation
(b) Lysosome formation
(c) Synthesis of steroid hormones
(d) Secretion of proteins
18. Mutation is
(a) A factor responsible for plant growth
(b) A change which affects the offsprings of F_2 generation only
(c) A change that is inherited
(d) A change which affects the parents only but never inherited
19. Edible part of coconut is
(a) Seed coat (b) Endocarp
(c) Endosperm (d) Carpel wall
20. Smallest flowering plant is
(a) Rafflesia (b) Polyalthia
(c) Wolffia (d) Chlamydomonas
21. In dicot root
(a) Vascular bundles are scattered and are without cambium
(b) Xylem is always enlarged
(c) Xylem and Phloem are radially arranged
(d) Vascular bundles are arranged in a ring and have cambium
22. Grafting is not possible in monocots because
(a) Monocots lack cambium
(b) Monocots have scattered vascular bundles

(Continued on page 70)

Note: Please ignore page 69. Inconvenience caused is regretted.



Ecological Considerations Need Not Hamper Development

Ms. Shingini Puri (b. 1973) is a graduate in Economics from the Bharatiya Hindu University and is presently doing the year in M.A. (Economics) at the same University. She is doing a diploma in Bharata Natyam. Painting is her main hobby.

In this essay, Ms. Shingini shatters the myth that ecological considerations and economic development cannot go together. She says that whenever we think about ecology, it means we are thinking about ourselves because we are a part of it. She cites Rabindranath Tagore to affirm that 'humankind is, indeed, an



Ms. Shingini Puri

MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH
CONTEST 4 — TOPIC 1

integral part of the environment. The environment cannot be ignored if development is to truly be a better one. Man cannot survive in the environment unless the balance between nature, biology and development is maintained.

Ms. Shingini Puri is the first winner in the previous contest. In addition, MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is invited to compete in the remaining stages of Super Brain of India Contest and will be named either winner, the one of which appear elsewhere in this issue. Congratulations, Ms. Shingini!

"THE REAL CONFLICT IS NOT between environment and development, but between environment and reckless exploitation of man and earth in the name of efficiency"—observed the late Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Every word of this statement is true. For developing, in true terms, whether economically, socially or spiritually, it is indispensable to consider ecology. It is possible that without pondering on ecology, we may get ephemeral gains, but in the long run, we will find ourselves as a deserted gambler who will have nothing except to shed contrite tears.

Since times immemorial the great souls were deeply concerned about harmonising the relationship between man and nature. Ecology is nothing but a relationship between biotic and abiotic factors, or in other words, a study of organisms in relation to their environment. This takes into account the whole world of organic life—plants, including fungi, and animals, including microbes and man. It also covers the environment itself, which includes not only animate organisms that populate the biosphere, but also inanimate forces operating in nature.

From the Vedic times, we come to know of the concern of our ancestors about their surroundings, as a Vedic hymn says—

"Let there be peace in universe,
—peace in water
—peace in flora"

Again in *Yajur Veda* it is prayed to Supreme Reality—

"Let water and flora remain friendly with us".

The concept of 'Ashram' in Vedic culture denoted that the members of communities lived together in harmony with nature. Their compatible relations with ecology is reflected in rituals and traditions.

Man as a Disturber of Ecology

Man is a very meddlesome character as far as nature is concerned. Since primordial times this biped has been interfering in the established norms of nature. But the pace of interference has gone up after the Industrial Revolution. This so-called sagacious creature thinks himself omnipotent and has contaminated the beautiful creation of god, 'earth', triggering off the ecological crisis never known before, driven by cupidity. The death of thousands of innocent people in Bhopal in 1984 due to the leakage of methyl isocyanate from the MIC plant and the melting of nuclear reactor at Chernobyl power station in the former U.S.S.R. in 1986 were warnings to humanity.

Human beings are responsible for unbalancing the nature. Man has occupied the centre stage, among all the species in ecology, by constantly confronting nature. He has a history of fighting against the nature. But after the latter half of the 20th century, he has been fighting nature with all his strength and power. Now slowly he is seeing the result of his mischief in the form of disasters all over the globe in the form of ozone depletion, infertility of land, pollution of hydrosphere, etc.

Man has always contended against nature and won. In the first flush of success, he described it as a 'conquest of nature'. But slowly he is realising 'conquest at what cost'.

In an ecosystem, every species, big small, is interlinked with each other through food chain or food web. The extinction of any species directly or indirectly affects others.

It is said that 'No bird fouls its own nest'. But it is not true in the case of man who destroyed his only home through pernicious deeds.

We are solely responsible for the ecological crisis. Runaway population has led deforestation, clearing forest land for agriculture. Deforestation has given rise to various other problems, too. A satellite survey done by ISRO has revealed that only 12 per cent of the land area is covered with forest in India. Our greed has led to soil erosion, decreasing level of oxygen, slow death of herbivores due to shortage of vegetation, Ozone layer is also being threatened and the question of survival of living beings.

Pure air is a gift of Divine, a pre-requisite for healthy living. Industrial units throwing up huge amounts of obnoxious fumes in the air. Studies have shown that pollution can damage vegetable crops in general, affect plant growth. This is reflected in the low-nutrient quality of plant products consequent ill effects on the health of animals and people who depend upon these crops. Pollution also leads to acid rain.

Our irresponsible acts have also polluted lands, which is the only medium to produce food. Excessive use of fertilisers, insecticides, etc. have become sources of water and soil pollution. Heavy application of fertilisers has proved to be the cause of elimination of some species of plants. Di-

excessive use of chemicals, the soil is losing its water-absorbing capacity, plant-growing capacity and compaction of soil particles. The value of soil is also changing. It is reported that in Japan, the land around major cities is poisoned due to excessive use of fertilisers.

We are also confronted with the problem of salinity. Lowering of groundwater table is responsible for the occurrence of salinity. Excessive consumption of groundwater is opening all over the world. There are enormous tracts of land in many parts of Africa, Asia and S. America blighted by salinity. In spite of bitter experience, the reckless and injudicious tapping of underground water goes on all over the globe.

We are also depleting our natural resources very fast even though we are aware that they are not going to last for ever. According to a study done by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the world's major mineral resources, such as iron ore and tungsten, may not last beyond 2000 at the present rate of utilisation. The coal reserves and oil will disappear by 50.

Long-term storage and disposal of nuclear wastes and radioactive fallout from nuclear testing are other major hazards.

All these problems have arisen due to our neglect of the ecological considerations. It is believed that the cumulative pollution of water and land may, in the long run, affect our life-support systems, the earth's climate and supply of oxygen to such a great extent that polar caps will melt and lead to massive flooding of coastal areas.

Gandhian Approach

Gandhiji, the legendary character of this century, has left his legacy to the world in the form of his prudent model of development which is nature friendly. He was a keen observer and deeply studied the relationship of human beings with nature. The entire life and work of this great man is an excellent paradigm of his clear understanding of nature.

Mahatma Gandhi perceived economics not merely as a science of wealth. He thought that economics is also meant to serve a moral and spiritual purpose and cater to the spiritual needs of society. Therefore, if we want development only in terms of improvement in GDP growth, urbanisation and industrialisation, we will not find the answer in Gandhian system.

Similarly, to Gandhiji, 'development' is not merely the improvement in the material standard of living, but as a means to establish moral values. For such a 'development', ecological consideration, undoubtedly, will help the process, and not hamper it. Gandhiji always strongly advocated that nature should only be used to satisfy our need, it should not be exploited for the sake of human greed. It was not against industrialisation or economic development, but he wanted it to be pro-nature and eco-friendly. He wanted a society to be ecologically sustainable and always favoured the building of small agro-industrial communities where harmony between man and nature is well maintained.

Mr. T.N. Khusoo, in his book, *Mahatma Gandhi—Apostle of Applied Human Ecology*, delves into Gandhiji, his ideas and the issue of environment. He says that the model of rural development espoused by Gandhiji is a combination of social, economic and environmental equity and ethical imperatives. Mahatma was ahead of his times in this thought—'the earth is the only home for human beings and all life that is there in it.'

Gandhiji followed a very simple way of life as the author, Mr. T.N. Khusoo, says, 'According to the rhythm of nature and in harmony with nature within minimum need, and not exploiting it beyond taking what nature offers!'

Thus Gandhiji deserves to be more fully understood—especially in the context of the present global challenges and problems. He always laid emphasis on developing compatible relations with our surroundings because we are a part of it. All the living beings on this globe are interdependent and our interests are interlinked to one another in such a way that if any part of the system is harmed, the whole chain will break.

No Conflict Between Ecological Considerations and Development

Many people believe that ecological considerations and economic development cannot go together. It is only a misconception and it should be altered. Whenever we think about ecology, it means we are thinking about ourselves because we are also a part of it. As Tagore has said 'humankind is, indeed, an integral part of biosphere'. Individuals cannot be happy if there is no peace in the family. If we are usurping the interest of any member and defiling our own dwelling, it means we are adversely affecting ourselves directly or indirectly.

In order to grow we need not extirpate the other. Human beings can develop and flourish easily, keeping harmonious relationship with their neighbours and their surroundings.

We are all aware of the fact that a vital requirement of modern industries, i.e. 'fossil fuel' such as coal and oil is going to disappear within 200 years because they are non-renewable resources. These mineral resources are the main source of power, the heartbeat of economic development and we are recklessly exploiting these resources. What we destroy, we cannot replace it, nor can nature replenish it. It has taken millions of years for nature to amass the present amount of minerals and fossil fuel, but it will take only a century to exhaust it. These fuels are also responsible for polluting our precious environment. In order to save mother nature from contamination and keep the wheel of development rolling, it is better to adhere to non-conventional energy sources such as solar energy, tidal power, wind energy, etc. These are a free gift of nature and available to us in infinite quantity and at the same time eco-friendly. They should be used in different regions according to the prevailing situations. It is true that these are more expensive in comparison to other alternatives,

but in long run they are more lucrative. Even if we use coal or any other carbon fuel, great importance should be given to the use of pollution-control devices. The power stations and industries driven by coal throw out a pollutant called 'fly ash'. This can be used in manufacturing bricks and other building material. This way two birds will be killed by one stone. On the one hand, 'fly ash' is used, and on the other the precious top soil will not be degraded.

In a country like India, where there is a large cattle population, biogas plants should be set up.

Various new diseases, never known before, are emerging because we have polluted our environment and the government is spending astronomical amounts in research for finding a cure for these deadly diseases, and in the setting up of medical centres. Therefore, it is essential to check the root cause of these diseases. As the old saying goes, 'Prevention is better than cure'.

Similarly, the use of fertilisers, pesticides, etc. have poisoned the soil and made it unfit for agriculture, our mainstay. It is better to pump manure instead of chemical fertilisers in our fields. We must stick to biological control methods to fight pests. But it is always argued that without the use of pesticides and fertilisers it is impossible to raise productivity. But what will happen if the fertile land turns into barren tracts as a result of large scale application of these fertilisers and pesticides? Humanity will face hunger and famine. Therefore, in order to avoid such crush, use of manure should be encouraged and innocuous pesticides should be used.

A big portion of the earth is already denuded in the name of development. Massive deforestation is also equally culpable. Vegetation is cleared for industrial and residential purposes. The demand for forest products has aggravated the situation. We can stop this, or at least we can slow this by using the barren lands for installing industries and other purposes. Recycling of paper and other materials will be of immense help. Research should be done in order to find alternative to 'wood' meant for construction and furniture sectors.

'Industries', temples of development in the Nehruvian terminology, are discharging effluents in rivers which are 'nerves of life'. They should strictly use water treatment plants and discharge only treated water in the rivers.

Nuclear tests are still on. History has already witnessed mass destruction in the form of Hiroshima and Nagasaki detonations. France has conducted its sixth nuclear test in French Polynesia in the Pacific area and nobody knows when China will conduct its next test.

We can ill afford to ignore ecological considerations while planning development. Our past experience has shown, beyond a shadow of doubt, that development will be self-defeating if we undermine the ecological base on which the development model is raised. The world cannot repeat the follies of Bhopal and Chernobyl. □



CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1990

Madhuri Dixit

The One-Woman Film Industry

Ms. Madhuri Dixit (born 1967) is a first class B.Com graduate from Delhi College (University) and has completed a postgraduate diploma in Journalism. At present she is pursuing a course in Computer Science.

In this essay, the author says that Madhuri Dixit has in fact established the status of a living legend. Through her exceptional performance in different roles in different films she has proved to the world that the success of a film depends as much on the performance of the heroine as that of the hero. The Madhuri star has been on the ascendant



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in the film industry. She has been a part of several successful films and has won several awards for her performance. She is considered one of the most talented actresses in the Indian film industry.

The author says that Madhuri Dixit has in fact established the status of a living legend. Through her exceptional performance in different roles in different films she has proved to the world that the success of a film depends as much on the performance of the heroine as that of the hero. The Madhuri star has been on the ascendant

A SIMPLE PARAPHRASE OF THE title of the subject will read as follows: the importance of being Madhuri Dixit in film industry. Just as spectators crowd cricket stadia to witness Sachin Tendulkar's play, people crowd picture palaces to see their favourite heroine—Madhuri. "What is in a name?" This Shakespearean quote immediately comes to one's mind. And if you repeat the same question to film fans, producers, magazines, they will answer in one voice—there is everything in the name Madhuri Dixit. Perhaps one cannot hold the film scribes guilty of resorting to hyperbole if they draw her profile in the choicest adjectives, against this background.

Hindi silver screen, over the last hundred years, boasts of several heroines who had their unique personal style of acting to lift their films to lofty heights of success. Nargis had a flair to play any role. Meenakumari was a tragedienne. Madhubala was Venus of Indian screen. Vyjayanthimala bewitched cinegoers with dazzling dances combined with effortless acting. Nutan's simplicity endeared her to one and all. Hema Malini's innate charm dominated the screen for two decades. Waheeda Rehman's ability to play the role allotted to perfection was admirable. Sridevi's acting and dancing are too well known for further elaboration. What is Madhuri's personal style? What makes her great? Why is she described as the one-woman industry? Can we venture to find replies to these queries in the foregoing paragraphs?

Madhuri's entry into films was not a cake walk. She did not storm into the tinsel world by winning any beauty crown contest. But

she was selected through a screen test by a recognised film producing unit and offered a role in the film *Abodh*. This maiden picture of hers was a failure. And with such a disaster behind her Madhuri had to while away for sometime with her fingers crossed, figuring out her future in films. As if this was not enough, her cup of misery was full when she was shown the door from a film which was to be produced by a big star. Dame luck did not smile on her television assignments, too. It is another story that she climbed the dizzy heights of glory from the same film producing unit from where her first effort to be somebody in the show business was unsuccessful.

Did not somebody rightly say that life is full of surprises? The once written-off Madhuri as skinny, fit for a sister's role-bagged the part of 'Mohini' in N. Chandra's *Tezaab*. It is from here that her 'Ek, Do, Teen' steps, to high fame started.

Setting the Thames on fire

The song 'Ek Do Teen' was an instant rage with Madhuri performing this raucous number with ease and grace. Madhuri's rendering of this dance number set the Thames on fire. Cinegoers flocked to the theatres repeatedly to see the captioned number. The thunderous claps that greeted Madhuri the moment she arrives on the screen to present the dance was a sure sign of her arrival on the movie horizon with a bang. A star was born. 'Unforgettable' is the only adjective that can describe the said performance. The picture became a blockbuster for two reasons. One is Anil

Kapoor's sterling performance and second Madhuri's dancing. The pie earning was in the range of ten crore a long time dancing came to the fore in cinema. It was Madhuri Dixit's 'Ek Do Teen' number that was responsible for the *F* magazine to introduce choreography in their Annual Awards function for the first time with Saroj Khan getting this prize. Madhuri's wheel of fortune turned 180 degrees and many film producers saw a star that can twinkle more glowing make their films succeed glamorous qualitywise and moneywise.

Madhuri's emotional talent was a advantage in Subhash Ghai's *Ram Lila*. She gave a glimpse of her hidden potential as a superb actress. What a perfect foil was to Anil Kapoor's brilliance in acting that film. And it is her dance with 'Bada Dukh Deena' on her lips which was an important feature for the box office bonanza of the said film. And with *Lakhan* joined Rs. 10-crore club as the money gains are concerned.

Come *Dil* and *Saajan*, Madhuri's dexterity in dancing and acting won the hearts of the filmgoers. The performance in *Dil* caught her to win the coveted *Filmfare* Best Actress Award for the first time. And the *Observer* Award was hers for the *Saajan*. By this time Madhuri had found footing in the film industry. She could try to experiment to prove that she was a versatile actress. The opportunity lay at her door in the form of *Beta*. Stated by her excellent performance was not just the hero who was im-

...the heroine as... She was given equal footage with the... of the film. Her execution of *Dhak Dhak*... brought thousands and thousands of... to the theatres. The acclamation for... song in cinema houses was deafening... smiles, the tears, the anger, the... plessness of the heroine were brought... on the screen effortlessly. One could... believe Madhuri can bring such... information in acting from dancing *Dhak*... to playing a traditional *bahu*. It was as... as ABC for her. She got her second... fare award for the picture *Beta*. Though... of the films failed at the box office... dhuri never gave up. With every film... perspective of its success or failure, she... her acting talents, dancing skill and... tured as a film personality. Madhuri's dances are mesmerising. The... of film dances she has done bear... timony to it. Be it a dance in *Khalnayak* or... or *Sailaab* she pays the same attention... achieve excellence in it as a serious student... art devotes attention to achieve colour... gance to a painting. As regards film... aces are concerned, she is in the same class... ch is associated with Vyjayanthimala... gets a perfect ten score for dancing.

The Edge Over Other Heroines

Madhuri's penchant for acting is... atiable. She played a role in *Prahaar*... thout make up. She was altogether a... ferent person. She sacrificed glamour to... ry roles that showed her in acting limelight... *Parinda*, *Prem Pratigya* and *Sangeet*. In... akash Jha's *Mrutyudand*, Madhuri... epted a challenging offbeat role once... in. Madhuri knows that popular films... e her popularity whereas the offbeat films... e her the edge over other heroines.

In *Hum Apke Hain Kaun* Madhuri's acting... ned full circle. She showed an inkling for... medy in the scene at Ram Tekdi where... e imitates the temple manager's... innerisms. The groom's shoe stealing... ne was done by her with great aplomb... e gives an impression that the impish... er's role is specially designed for her. She... uts about like a peacock in the film. There... re serpentine queues before cinema halls... buy tickets for the picture. It became a... nily prestige symbol to see *Hum Apke Hain*... un like getting tickets to the play... usetrap by Agatha Christie in England a... ple of years before.

Madhuri has, in fact, attained the status... a living legend. Her acting, dancing and... ssic beauty has impressed M.F. Hussain... such an extent that he did a series of... ings on her. Superb direction by Suraj... rajatya, equally superb marketing strategy... Rajashri Productions and capping it all—... relative performance by Madhuri Dixit... de the film *Hum Apke Hain Kaun*'s profits... e to Rs. 125 crore. An all-time record in... history of one hundred years of Indian... ema! If success comes, can the *Filmfare*... and be far behind? Madhuri collected... fare trophy for the third time. A

magnificent performance by any stretch or... imagination from an actress who had her... own doubts to earn a name in film world. Three cheers for Madhuri! Winning awards... has become a habit with her. Screen... Panasonic Award 1995 was grabbed by her... for *Hum Apke Hain Kaun* performance. The... triumph has been so outstanding that she... must be wondering whether she will be able... to repeat *Hakk*'s box-office performance in... other films.

Raja's coup d'etat was due to Madhuri... mania. Though the film was not well made... as accepted by its Director, still people... flooded the theatres to see the film only... because of Madhuri. Its *eclat* proved that... Madhuri is the unrivalled queen of... Bollywood because people are prepared to... see any movie that features her—a true... symbol of a Super Star. Madhuri has become... a synonym for Super Success.

Never in the history of Hindi... cinema so much depended on... one individual to grow tall... And like the scholar who... walks away at a university... convocation with several... gold medals, Madhuri is in... the number one slot. A time... has come that people are... eager to flood the theatres to... see a film just because... Madhuri is featuring in it... She has become the... unrivalled queen of... Bollywood—a true symbol of... Super Star—a synonym for... Super Success.

Madhuri's personality is an epitome of... Cheer and Confidence. Her commanding... eyes can be any youngster's envy. She speaks... through her eyes more than her words. Her... mobile face enables her to exhibit different... emotions swiftly without sacrificing the... quality of acting. Her scornful look at the... hero just before the song *Ja Sajana* in the film... *Raja* is worth travelling umpteen kilometres... to see it.

Madhuri Magic

Madhuri magic works. Producers are... spellbound by it. In the good old English... story whatever King Midas touched turned

into gold. Madhuri gracing a film is a... windfall for the producer. The mere mention... of her name is sufficient for film lovers to... make a beeline to the cinema theatre. For... example, *Yarana* benefited by her name. Madhuri is a *mantra* for box office... excellence in the centenary year of... cinema.

Madhuri films' directors have been great... megaphone wielders. But none of the... pictures she has acted in can be called a... purely director's creation. They are all purely... Madhuri's vehicles. Her stamp of acting is... dominantly seen on these films. Did not Ms... Dixit do a great service to cinema industry... by lending a charm of her own for woman... oriented films? Once upon a time heroes... dominated Indian films. Madhuri dared to... show that the heroine can also be at the... centre of the stage.

Summing up, one can safely pronounce... that Madhuri phenomenon rules the... industry. The chances of her playing roles... in other language films cannot be ruled out. She conveys the message that in ourselves... are triumph and defeat. Madhuri has been a... role model for the youngsters who are... aspiring to become heroines. A quick recap... of her film career unfolds her before us as... the key figure in the raucous dance number... in *Tezaab*, the daughter-in-law with a... difference in *Beta*, the revenge-oriented... heroine of *Anjaam*, the frightened heroine of... *100 Days*, the lively heroine of *Saajan*, the... actress whose performance made *Hum Apke*... *Hain Kaun* run perennially throughout... India, and raises in one's mind high... expectations from her in the forthcoming... films *Rajkumar*, *Prem Granth*, *Maine Mohabbat*... *Karli*, *Mrutyudand* and *Wajood*. One quality... which has been consistent with her... entire film career is her willingness to... learn and improve—the hallmark of a great... artiste.

In an industry where box-office... returns are the criteria for investing in... film making, Madhuri as a heroine in films... means that returns are assured for those... who make films. Producers' box-office... graphs are rising with her in every film... *Tezaab* netted ten crore. And *Dil* grossed... twelve crores. *Beta* earned a little over... fourteen crores. *Hum Apke Hain Kaun*... reached the summit in profits. Never in the... history of Hindi cinema so much depended... on one individual to grow tall. And like the... scholar who walks away at a university... convocation with several gold medals, Madhuri... is in the number one slot. And it is not... amazing if fans gather, say, to witness this... shooting star at Panchgani Table Point near... Mahabaleswar. 'Simply the Best', and 'The New Empress' are the two... titles of articles from among the many... that have appeared in journals that best... describe the value of Madhuri to film... industry.

And slightly altering a Shakes... pearean quote we can say, 'Oh Madhuri! Thy Name is One-Woman Film Industry!'

scandals such as the Bofors scam, the ₹900-crore stock scam of the early 90s and the recently the multicrore Hawala racket, which is testimony to the involvement of most every senior politician and the ₹500-crore scam in the Bihar animal husbandary department are all indicative of the chronic pathological state in which our legislators pound.

Justice and the Executive

Laws remain sterile and cannot yield fruits till they are planted and nurtured in society. The executive, endowed with power, professional training and sufficient administrative personnel is expected to do the planting and nurturing of the law. But the sad situation with the executive is that there is hardly any department which is not riddled by redtapism, favouritism and nepotism. The only language this estate seems to comprehend is that of money. Bureaucrats, with their nexus with the politicians, industrialists and the underworld, have proved to be pests who have stolen from the common man, that little justice that is left over. The government servants are either too busy raking in their own fortunes from whatever means they can achieve, or else they are busy dancing to the tunes of their political bosses, fearing adverse consequences if they tried them down. The numerous cases of bureaucrats being booked for harbouring and aiding criminals, and possessing assets disproportionate to their income and various other corrupt practices are testimony to their lack of integrity.

The public has lost confidence even in the so-called guardians of law and order. Illegal detention, confiscation and third degree methods of investigations coupled with excessive bribery, have tarnished the image of the police. Custodial deaths in India in 1985-1991 was 415 and figures for custodial deaths in 1990-92 was 258. It is even more alarming that of the 12 incidents of rape where policemen were proven to be involved, not even one has resulted in conviction.

Justice and the Judiciary

The only ray of hope for the hapless, justice-starved citizens is the courts of the land. The Indian Constitution in its various provisions, has vested power in the courts thereby providing for the efficient functioning of the hierarchical structure of the courts of India, headed by the Supreme Court of India. Article 32, 132, and 139 have empowered the judiciary to control its lower courts through the adjudicating process. Further articles such as 141, 226, 227 and Chapter VI of the constitution are all designed to maintain good control and cohesion in the pyramidal court structure, thereby ensuring the effective and efficient deliverance of justice. The judiciary is required to play a vast and exhaustive role as a guarantor and defender of the constitutional promise of social, economic and political justice in Independent India.

Contemporary Indian judiciary has been bogged down by multiple shortcomings, resulting in total want of effectiveness and

efficiency. The most crucial shortcomings of the Indian judiciary are as follows:

- i) Outmoded laws and obsolete method of adjudication.
- ii) Sheer mismanagement and inefficiency of the court, leading to severe docket stagnation.
- iii) ever-increasing schism between the common man and the courts.

A loss of coordination and conduciveness in the law has resulted in an indifferent or largely confused judicature which in Justice Krishna Iyer's words has become a "national disenchantment, a proprietariat paradise and a proletariat limbo". The courts in India have failed to be exemplars of people's powers, as it should have. Factors such as ambiguous laws, lack of adequate funding, sheer increase in the number of cases on one hand and the lack of augmentation of infrastructure on the other, have all resulted in severe stagnation of cases in every echelon of the legal system. Cases pending before the high court have been doubling from the past two to three decades. At present the arrears of dockets of all high courts in the land put together are supposed to be over eleven lakh. Even in the Supreme Court, the condition is not any better with pendency sprinting from a few thousands in the 1950's to cross the 20,000 mark by the turn of the last decade.

The average time span taken for a litigation to climb through the lower courts and reach the verdict of the open court may be anywhere between 15 to 25 years. The burgeoning burden of docket arrears, on our already inefficient, unmotivated and complacent court personnel have added to the alienation of justice from the common man.

The prospects of a common man getting justice before a full span of 25 years have elapsed, added to the torturous treatment meted out to him during the course of the case and also the sheer expense he would incur, in terms of court and lawyer fees, would all push the litigant into his own grave!

The fountainhead of justice, within the judiciary, is none other than the judge. It is the judges who are the surgeons, who operate upon the maladies of social injustice and emancipate justice from succumbing to the pathological forces of injustice. In ensuring 'justice' in contemporary society there is the necessity of principled, well-informed judges, whose values and thoughts are in tandem with the spirit of the law and "the egalitarian constitutional creed". In Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's words—"A judge, enlivened by human concerns is the noblest asset of the nation and the humane sanctuary of the humble, the hobbled and the hamstrung members of the society".

Selection to judicial benches are far from free and fair. Pure credibility is not the only criterion for selection.

Another factor pertinent in this context is the fact that there is a severe dearth in the number of jurists, considering the mounting figures of litigation which are coming before our courts for redressal. Lack of foresight on the part of the law ministry, the bar council

and others concerned has resulted in failure in evolving a formula to enable the forecast of required increase in judge strength. Consequently it has failed to bolster the courts to carry on their job smoothly, in the wake of increased cases.

On the whole massive docket stagnation, mindboggling procedural difficulties, expensiveness of the court redressal, coupled with lack of general awareness of rights and the law on the part of the public, have all contributed to alienate the common man from the courts. The most important factor which has estranged the genuine seeker of justice is the utter lack of confidence in the courts as an inexpensive and sure guarantor of justice. The courts as every other wing of administration, are to a large extent directly or indirectly harnessed by the powerful and the rich.

Though constitutionally every citizen has the right to legal awareness as also to legal aid, measures from the governmental agencies to this end are grossly inadequate. Though various reasons such as lack of funds, lack of infrastructure and a host of other things are thrown up by the officials concerned, the actual sinister reason is that the powered class deliberately prefers this state of affairs.

As we are heading for the 21st century, if serious, immediate measures are not taken on a war footing, seeking justice in or out of our courts would be as futile as 'chasing a mirage' in the desert. As Justice Bhagwati had warned in 1985, "The judicial system (not excluding the legislature and judiciary) in the country is almost on the verge of collapse." A recovery will become a tangible reality only if there is a messianic effort to resurrect it.

As of now, a citizen who is in pursuit of justice in or out of the courts, is confused, disappointed and dejected. His position is so grave that he cannot decide whether justice is a myth or a reality. The desperate question each citizen seems to pose to the ever-eluding justice is:

If you are not a myth whose reality are you?

If you are not reality whose myth are you?

Even as this essay is being penned, a ray of hope, a signal of the renaissance of justice has begun to seep through the dark firmament of injustice. In probably the most severest attack on corruption, since Independence, the Supreme Court of India seems to be charged to leave no stone unturned in mulcting the culprits involved in the multicrore hawala scam. This ray of hope seems even brighter considering that the Supreme Court has unstintingly gone ahead to chargesheet 24 major politicians (as on the 23rd February 1996) who are or have held positions of power such as cabinet ministers and chief ministers. The Supreme Court has emerged as not only the defender of justice, but as a custodian of basic moral values and human rights. In upholding the principle of equality before law, the apex court has let it be known that the long arm of the law will not spare anyone however mighty he might be. □



The Emerging Global Order Political And Economic

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In this essay, Ram Krishna feels that the next World War will be fought in the economic field with the developing nations certainly at a disadvantage. He says that most of the political debates centre around economic decisions, and that performance of the economy has changed the complexion of national governments. With political power flowing from the barrel of the



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CONTEST 1 -- TOPIC 2

economic guns, almost all countries including India, China, Pakistan, have started to re-equip themselves with modern weapons, including the fact that the modern weapons, such as nuclear weapons, are in the hands of nations which are not so much concerned with the peaceful growth of all nations, as a technological race to produce.

By increasing the military power, nations are not only increasing the threat of war, but also the threat of economic war.

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HISTORY OF NATIONS HAS BEEN a journey in time, from one milestone to another, with the milestones of the past growing dim and yellow like old photographs and the milestones of tomorrow signalling new horizons and dimensions. The whole world has become a well-knit integrated system and changes taking place in one nation do have its impact on other nations. Secondly, the political scenario cannot be looked at in isolation and apart from the economic and social scenario in which it is embedded. The emerging global order—politically and economically—is not an embodiment of linear projections and statistical correlations of the old order. Easy-going assumptions and premises, imageries and visions have been torn to shreds.

Two Cheers for Changes

The most spectacular turning point on the global political scene has been the disintegration of the former U.S.S.R. resulting in the emergence of a new Russia, the break-up of the socialist community and the end of the Warsaw Pact and thus the old era of Cold War giving way to New World Order. The Malta Summit has given way to the long expected democratic transition in Central and Eastern Europe which has had a far-reaching impact on East-West relations. The Berlin Wall has been brought down and the two German States have been united with breathtaking speed. Radical political changes have swept through Central and Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Bloc have embarked upon the road to parliamentary democracy, the rule of law and market economy. In the emerging order,

the political-economic system, the principal values of the society in the East, are now becoming compatible with those in the West and cooperation has got a new impetus.

Regionalism in the global context of the post-Cold War era appears a significantly visible facet of the new emerging era which the demolition of bipolarity has brought about. At its best, it is just one pillar of a better World Order and at its worst, a symbol of particularism, division and disunity. It can turn either way and make the world more growth-oriented. Mute regional political differences nullify post-Cold War era achievements and infuse new patterns of hostility.

The regional groupings are gaining momentum and acceptability in the new politico-strategic ambience of the post-Cold War era. ASEAN, NAFTA, APEC Groupings are forces to reckon with. They have provided the machinery to expand regional trade, reduce tariffs, increase greater human interactions and thus help minimise long-standing political differences, i.e. the case of Indonesia and Malaysia. However, if regionalisation does not involve the countries of the developing world or involves just a few of them, a new world order can scarcely be built. If self-serving regional bodies always make significant distinctions between insiders and outsiders, the movement will not make lasting contributions. Yet, regionalism symbolises a turn of the way from a fixed Cold War pattern and a wave of the future in international relations.

Shared Sovereignty

Monopoly sovereignty is on its way out. The claim of monopoly sovereignty is

challenged when production, markets & credit networks move beyond the control of political sovereigns. Globalisation of economy and the rise of interdependence and cooperation in trade and investment has compromised sovereignty. Other domains of human activity that have posed equal powerful challenges to sovereignty are nuclear weapons of mass destruction, the environment and drugs. Claims to sovereignty are increasingly hollow in the face of such global challenges. Europe has reconsidered its historical trajectory and has moved from shared economic sovereignty in a common market to European political institutions through Maastricht Treaty. The constituent of the former Soviet Union have created a union of sovereign republics with common economic, space and security policy. The distinction between domestic and international politics is more and more blurred.

Superpowers, militarily and economically have resorted to arm twisting of other nations which impinge upon their sovereignty. States have lost the little manoeuvrability they had during the Cold War years. Assertion of self-confidence and individual identity is being lost in favour of acquiescence in the hegemony of a few nations.

One facet of the emerging global political landscape is the search for identity based on religious fundamentalism. Though its reappearance goes back to well over a decade, the consequence of this for the international political environment is being heightened by recent developments. The emergence of Central Asia as a new political entity, of five Islamic States, adjacent to other Muslim nations further south, is significant. The world is a dumb spectator to the he

these Central Asian nations into their back. It will certainly have its consequence in Eastern Europe, Israel, Russia and India to have common borders with the Islamic world. Relations between different polities witness tremendous tensions between them. Various resolutions passed by Organisation of Islamic Countries (O.I.C.) on them, e.g. Ayodhya issue on the spurious basis of religion, are a pointer to it.

A new era of nationalism is taking shape in the emerging global order. With the urgency of nationalism, the world is witnessing a new kind of fragmentation, sometimes without acrimony as in the case of Czechoslovakia but, more often through violence, as in Yugoslavia. This kind of nationalism has given birth to ethnic separatism with "ethnic cleansing". The world politics has never witnessed before sanctioned the creation of boundaries based on religion, ethnicity and race. The map of the world has been splintered into more than 200 nations which numbered only twenty at the end of the Second World War. Certainly the old political landscape has been changed beyond recognition.

Non-Aligned Movement: A Sinking Ship

In the emerging global order, the future of non-alignment (NAM) which has been a great political force to reckon with in global politics, is uncertain. At no other time in its career was NAM a sinking ship. The new buzzword is unipolarity. Despite the fact that sovereignty of nations is more under threat today than even before by the hegemonistic signs of regional and superpowers, its relevance has been under question mark.

Re-discovery of U.N. has certainly been a significant and great gift of the changing political scenario. U.N. has asserted its pre-eminence by putting Cambodia back on the map, ensuring the independence of Kuwait, saving Somalia from great catastrophe, supervising elections in Namibia, Western Sahara, Central America and elsewhere, monitoring human rights in El Salvador, etc. Its negative aspects are too glaring to be ignored. The Security Council often manifests inability to the dictates of the U.S.A. To a great extent the distinction between the U.N. and the U.S. has got blurred. America acts globally but always thinks nationally. George Bush's brazen attack on the Iraqi installations few days prior to his exit and missiles launched by Bill Clinton on Iraq on the unsubstantiated plea of defeating the designs of assassinating former U.S. president, exhibits nakedly that the emerging political order is not without imperfections where power rules the roost. While the U.N. has bluntly insisted on preserving the sanctity of no-fly zones in Iraq, it has helplessly watched when the Bosnian no-fly zone is regularly impinged. Propaganda for granting permanent seats to Germany and Japan is ready on which will only formalise and institutionalise the G-7 in Security Council. Whatever be its composition the Security Council will continue to be the nerve centre of international politics.

Human rights has taken a political tone and has become one of the major guiding

providing economic aid in the emerging world order. Atrocities committed by the states on its citizens, i.e. excesses by security forces, making opponents political prisoners, etc. are well documented and discussed at international fora. After the massacre in Tiananmen Square, China was virtually out of from the global political scene and found itself isolated in the comity of nations. To put sanctions against nations, guilty of human rights violations, and condemn them in international fora has become commonplace. It is certainly a new dimension of emerging global politics never envisaged a decade back.

However, human rights violations have been taken as a ground by certain theocratic states as a base to suggest secession from and vivisection of independent nations. The most glaring example is of Pakistan whose troops acting in *cognito* together with Arab, Afghan and Iranian mercenaries, are committing the worst kind of atrocities in Kashmir and, at the same time, by shedding rhetorical tears, it is championing the cause of human rights violations in India and thus suggesting its dismemberment. A few nations have tried to promote their political interests under the vestments and robes of human rights violations.

The circle of emerging political environment gets completed when we tie it with the economic environment. Market is said to play an important role in development. Breakdown of command economies has energised market economies and free trade, generating multifaceted forms of economic cooperation. The question now is not of either or but, how much of what, when and where. After many decades of irreconcilable ideological differences of capitalism and socialism, the emerging order is now drawing to a conclusion. The authoritarian bureaucratic socialist model built in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has proved incompatible with the current trend of globalisation. However, socialist trends are clearly visible in the transformation taking place in Western Capitalism.

Economic clout gives political clout in today's world. The rise of centres of power and formation of power blocs is now a well-observed phenomenon. Group of 7, most economically advanced nations (G-7), which discusses and coordinates all kinds of political and economic decisions and the formation of political and economic union of 12 nation European Community (E.C.) are pointers in this direction. The next World War will be fought in the economic field with the developing nations certainly at a disadvantage. Most of the political debates and discussions today centre around economic decisions. Performance of the economy has changed the governments of the nations. Political power is flowing from the barrel of economic gun. That is why developing nations like India, Pakistan, China, etc. have launched the restructuring of their economies on a war footing. The political mess of Russia today can be attributed to its economic mess. With the signing of the GATT agreement by member nations, the establishment of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the banning of taking unilateral action and putting sanctions

change in economic climate. In fact, in the emerging global order, a nation has to be either a nuclear power or an economic power if it intends to play a meaningful role in the global politics.

A Blessing or a Challenge?

The emerging global order, with all its negative overtones has contributed to positive directions as well. The unification of Germany, the West Asian Peace talks culminating into an agreement between Israel and Palestine, dismantling of apartheid and racialism in South Africa, the changed picture of Afghanistan and waves of *Glasnost* and *Perestroika* reaching the shores of hitherto undemocratically ruled nations, certainly augurs well for world peace. The question which haunts many is that when yesterday's arch rivals, Israel and Palestine, can become partners of peace, why can't India and Pakistan, North Korea and South Korea, China and Taiwan enter the era of harmony? Emerging global order will certainly address this question in right earnest. On the other hand, many nations have become forgotten lands and count for nothing in international political arena. The African continent is almost totally marginalised where hunger, famine and warlords reign supreme.

Galore are the challenges we face in the emerging global order. The decline and fall of empires in the past few years, devastation wrought by local wars and internecine strife, creation and demolition of blocs and walls, the exhilarating spectacle of yesterday's implacable foes becoming today's friends, sunrise and sunset of much acclaimed revolutions, the uncheckable march of consumerism amidst the prevalence of hunger and destitution, illusions of omnipresence and omniscience of a few nations, etc. have completely changed the landscape of world polity and presents a mixed scenario about the emerging global order where the ways of living in harmony and hope, freedom and worthwhileness are being evolved. The threat posed by the critical situation of world economic order, the grim spectacle of millions suffering from misery, famine and epidemics and the danger of pollution pose a challenge to mankind which need immediate attention in the emerging order.

The world is warily awakening after an intense Cold War. However, numerous cold wars at the regional levels continue unabated. Democratisation of the international order has to occupy the place of pride on the political agenda of the nations in the emerging global order. Ceaseless campaign for restructuring the world organisation as an effective and democratic instrument of conflict resolution has to be launched in the emerging political and economic scenario. It is time to breakout of the venality and institutionalised hypocrisy which characterise current international political and economic order and forge a new world order where principles stand a chance of survival against the challenges of power and money. Intention should be not for striving a *pax Americana*, *pax Indiana* We should seek a *pax universalis* built upon shared responsibility and aspirations in the emerging global order. □

Test Of English Language

Special
Feature

Assistants' Grade Examination, January 1996

Directions: In questions 1 to 10, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The letter corresponding to that part is your answer. If there is no error, J is the answer.

Q. 1. The crew were on board (A)/and they soon busied themselves (B)/in preparing to meet the storm. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 2. One of the members (A)/expressed doubt if (B)/the Minister was an atheist. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 3. He managed to make sense of the book (A)/even though it was the first time (B)/he read anything on the subject. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 4. A large scale exchange of nuclear weapons (A)/will produce unprecedented amounts of radiation (B)/that can penetrate into the biological tissue. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 5. The party chief made it a point to state that (A)/the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister should also come (B)/and they see what his party men had seen. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 6. Due to me being a newcomer (A)/was unable to get a house (B)/suitable for my wife and me. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 7. The reason why (A)/he was rejected (B)/was because he was too young. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 8. The scientist must follow (A)/his hunches and his data (B)/wherever it may lead. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 9. Firstly you should (A)/think over the meaning of the words (B)/and then use them. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 10. Scarcely had (A)/I arrived than (B)/the train left. (C)/No error. (D)

Directions: In questions 11 to 15, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

Q. 11. In high school many of us never realised the importance that grammar would _____ in later life.

- (A) figure (B) portray
(C) play (D) exercise

Q. 12. I was astounded at his _____ lack of knowledge about the Continent of Africa.

- (A) abundant (B) colossal
(C) huge (D) great

Q. 13. The _____ of the Minister's

statement cannot be verified by people who have no access to official records.

- (A) veracity (B) verbosity
(C) ambiguity (D) validity

Q. 14. The manner in which bombs exploded in five trains within a short span of time suggests that it is a part of a _____.

- (A) game (B) conspiracy
(C) villainy (D) sabotage

Q. 15. Some regions of our country still remain _____ to the average man.

- (A) inaccessible (B) impossible
(C) impermeable (D) impenetrable

Directions: In questions 16 to 20, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 16. SUBSERVIENT

- (A) Aggressive (B) Straightforward
(C) Dignified (D) Supercilious

Q. 17. CULPABLE

- (A) Defendable (B) Blameless
(C) Careless (D) Irresponsible

Q. 18. EXODUS

- (A) Influx (B) Home-coming
(C) Return (D) Restoration

Q. 19. AUTONOMY

- (A) Slavery (B) Subordination
(C) Dependence (D) Submissiveness

Q. 20. NADIR

- (A) Modernity (B) Zenith
(C) Liberty (D) Progress

Directions: In questions 21 to 25, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 21. TACITURNITY

- (A) Dumbness (B) Changeableness
(C) Hesitation (D) Reserve

Q. 22. PRECARIOUS

- (A) Cautious (B) Critical
(C) Perilous (D) Brittle

Q. 23. CANTANKEROUS

- (A) Quarrelsome (B) Rash
(C) Disrespectful (D) Noisy

Q. 24. INEBRIATE

- (A) Dreamy (B) Stupefied
(C) Unsteady (D) Drunken

Q. 25. HARBINGER

- (A) Messenger (B) Steward
(C) Forerunner (D) Pilot

Directions: In questions 26 to 30, a word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

Q. 26.

- (A) Parallellled (B) Parralleled
(C) Paralleled (D) Paralelled

Q. 27.

- (A) Eflorescence (B) Efflorescenci
(C) Efflorescence (D) Efflorascenci

Q. 28.

- (A) Sepulchral (B) Sepulchrle
(C) Sepalchral (D) Sepalchrle

Q. 29.

- (A) Surveillance (B) Surveilance
(C) Survellance (D) Surveilance

Q. 30.

- (A) Entrepreneur (B) Entrapreneu
(C) Entrepraneur (D) Entrepreneue

Directions: In questions 31 to 35, alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicised in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 31. I did not mind what he was saying. He was only *talking through his hat*.

- (A) talking nonsense
(B) talking ignorantly
(C) talking irresponsibly
(D) talking insultingly

Q. 32. The party stalwarts have advised the President to *take it lying down* for a while.

- (A) to be cautious
(B) to be on the defensive
(C) to take rest
(D) to show no reaction

Q. 33. The old man was *cut to the quick* when his rich son refused to recognise him.

- (A) surprised (B) hurt intensely
(C) annoyed (D) irritated

Q. 34. While the ladies continued to *talk in small talk* in the drawing room, I felt bored.

- (A) whispering (B) backbiting
(C) gossip
(D) light conversation

Q. 35. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the Government decided not to *give in*.

- (A) accede (B) yield
(C) oblige (D) conform

Directions: In questions 36 to 45, one of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given word or sentence.

Q. 36. A disease of the mind causing uncontrollable desire to steal.

- (A) Schizophrenia
(B) Claustrophobia
(C) Kleptomania (D) Megalomania

Q. 37. One who has little faith in human sincerity and goodness.

- (A) Egoist (B) Fatalist
(C) Stoic (D) Cynic

Test Of English Language

Q. 38. The custom or practice of having more than one husband at the same time.

- (A) Polygyny (B) Polyphony
(C) Polyandry (D) Polychromy

Q. 39. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence.

- (A) Statesmanship (B) Formalism
(C) Hierarchy (D) Protocol

Q. 40. Having superior or intellectual interests and tastes.

- (A) Elite (B) Highbrow
(C) Sophisticated (D) Fastidious

Q. 41. Very pleasing to eat.

- (A) Appetising (B) Palatable
(C) Tantalising (D) Sumptuous

Q. 42. One who possesses many talents.

- (A) Versatile (B) Nubile
(C) Exceptional (D) Gifted

Q. 43. State in which the few govern the many.

- (A) Monarchy (B) Oligarchy
(C) Plutocracy (D) Autocracy

Q. 44. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool.

- (A) Imbecility (B) Senility
(C) Dotage (D) Superannuation

Q. 45. Medical study of skin and its diseases.

- (A) Dermatology (B) Endocrinology
(C) Gynaecology (D) Orthopaedics

Directions: In questions 46 to 50, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 46.

1. While talking to a group, one should feel self-confident and courageous.

P. Nor is it a gift bestowed by Providence on only a few.

Q. One should also learn how to think calmly and clearly.

R. It is like the ability to play golf.

S. It is not as difficult as most men imagine.

6. Any man can develop his capacity if he has the desire to do so.

- (A) SQPR (B) QSPR (C) QRSP (D) RSQP

Q. 47.

1. American private lives may seem shallow.

P. Students would walk away with books they had not paid for.

Q. A Chinese journalist commented on a curious institution: the library.

R. Their public morality, however, impressed visitors.

S. But in general they returned them.

6. This would not happen in China, he said.

Q. 48.

1. It is regrettable that there is widespread corruption in the country at all levels.

P. So there is hardly anything that the government can do about it now.

Q. And there are graft and other malpractices too.

R. The impression that corruption is a universal phenomenon persists and the people do not cooperate in checking this evil.

S. Recently several offenders were brought to book, but they were not given deterrent punishment.

6. This is indeed a tragedy of great magnitude.

- (A) QSRP (B) SQRQ (C) RSQP (D) PQSR

Q. 49.

1. Smoke oozed up between the planks.

P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.

Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.

R. Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.

S. Flames broke out here and there.

6. Most people bore the shock bravely.

- (A) SRQP (B) QPSR (C) RSPQ (D) QSRP

Q. 50.

1. The *Bhagavadgita* recognises the nature of man and the needs of man.

P. All these three aspects constitute the nature of man.

Q. It shows how the human being is a rational one, an ethical one and a spiritual one.

R. More than all, it must be a spiritual experience.

S. Nothing can give him fulfilment unless it satisfies his reason, his ethical conscience.

6. A man who does not harmonise them, is not truly human.

- (A) PSRQ (B) RSPQ (C) QPSR (D) PSQR

Directions: In questions 51 to 55, a part of the sentence is *italicised*. Below are given alternatives to the *italicised* part at A, B and C which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'D'.

Q. 51. The greatest thing in style is to have a *use* of metaphor.

- (A) knowledge (B) command
(C) need (D) No improvement

Q. 52. In fact, if it hadn't been for his *invaluable advice* on so many occasions I wouldn't have achieved anything in life.

- (A) remarkable advice
(B) valuable advices
(C) priceless suggestions
(D) No improvement

Q. 53. To get one's name in the Rowland Ward's book of hunting records was the *hot* ambition of every serious hunter.

- (A) extreme (B) burning
(C) high (D) No improvement

Q. 54. The record for the biggest tiger hunt has not been *met* since 1911 when Lord

that measured eleven feet six and three-fourth inches.

- (A) improved (B) broken
(C) bettered (D) No improvement

Q. 55. Whatever be our other problems, we have no *shortcoming* of cheap labour in India.

- (A) default (B) deficit
(C) scarcity (D) No improvement

Directions: In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE

Many parents greet their children's teenage years with needless dread. While teens ...*(56)*... assault us with heavy-metal music, ...*(57)*... outlandish clothes and spend all ...*(58)*... time with friends, such behaviour ...*(59)*... adds up to full-scale revolt. Teenage ...*(60)*... , according to psychologist Laurence Steinberg, has been ...*(61)*... exaggerated. Sociologist Sanford Dornbusch agrees. "The ...*(62)*... that teenagers inevitably rebel is a ...*(63)*... that has the potential for great family ...*(64)*... ," says Dornbusch. He believes the notion can ...*(65)*... communication during this critical time for parents to influence youngsters.

- Q. 56. (A) should (B) may
(C) must (D) can

- Q. 57. (A) put (B) show
(C) dress (D) flaunt

- Q. 58. (A) our (B) their
(C) his (D) her

- Q. 59. (A) infrequently (B) sporadically
(C) scarcely (D) always

- Q. 60. (A) revolution (B) mania
(C) subversion (D) rebellion

- Q. 61. (A) greatly (B) hardly
(C) never (D) always

- Q. 62. (A) surmise (B) idea
(C) complaint (D) accusation

- Q. 63. (A) story (B) reality
(C) fact (D) myth

- Q. 64. (A) ruin (B) harm
(C) defeat (D) downfall

- Q. 65. (A) damage (B) destroy
(C) injure (D) suffocate

Directions: In questions 66 to 75, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE - 1 (Qs. 66-70)

In the technological systems of tomorrow—fast, fluid and self-regulating—machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe, linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-instantaneous communications. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the

community and the home. Machines will be synchronised, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be desynchronised. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age," as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology will shift from bureaucracy to Ad-hocracy, from permanence to transience, and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgments, who can weave their way through novel environments, who are quick to spot new relationships in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's compelling terms, "have the future in their bones."

Q. 66. 'Near-instantaneous communications' may be regarded as a symbol of

- (A) anachronisation
- (B) mischronisation
- (C) desynchronisation
- (D) synchronisation

Q. 67. If a person believes that 'the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority', he is

- (A) a believer in devotion to duty
- (B) a believer in taking things for granted
- (C) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong
- (D) a believer in the honesty of machines

Q. 68. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for

- (A) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas
- (B) a critical mind having insight into future
- (C) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage
- (D) a mind with firm principles of life

Q. 69. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by

- (A) dehumanisation
- (B) perfection
- (C) automation
- (D) unpredictability

Q. 70. The future man, according to this passage, must be

- (A) most adaptative and intelligent
- (B) most capable of dealing with the changing reality
- (C) more concerned with the present than the future
- (D) trained and obedient

PASSAGE - II (Qs. 71-75)

The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle or mere idle curiosity—even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their

children because it makes life difficult to be faced everyday with a string of unanswerable questions about what makes fire hot or why grass grows. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline are invited to join our university. With the university, they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar, that is what a university is for. Some of the questions which the scholars ask seem to the world to be scarcely worth asking, let alone answering. They asked questions too minute and specialised for you and me to understand without years of explanation. If the world inquires of one of them why he wants to know the answer to a particular question he may say especially if he is a scientist, that the answer will in some obscure way make possible a new machine or weapon or gadget. He talks that way because he knows that the world understands and respects utility.

But to you who are now part of the university, he will say that he wants to know the answer simply because he does not know it, the way the mountain climber wants to climb a mountain, simply because it is there. Similarly a historian asked by an outsider why he studies history may come out with the argument that he has learnt to repeat on such occasions, something about knowledge of the past making it possible to understand the present and mould the future. But if you really want to know why a historian studies the past, the answer is much simpler, something happened and he would like to know what. All this does not mean that the answers which scholars find to their questions have no consequences. They may have enormous consequences but these seldom form the reason for asking the question or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for the sake of the consequences as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary function of the scholars. For the consequences are usually subordinate to the satisfaction of curiosity.

Q. 71. According to the passage, parents do their best to discourage curiosity in their children

- (A) because they have no time
- (B) because they have no patience to answer them
- (C) because they feel that their children ask stupid questions continuously
- (D) because they are unable to answer all their questions

Q. 72. The common people consider some of the questions that the scholars ask unimportant

- (A) as they are too lazy and idle
- (B) as they are too modest
- (C) as it's beyond their comprehension
- (D) as it is considered a waste of time

Q. 73. A historian really studies the past

- (A) to comprehend the present and to reconstruct the future

(B) to explain the present and plan its future

(C) to understand the present and make fortune

(D) to understand the present and mould the future

Q. 74. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline means

- (A) children retaining their curiosity in spite of being-discouraged by the parents
- (B) children pursuing their mental curiosity
- (C) children's curiosity subdued due to parents' intervention
- (D) children being disciplined by the parents

Q. 75. According to the passage, children make life difficult for the parents

- (A) by their ceaseless curiosity
- (B) by unceasing bombardment of questions
- (C) by asking irrelevant questions
- (D) by posing profound questions

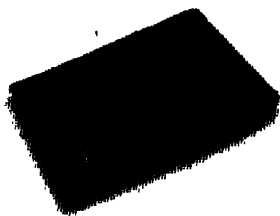
ANSWERS

1. (C): Part (C) should be 'in preparation to face the storm'.
2. (B): Part (B) should be 'expressed doubt that'.
3. (C): Part (C) should be 'when he has anything on the subject'.
4. (C): Part (C) should be 'that can penetrate the biological tissue'.
5. (C): Part (C) should be 'and see what his party men had seen'.
6. (A): Part (A) should be 'Due to being a newcomer'.
7. (C): Part (C) should be 'was that I was too young'.
8. (C): Part (C) should be 'wherever this may lead'.
9. (A): Part (A) should be 'First you should'.
10. (B): Part (B) should be 'I arrive when'.
11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (D)
15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (D)
19. (C) 20. (B) 21. (D) 22. (A)
23. (A) 24. (D) 25. (A) 26. (D)
27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (B) 30. (D)
31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (A)
35. (B) 36. (C) 37. (D) 38. (A)
39. (D) 40. (B) 41. (B) 42. (D)
43. (B) 44. (C) 45. (A) 46. (D)
47. (B) 48. (A) 49. (A) 50. (D)
51. (A) 52. (D) 53. (C) 54. (D)
55. (C) 56. (B) 57. (D) 58. (A)
59. (D) 60. (D) 61. (A) 62. (D)
63. (B) 64. (A) 65. (D) 66. (D)
67. (C) 68. (B) 69. (C) 70. (D)
71. (D) 72. (C) 73. (D) 74. (D)
75. (A)

In the examination hall, each candidate will be provided the Answer Sheet to mark the answers.

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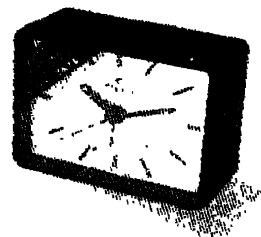
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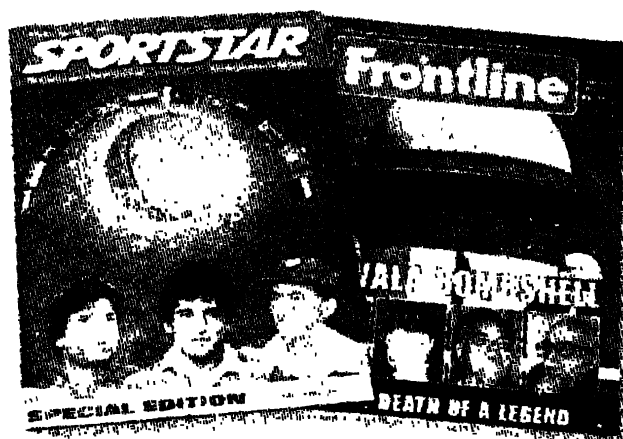
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Directions: In questions 1 to 5, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The letter corresponding to that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (D).

Q. 1. The long-awaited moment at last came, (A)/and we set out for the station, (B)/as merry a band of children as I have ever seen before or since. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 2. In a report issued by Indian Statistical Institute, (A)/the Iron and Steel Industry is investing more than any other (B)/Indian industry in fighting pollution. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 3. He speaks (A)/not only Tamil (B)/but Telugu as well. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 4. Troy was taken by Greeks; (A)/this formed the basis of a story (B)/which has become famous. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 5. Our conception of (A)/what should a science of mental life be (B)/has changed considerably since James' time. (C)/No error. (D)

Directions: In questions 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 6. Priya is not for this kind of a job.

- (A) cut out (B) cut through
(C) cut up (D) cut in

Q. 7. The twins are so alike that I cannot one from the other.

- (A) say (B) notice
(C) tell (D) discern

Q. 8. It is a rugged, restless, and uncertain existence that the lead.

- (A) sailors (B) travellers
(C) tourists (D) nomads

Q. 9. If something is beyond the of human knowledge, man can know nothing about it.

- (A) view (B) boundary
(C) edge (D) end

Q. 10. His life consists of of drinking punctuated by periods of drunken sleep.

- (A) bowls (B) barrels
(C) pints (D) bouts

Directions: In questions 11 to 15, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicised in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the italicised idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 11. The new C.M. *stuck his neck out* today and promised 10 kgs. free wheat a month for all rural families.

- (A) took an oath (B) took a risk
(C) extended help
(D) caused embarrassment

Q. 12. It was he who *put a spoke in my wheel*.

- (A) tried to cause an accident
(B) helped in the execution of the plan

(C) thwarted the execution of the plan
(D) destroyed the plan

Q. 13. She was in a *brown study* and did not notice my entrance.

- (A) dream (B) sleep
(C) fear (D) reverie

Q. 14. The question of abolition of private property is still a *moot point*.

- (A) undecided (B) uncertain
(C) unknown (D) not clear

Q. 15. In the organised society of today no individual or nation can *plough a lonely furrow*.

- (A) remain unaffected
(B) do without the help of others
(C) survive in isolation
(D) remain non-aligned

Directions: In questions 16 to 20, a group of words is given in each question. Below it are given four words which can be substituted for the given group of words. Find the appropriate alternatives which can substitute the given words.

Q. 16. A light sailing-boat built specially for racing.

- (A) Canoe (B) Yacht
(C) Frigate (D) Dinghy

Q. 17. A fixed orbit in space in relation to earth.

- (A) Geological (B) Geo-synchronous
(C) Geo-centric (D) Geo-stationary

Q. 18. A style in which a writer makes a display of his knowledge.

- (A) Pedantic (B) Verbose
(C) Pompous (D) Ornate

Q. 19. A person who speaks many languages.

- (A) Linguist (B) Monolingual
(C) Polyglot (D) Bilingual

Q. 20. To slap with a flat object.

- (A) Chop (B) Hew
(C) Gnaw (D) Swat

Directions: In questions 21 to 25, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 & 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 21.

1. Most of the universities in the country are now facing financial crisis.

P. Cost benefit yardstick thus should not be applied in the case of the universities.

Q. The current state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue for long.

R. Universities cannot be equated with commercial enterprises.

S. Proper development of universities and colleges must be ensured.

6. The Government should realise this before it is too late.

(A) QRPS (B) QSPR (C) QRSP (D) QPRS

Q. 22.

1. I keep on flapping my big ears all day.

P. They also fear that I will flap them away.

Q. But children wonder why I flap it so.

R. I flap them so to make sure they safely there on either side of my h

S. But I know what I am doing.

6. Am I not a smart, intelligent elephant (A) SRQP (B) QPSR (C) QPRS (D) P

Q. 23.

1. Venice is a strange and beautiful in the north of Italy.

P. There are about four hundred stone bridges joining the island Venice.

Q. In this city there are no motor no horses and no buses.

R. These small islands are near another.

S. It is not an island but a hundred seventeen islands.

6. This is because Venice has no str (A) PQRS (B) PRQS (C) SRPQ (D) P

Q. 24.

1. A ceiling on urban property.

P. No mill-owner could own factories mills or plants.

Q. And mass circulation papers.

R. Would mean that.

S. No press magnate could own presses.

6. Since their value would exceed ceiling fixed by the Government (A) QSRP (B) RPSQ (C) SRPQ (D) Q

Q. 25.

1. The weather-vane often tops a ch spire, tower or high building.

P. They are only wind-vanes.

Q. Neither alone can tell us what weather will be.

R. They are designed to point to direction from which the win coming.

S. Just as the barometer only tells us pressure of the air, the weather-tells us the direction of the wind

6. The weather-vane can, however, us some indication of the weath (A) PQRS (B) PSRQ (C) PRSQ (D) S

Directions: In the following pas (Questions 26 to 35), some of the w have been left out. First read the pas over and try to understand what it is al Then fill in the blanks with the help o alternatives given. Mark your answer in Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE

(Questions 26 to 35)

Leadership is one element, probably most important element, of the ov managerial job. For managerial effective leadership quality is ...(26)... Leadership not status or ...(27)... but rather it is h ...(28)... over others. Managers are req to ...(29)... the objectives; leadership exercised to ...(30)... them. Leadership individual ...(31)... and is proportion individual's own personal ...(32)... t people to do as he ...(33)... Thus leade

Test Of English Language

stimulate and ... (34) ... people to get their
aggressiveness and ... (35) ... for achieving the
posed objectives of the organisation.

26. (A) preferable (B) desirable
(C) suitable (D) fitting
27. (A) Superiority (B) command
(C) energy (D) power
28. (A) influence (B) dominance
(C) control (D) authority
29. (A) acclaim (B) complete
(C) achieve (D) discharge
30. (A) meet (B) attain
(C) reach (D) fetch
31. (A) ability (B) power
(C) technique (D) tactic
32. (A) devices (B) sources
(C) plans (D) resources
33. (A) thinks (B) plots
(C) wishes (D) demands
34. (A) instigate (B) motivate
(C) incite (D) compel
35. (A) conviction (B) sympathy
(C) endorsement
(D) commitment

Directions: In questions 36 to 40, you
are given one brief passage with 5 questions
following the passage. Read the passage
carefully and choose the best answer to
each question out of the four alternatives
marked in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE

(Questions 36 to 40)

The social Darwinist conception of
evolution is not that of the biologist but of the
ideologist looking for a justification for
political theories. The simplistic formula
of ferocious antisocial struggle finds

no place in the theories of modern biologists.
Even on the animal level the scientific picture
is not that of "struggle" and ruthless
elimination. If in the tropics a pigmented skin
is an advantage, no one is swept to destruc-
tion in a fight for blackness. Modifications of
that sort, which prove advantageous, gradu-
ally establish themselves without trouble.
Even living on other animals for food does
not imply savagery—fishermen are not un-
pleasant and aggressive persons; tribes living,
as they once did, on shellfish are not haters
of their kind; even pig breeders and chicken
farmers can be kind to their neighbours and
no worse than the rest of us. Lorenz, con-
stantly quoted to defend innate aggression,
points out that the predatory carnivores are
not angry when bringing down an antelope.
It is simply a matter of going to fetch the
dinner. A lion can be angry, but not when
going out to kill. One might go on and take
the whole case to pieces bit by bit, but enough
has been said to indicate that the picture of
"nature red in tooth and claw" is the poet's
view—the phrase was Tennyson's—not the
scientist's: it is tendentious, controversial
exaggeration, not objective science. Even the
notion of the "survival of the fittest" begs
the question. If we say that the fittest survive,
we only mean that they do survive. It implies
no other quality than survival ability. It holds
just as well for the oyster or the flourishing
flea as for the beautifully adapted camel or
flying fox. It does not follow that the survivor
is fittest even in being the finest specimen of
its kind, let alone of the kind that we would
prefer to see flourish.

Q. 36. The writer's attitude towards poets
is that of

- (A) awe (B) scorn (C) anger (D) indifference

Q. 37. The instinct to kill in carnivores
comes from their

- (A) need to survive
(B) need to prove their might

(C) inherently brutal nature

(D) hunger for flesh

Q. 38. The term 'survival of the fittest'
suggests the survival of the

- (A) mightiest (B) finest
(C) best (D) prepared

Q. 39. By citing various examples the
writer tries to establish the fact that savagery
does not entail

- (A) killing of any kind
(B) killing of lesser animals
(C) killing dispassionately to serve an
end
(D) ruthless killing

Q. 40. The concept of ferocious antisocial
struggle finds credence with

- (A) Biologists (B) Scientists
(C) Lorenz (D) Darwin

ANSWERS

1. (C): Part (C) should be 'as merry a
band of children as I have ever
seen since or before'.
2. (C): Part (C) should be 'Indian
Industry on fighting pollution'.
3. (C): Part (C) should be 'but Telugu
also'.
4. (A): Part (A) should be 'Troy was
taken by the Greeks'.
5. (B): Part (B) should be 'what a science
of mental life should be'.
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D) 9. (B)
10. (D) 11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (D)
14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (D)
18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (A)
22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (D)
26. (A) 27. (A) 28. (A) 29. (C)
30. (B) 31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (C)
34. (B) 35. (D) 36. (D) 37. (A)
38. (A) 39. (C) 40. (D)

*In the examination hall, each candidate
will be provided the Answer Sheet to mark
the answers.*

Grade 'C' Stenographers' Examination, May 1995

Directions: In questions 1 to 10, some of
sentences have errors and some have
no error. Find out which part of a sentence has
an error and put a cross (X) in the circle
responding to the appropriate letter (A,
B, C). If there is no error, mark (D) in the
responding circle in the Answer Sheet.

1. In these days of inflation (A)/a ten-
ner's note will not buy you (B)/even an
ordinary meal. (C)/None. (D)
2. The retiring Principal asked his old
pupil (A)/to take the interest in the school
after he has retired. (C)/None. (D)
3. It is difficult (A)/for anyone (B)/to
time thus. (C)/None. (D)
4. Satish is one of these individuals
(A)/who uses to advice (B)/but acts
according to his own will. (C)/None. (D)
5. When I get a cold (A)/it takes me
days (B)/to shake it off. (C)/None. (D)
6. The thief broke in the (A)/house at
(B)/dead of night. (C)/None. (D)
7. My father is going (A)/to the office
five day week. (C)/None. (D)
8. In an English paper (A)/examiners

should give as much weightage to language
(B)/as they give to contents. (C)/None. (D)

Q. 9. The President had hardly spoken
(A)/a few words (B)/when the microphone
stopped functioning. (C)/None. (D)

Q. 10. Will you lend me (A)/little money
(B)/to tide over this crisis. (C)/None. (D)

Directions: In questions 11 to 25,
sentences are given with blanks to be filled
in with an appropriate word(s). Four
alternatives are suggested for each
question. Choose the correct alternative out
of the four and indicate it with a cross (X)
in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 11. He admired precision in every-
thing, but it never hampered his quick

- (A) dealing (B) action
(C) decision (D) finalisation

Q. 12. _____ you meet my son in the
market, ask him to come home at once.

- (A) Would (B) Should
(C) While (D) Will

Q. 13. The proud king turned a deaf ear
to the _____ of his wise counsellors.

- (A) advices (B) advises
(C) advise (D) advice

Q. 14. I shall not desert him _____ all the
world.

- (A) for (B) by
(C) from (D) with

Q. 15. The judge acquitted the prisoner
_____ the charge of murder.

- (A) from (B) about
(C) with (D) of

Q. 16. More than twenty years have now
passed _____ I had my first flight.

- (A) when (B) since
(C) while (D) as

Q. 17. _____ being hardworking he is
thoroughly honest.

- (A) Along with (B) Betimes
(C) Over and above (D) Although

Q. 18. Through perseverance and hard
work we can keep the _____ of liberty
burning even during dark and trying
times.

- (A) light (B) goal
(C) lamp (D) flame

(Continued on page 75)

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Mr. Uma Nath Mahesh, a high Second Division M.A. (Political Science), is an average looking candidate of medium build. His height being 174 cm, he can be regarded as reasonably tall and his highheeled shoes add a few more centimetres to his height. He is wearing a light colour coat and dark colour trousers, which match well by contrast. The cream colour shirt and red and blue striped tie he is sporting also go well with his coat and trousers. He also keeps rather longish hair which is well-shampooed and combed. His shoes are well-polished and shining, moustache well-trimmed and his finger nails are clean. In brief, he presents a well-groomed appearance and gains the advantage of the good first impression. He arrives at the UPSC office in time to complete the required formalities. We find him carrying the day's newspaper and the latest issue of *Reader's Digest*. At the UPSC library, which serves as the waiting room for the candidates appearing for the IAS interview, he meets a group of three candidates who are seated around a table and having a friendly chitchat over a cup of tea. Mahesh straightaway walks up to the group and joins the three candidates. He also takes the initiative to greet them, introduces himself and gets readily accepted by them. Soon, he joins their discussion as an active participant and makes an impressive contribution.

Mahesh: Good morning, friends. I am Mahesh appearing for the IAS interview this morning. I guess you all are also here for the same purpose. With your permission, I would like to join you and benefit by your ideas.

One of the candidates: You are most welcome, Mr. Mahesh. I am Bhatia. On my left is Bajaj and on my right is Dinesh. We are discussing the likely topics and possible questions which may figure during the interview. Your contribution in this regard would be most welcome.

Mahesh: (Shakes hands with them all, pulls a chair and takes a seat and becomes a member

of the group) Thank you. I see your cups are empty and you all must have finished your tea a while ago. With your permission again, I would like to order cold drinks for all. In the meantime, please do continue with the discussion. (He calls the waiter and places the order for the cold drinks.)

Bhatia: We are talking about current topics which are likely to be referred to in the interview. But then there are so many topics. The Board can ask anything. It is so difficult to make any correct guess.

Mahesh: (Smiling) Did any of you have the opportunity to meet some candidates who had appeared for this interview earlier and ascertain from them the questions posed to them and the topics raised during the interview?

Interview is not a test of knowledge alone, but an acid test of your personality in the strict sense of the word. Knowledge in itself is a part of your personality, and that knowledge inspires confidence—the quintessence of personality. And this personality cannot be built overnight or over a span of a few weeks. So start building up your confidence right from now

Bajaj: Sorry, I don't know such candidates. In any case, what is the use? They do not pose the same questions to all the candidates.

Bhatia: No, Bajaj, here I do not agree with you. No harm in knowing what actually took place at the interview even though the same questions may not be posed to all the candidates. However, Mr. Mahesh, unfortunately none of us had the opportunity to meet any of those who have undergone the interview earlier this year. To be frank, we did not make any conscious efforts to find them. Let us hope you have talked to a few of them at least and you can share your findings with us.

Mahesh: Most certainly. You see, I did speak to two candidates, both of whom were successful at the interview and made the IAS

grade. What is more, I have also read *Competition Success Review* the article written by the IAS toppers. They share their experiences with the readers. Well, I may say, it was quite useful and we can definitely learn a lot. (At this stage, the cold drinks are served and the candidates help themselves and continue the discussion.)

Dinesh: Thanks a lot for the cola. Now please tell us about the questions posed to the Board to those whom you met and talked.

Mahesh: To start with, the Chairman or one of the Members makes it a point to put you at ease so that you may relax and be at home. This they do by asking some simple questions relating to your personal background and biodata. They ask routine questions related to your education, work experience, hobbies, interests and so on. Thereafter, they move over to the interview proper, may be asking some questions on your optional subjects. By and large, these starting questions revolve around the data provided by the candidate in the Board's questionnaire.

Bajaj: You mean the biodata we have given.

Mahesh: That is quite right. As for subjects covered during the interview, there are no hard and fast rules. Of course, there will be a couple of questions on the subjects you have specialised in at the university or on the subjects you have offered as optional for the written examination. Usually, they also ask a question or two concerning your native State. Thereafter, one should be prepared for some general questions on current national and international events.

Dinesh: Please tell me one thing. I do not exactly prepare myself for the interview? And then also, what happens when one does not know the answers?

Mahesh: You need have no anxiety about that account. From what I could gather from the Board is not that much interested in academic knowledge, which is supposed to have been tested already through the written tests. At the interview, they are more concerned with your personality aspect

WINNING STRATEGY

Be yourself. Know yourself. While a versatile actor in a cinema or drama forgets for a while his own self and gets himself fully in the role assigned to him, here, in the interview, you have to be yourself, nothing more, nothing less. You have to bring out your personality in the most natural and original way. A Civil Service top officer of the highest of his standing is one-half reading and one-half thinking. Think independently over the questions asked and do not indulge in excessive cramming with all and sundry last year's questions. Remember, at the interview, you are required to think, speak and act. Mentally, cheat the moment, you are in the interview, and you are in the winning position.

words, they keenly observe how you react to the questions posed to you by the Board. They are interested in your attitude, approach, grasp, views, opinions, reactions, sentiments, confidence and so on. Your ability to discern the essentials of a question and to put across your views in a logical and convincing manner weighs more with the Board.

Chairman: Well, that is very interesting. By way, you haven't answered the specific question raised by Dinesh. What happens when you don't know the answer to a question asked by the Board? Will you lose marks?

Mahesh: I was coming to that. Now, when you don't know the answer, you must simply say so. They would appreciate it. Here again, you need not have to hurry unduly. The Board could assess your personality characteristics or leadership level from your answers. They are, therefore, interested in posing you such questions which you would be in a position to answer. Therefore, they make it a point to find out areas known to the candidate and ask questions relating to the same. Thus, you get an opportunity to express your thoughts and convey your ideas.

Chairman: I would like to add one thing. It is better to admit frankly one's ignorance than to try to bluff, stall, resort to guessing games and so on. The Board can call off the bluff in no time. Secondly, it will highly appreciate the honesty and integrity of the candidate who is ready to own up his ignorance.

Dinesh: Well, Mahesh, thanks so much for your valuable tips. It will certainly help a lot. Now, they are summoning you for interview. We all wish you the best of luck.

Mahesh: Thank you. I wish you all the best. (He walks briskly and confidently towards the interview room. Before entering the room, he lightly knocks on the door to obtain formal permission and to conform to etiquette. After getting into the room, he gently closes the door, steps up towards the Chairman and Members seated behind an oval desk, comes to a halt on reaching the chair meant for the candidate, looks smartly at attention and greets the Board in a lively and pleasant voice.)

Comments: Mahesh proves to be a resourceful and enterprising candidate. He mixes freely with others and succeeds in creating a forceful and durable impact on them. He has a good sense of anticipation and uses his initiative to good advantage. His smart turnout and appearance indicate that he is an individual with correct values who values discipline and thoroughness. As he is prepared and ready, he is able to face the Board with tremendous self-confidence.

The Interview

Mahesh: (With a cheerful smile and pleasant voice) Good morning, Sirs. I am Mahesh, Roll No. 6235, reporting for the interview, Sirs.

Chairman: Good morning to you, Mr. Mahesh. Please take your seat. (He indicates the chair meant for the candidates.)

IAS TOPPER SAYS



ON the D-day, I wore a bright blue saree, as it was a dull day with a lot of clouds looming on the horizon. On reaching the reception, I filled the form, received a card and was then allotted a table number. Initially, I was very apprehensive and nervous, but soon found a few familiar faces and entered into a conversation with them. My interview was scheduled to be held at 2.00 clock in the afternoon, but I was eventually called at about 4 P.M.

On entering the room, my first reaction was of immense relief that the waiting was over. The Chairman greeted me in a friendly manner, which I reciprocated and was then asked to sit down. Immediately, the Chairman asked me questions on a wide variety of subjects which included — the difference between a melting pot and a mosaic, and should India opt for the Presidential form of government. Then, the next member began to ask me questions but his very first question brought a smile to my face, for he presumed that my area of specialisation was Engineering, while the subject I had chosen was International Politics. I corrected him with a smile, which also prompted smiles on everybody else's faces. In the end, the Chairman asked me which question was I expecting to be asked but was not asked. When I mentioned Indo-U.S. relations, I was asked to speak on it. With that, my interview ended and I came out of the room confident that it had gone well.

— Ms. Harjot Kaur Bamrah, IAS

Mahesh: Thank you, Sir. (He sits down on the chair smartly with a minimum of movements and noise. He remains alert and attentive and awaits further observations of the Board in a confident and relaxed manner. The smile continues to play on his lips and he looks cheerful and keen.)

Chairman: Well, Mr. Mahesh, as we would like to get to know you better, please tell us something about your family background. To start off, you can say what is your father, where is he settled and so on.

Mahesh: My father is a practising doctor in Dehradun, Sir. In fact, he is a heart specialist with over 30 years' experience.

Chairman: (Smiling) That means he must be making a lot of money. Heart trouble, as you know, is the special problem of the rich and affluent people. Am I right or not?

Mahesh: I agree, Sir. But my father, besides being a heart specialist is also a general medical practitioner. He attends to all those who need medical aid, be they rich or poor. Naturally, he has a good practice, especially with all those years of experience behind him.

Chairman: Now, how many brothers and sisters do you have?

Mahesh: I have an elder brother, who is also an MD and now practising with my father. We have a younger sister who is now in the college.

Chairman: How is it that you haven't taken to medicine?

Mahesh: I suppose I didn't have the aptitude for it. I can't say that I am very good in maths but could do reasonably well in humanities.

Chairman: I see you hail from U.P., the most populous State in the country with river Ganga and its tributaries flowing across

its landscape. But it is also relatively a backward State. Can you explain this paradox?

Mahesh: (Smiling) If I may say so, Sir, you had already mentioned it. It is the most populous state. The population explosion accounts for the poverty and backwardness. There are other historical reasons also. It is true that U.P. was an important region during the Hindu and Muslim periods. However, with the advent of the British, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies became important. U.P. and Bihar were mostly under zamindars and nawabs. The influence of the British was relatively less. It is only after Independence that efforts are being made to bring the backward States on par with the developed ones. Several industrial estates have come up in various parts of the State. Compared to the position 30 years ago, things have improved, but then population has also increased.

Chairman: Industrialisation is one aspect. But Punjab has shown that agriculture can also contribute in a big way to the development of a State. How is it that agriculture in U.P. has not come up on par with that of Punjab?

Mahesh: Firstly, Sir, the water resources of Punjab are far more as compared to those of U.P. Secondly, the people of Punjab are definitely more sturdy and hard working. Thirdly, there has been an inflow of foreign remittances to Punjab, which has been put to good use towards mechanisation of agriculture and also setting up of more industries. The Bhakra Dam Complex has not only provided water but also power to Punjab. The key factor, I would say, is the enterprising attitude of the people of Punjab and their determination to earn well and live well.

Comments: The Chairman began the interview by asking some routine questions relating to the family background of the candidate to establish initial rapport and make the candidate feel relaxed and at ease. Thereafter, he asked a few questions relating to the native State of the candidate to find out the candidate's awareness and interest in his home State. The candidate is seen expressing his views freely and frankly and one finds awareness, understanding, involvement and imagination in his answers. His approach is rational and logical and he is able to speak fluently and forcefully. He remains cheerful and pleasant and displays politeness, courtesy and tact. The Board is very favourably impressed by the initial performance of the candidate who is also smartly dressed and displays abundant self-confidence and enthusiasm.

1st Member: Some have mooted the idea that the institution of Governors should be done away with. Do you agree with this view? And state what you perceive to be the role of the Governor.

Mahesh: Some Chief Ministers who are heading regional parties want the Governor to be a mere figurehead and approve without question all actions taken by them. They perhaps feel that the Governor's role is similar to that of the President but at the State level. In reality, the Constitution assigns a different role to our Governors and they have been assigned certain specific responsibilities and powers. Essentially, the Governor is an agent of the Central Government in a State. He is not elected but appointed by the Central Government. The President of India, on the other hand, is elected, though indirectly through an electoral college. The Central Government ensures through the Governor that the unity, integrity and security of the country is not compromised and the rights and privileges of the minorities are not tampered with by the State administration. Therefore, the Governor cannot remain passive and function as a rubber stamp. He has been charged with specific responsibilities which he must discharge. Since the unity, integrity and security of the nation is paramount in the context of our linguistic States, and in the face of the demand for adoption of the sons-of-the-soil policy and dual citizenship, it is imperative that the office of the Governor should be retained.

1st Member: What about regional or State autonomy? Don't you feel that the Chief Minister as the elected representative of the people of the State should prevail over the Governor?

Mahesh: Sir, our Constitution is very clear that India is not a federation like the United States. In fact, the word federation does not find a place in our lengthy and elaborate Constitution. The powers of the States as well as of the Centre are spelt out in the Constitution. Our States are mere creations of the Central Parliament and the clamour for State autonomy will undermine national unity. The country comes first and the States next.

2nd Member: Do you feel the creation of true Panchayati Raj will satisfy the demand for greater State autonomy?

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Brush your current affairs, especially the controversial and hot issues. Keep your eyes and ears open, and try to sift the significant from the trivial. Make your own notes, in brief, from what you read and hear. A quick glance at these notes would make your knowledge up to date and precise.

★ Try to know all the facts about your native State, its potential, problems and probable solutions. You are supposed to familiarise yourself with its political and economic scene, social and cultural contributions, etc.

★ Exchange of ideas through discussions with friends could add up to, or enrich, the information you have gathered from other sources.

★ Remember that the most important part of the preparation for the interview is not academic, but psychological. Avoid anxiety and nervousness. Develop the habit of looking at the bright side of things.

Mahesh: Promotion of Panchayati Raj implies the transfer of power from the state level to panchayat level in regard to legislative and executive functions. At present, the subjects and powers under our Constitution are divided between the Centre and the States. The panchayats can enjoy jurisdiction only as permitted by the State Governments. In my view, transfer of power to panchayats, villages and districts will promote democracy and contribute to the unity of the country. But the linguistic chauvinists and self-interested State political bosses would not agree to part with their powers and transfer it to the panchayats. But I feel this should be done to preserve our unity and democracy. We must have true Panchayati Raj with districts and villages enjoying financial and legislative powers for self-governments. They must get Central allocations to implement all Plan and developmental projects. Once we have true Panchayati Raj in operation throughout the country, the cry for State autonomy and the phobia of 'sons of the soil' might disappear.

3rd Member: Do you favour the creation of an all-India judicial service on the lines of the IAS and IPS?

Mahesh: The idea of having an all-India judicial service has been in circulation for over two decades now. The Law Commission has favoured it and the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution provides for the creation of the IJS to cover all judicial offices not inferior to that of a district judge. However, the recommendation has not so far been

implemented as the States in general, those ruled by the non-Congress (I) party in particular, are opposed to it. They feel the creation of such All-India Judicial Service would curtail State autonomy. Even the High Courts are opposing the creation of India Judicial Services since it would be losing their hold on the subordinate courts under them in the State. But, I feel, for purpose of national integration and having merit-based cadre, All-India Judicial Service should come into being immediately. In fact, we should also have an All-India Education Service on such lines. To be frank, I am in favour of anything that will promote national integration and would also simultaneously give weightage to merit and performance.

Comments: The candidate is bold and forthright. He reveals distinct courage to express his candid and original views without fear or favour. At the same time he is not obstinate, or self-opinionated. On the other hand, arguments are rooted to logic and sound reasoning. He goes by the merits of the issues not by his feeling or emotion. He is also swayed by the view of others. We also find the candidate has kept abreast of current and latest developments on important topics and studies implications of controversial matters in full detail. Further, he is able to make up his mind swiftly and firmly and arrive at a final decision quickly. There is no hesitation or vacillation on his part and he is ready and willing to shoulder additional responsibilities and face new challenges with optimism and determination.

4th Member: In the context of performance so far, do you think that South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation can be forged into a more effective and purposeful instrument of cooperation among its members?

Mahesh: I agree that the achievement of the SAARC so far have been rather limited. The subjects so far adopted by them on basis of consensus of all members relate to areas of cultural promotion, health, prevention of drug trafficking, countering terrorism and the like. In the interest of harmony it avoids political, bilateral and internal issues and hence, its achievements could not be spectacular. All the same, the Association is making steady progress. In my view, the coming into being of this organisation is a great and creditable achievement.

5th Member: As never before, the country is virtually rocked by the hawala scam and its fallout and the judiciary's resolve to take it to the guilty should not go unpunished. The apex court even suggests that the CBI should act independently. Do you think that in this case there is encroachment on the privileges and powers of the Executive?

Mahesh: Sir, I feel that the directive of the highest court is in perfect order. We have to take the latest directive in the perspective of the different pronouncements and directives given by the court from time to time. The functions directly under the Prime Minister and when the Opposition alleged that

(Continued on page 2)

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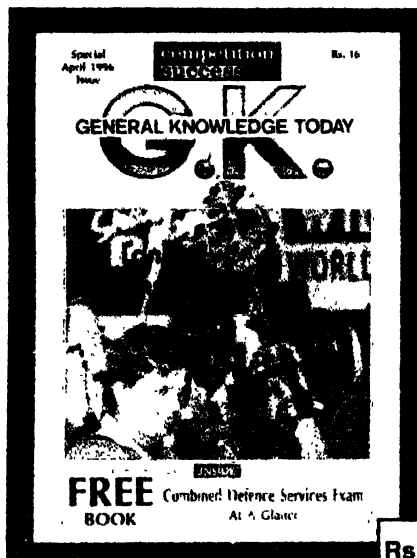
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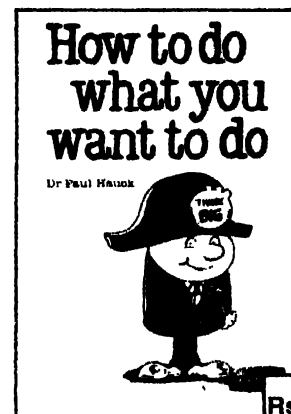
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Public Sector Should Become Private Sector To Be Accountable And Profitable

Introduction

Scoring top position in Group Discussion (GD) test depends not merely on the knowledge one enjoys on the subject chosen for the discussion or one's gift of the gab but also on the ability of the candidate to inspire and motivate the group and carry the group mates with him. Of course, knowledge of the subject as well as power of expression are, indeed, very important, but they alone will not do. We can say that they are the foundations and starting points. To build the edifice on the foundation and to reach the finishing point as a sure winner from the start-line, the candidate requires leadership ability. This is the underlying secret of success in GD, which is a personality test as compared to other written or objective tests.

In a nutshell, the candidate must create a strong as well as favourable impact on the group of which he is a member. If you create this strong, and at the same time, also favourable impact, your success in the GD test is assured. Please remember that with knowledge and power of expression or for that matter, even with mere power of expression alone, one might be able to create a strong impression on the group. For instance, if you speak with great fluency, authority and emphasis using flowery language for some length of time, you would certainly have attracted attention and made some impact on your audience. But it is totally a different thing to know whether you had also simultaneously created a favourable, congenial and harmonious impact on the group. In other words, a strong impact does not necessarily imply that it is also a favourable or positive impact. More often than not, a strong impact may produce a negative response on the part of the audience. When a strong impact made by a candidate on the group turns out to be unfavourable and produces adverse reactions on the part of the group mates, the candidate will be assessed as having negative personality characteristics. It is, therefore, more important that the impact created is favourable, even though it might only be marginally strong. It is also worthwhile to remember that one who is unable to create any impact will not be considered at all for selection as he would be regarded as having poor leadership attributes. To succeed, one must thus create a strong impact which remains favourable.

The knowledge of the candidate and his ability to speak and express his ideas can be easily ascertained in a conventional face-to-face interview. Therefore, the idea of exposing him to a Group Discussion is to find out how he can carry the group with him. If you make a favourable and strong impact on the group, you will be able to

GROUP DISCUSSION



A vital pre-requisite for success in Group Discussion is the ability to speak. Speaking is an art that can be acquired by regular practice. What are the qualities of a good speaker? You cannot probably speak on a subject unless you know the subject thoroughly; knowledge of the subject is a great asset, but this asset can be put to use only when you possess the power of expression. Mark you, one should try to draw a line between speaking to a group and public speaking; here you should have the capacity to make a favourable and forceful impact on a small group. While talking to a group, you do it intimately; talk audibly and do not shout or mumble. Pronounce your words clearly. The way you speak would determine the leadership that you can command. Your manner of delivery and the style and substance will help you rise above mediocrity.

carry it with you. If the group accepts you and follows your lead, it will be clear that your positive leadership has been established.

To enable the aspirants and our readers to grasp the secret and essentials of this interesting and reliable personality test, we are happy to present here a 'live' taperecorded Group Discussion which took place at our Competition Success Institute. The proceedings are suitably amplified and analysed by the comments of the expert examiners, and incorporated at appropriate places. The experts interpret the behaviour and performance of all the candidates in the group in terms of their respective personality traits. This will help the reader to appreciate the working of the technique in its proper perspective. Needless to mention, the GD presentation in this form is one of the unique features of *Competition Success Review*, which is the pioneer in the field of bringing the personality test to its readers.

The Group Composition

This group consists of eight candidates which can be regarded as the optimum number. The size of the group can, however,

vary between 6 and 12 candidates. candidates in the group will be compete for the same job, position or post and in instance, they are aspirants to the executive post in a multinational organisation. Naturally, they are all of the same level in terms of age, educational qualification, family background, experience, etc. They are seated in a closed-circle formation, in sequence order of their roll or candidate numbers, which they are sporting on their chests and backs for ready recognition and easy identification. The advantage of being seated in the form of a 'closed circle' is that each candidate can observe and hear all others in the group. Similarly, one can be seen and heard by the rest. Further, the exercise or test is a 'leaderless' group. No one from the group or outside is designated as a leader, chairman, speaker etc. to conduct and coordinate the discussion. It is also not a formal or off-debate. On the other hand, the discussion is going to be informal, resembling a chat among friends who find themselves thrown together as a group at a given point of time in some place. There are no hard and fast rules and the members are at liberty to discuss the subject and express their ideas or views in any manner they choose. The examiner will retire from the scene after announcing the subject to be discussed and launching the group on its task. The group will be given 20 to 25 minutes to complete the discussion.

The Progress

The room which witnessed perfect stillness when the examiner was present suddenly springs to life after his departure from the scene. To begin with, there were chatters, discreet murmurs and soft whispers. Soon the volume grows and you place to cross-talks. Within minutes, there is utter confusion, all talking at the same time and several individuals indulging in heated arguments but no one being able to clearly understand and follow who is saying what and why. At this stage, we find one coming forward to shoulder responsibility on his own initiative. He raises his voice a bit so that he could be heard by all, over the prevailing din and confusion, and addresses the group as a whole.

No. 5: Friends, may I request your attention for just one minute please? I have an important proposition to make which concerns us all. (He speaks with a smile in a confident, cheerful manner. All are able to hear him clearly and distinctly. They are taken by surprise and their curiosity is aroused by his whispers, cross talks and arguments momentarily and No. 5 gets everyone's attention. He smiles once more, reassuring good night to the group and proceeds to continue further.) Since the time allowed for

discussion is very limited and as we have hardly used up a sizeable part of it in preparing notes with our neighbours or friends, you will agree that we must start discussion straightaway. Otherwise, we run out of time and quite a few of us may not be able to do justice to the ideas you might have on this interesting subject. You are all in agreement and allow me to ask further, I can submit my suggestions to conduct this discussion in a fair and interesting manner.

No. 2: Yes, No. 5. I think you are right. I am sure all will agree with me.

No. 8: Hey, hold on, hold on. What is the hurry? No need to rush things in such a hurry. First of all, the subject is rather lengthy and involved. Worse still, it is quite dry like government's policy on prohibition and running cabarets in our hotels and restaurants. There is nothing exciting in this subject, man. Do you follow what I mean? If we had some topic linked to elections, cinema, drug addiction, sex, politics—something hot. My friend and neighbour, No. 7, was trying to explain some points of a dull topic and I am already bored stiff. It appears to be an authority as a student of economics on this subject and he won't let me in peace.

No. 5: Oh, that is interesting and thank you, No. 8, for sharing your knowledge of economics with us. If No. 7 is familiar with the subject, he will be the ideal person to open the discussion. We can all listen to his ideas first and then give our own views and opinions. Do you all agree please?

No. 8: You seem to be one-track-minded, ideas being a panic master, No. 5. I told you that I am already bored with this dry subject and suggested that we switch over to something more interesting and exciting for a while. No. 7 will give you a lecture whenever you want and he will be ready to do so as long as you want. Hence, we need not worry our heads about completing the discussion and all that. What do you say, No. 5? (No. 7 maintains his silence and does not make any comment.)

No. 8: Come on, speak out, Professor. Is there any need to rush things up? The examiner told us that this is only a friendly chat and we can go about it as we please.

No. 2: I am afraid there is some confusion, No. 8. The examiner definitely told us that time allowed is not to exceed 25 minutes. We must try and complete the discussion quickly within 20 minutes. Now, as pointed out by No. 5, we have already used up a lot of this time. No point, therefore, in wasting more time on chit-chats on irrelevant things.

No. 8: I strongly object to that, No. 2. Who is wasting the time? Not me, I will say, it is you.

No. 5: Please, my friends (he smiles). Well, the examiner told us to discuss the subject in a friendly manner and let us do precisely that. There should be no misunderstandings or hard feelings among friends.

No. 8: Then, what is the harm in my suggesting a friendly chit-chat before we start on your serious discussion? In any case, I also need some time to think of some ideas on the subject, if I am required to give comments.

WINNING STRATEGY

In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: hit the line hard.

No. 5: You see, what the examiner meant was to conduct our discussion on the topic given by him in a friendly and informal manner like a chit-chat. Since he was quite definite about the time, there is no question of our having a chit-chat on other matters in addition to the discussion on the subject. However, your idea is good and we do need some relaxation. I suggest we complete the discussion first. After it is over, we can adjourn for a chit-chat over a cup of tea at the canteen.

No. 2: Thank you, No. 5. In fact, this is exactly what I wanted to convey. However, I am afraid I did not make myself clear. There was some communication gap, you may say. Now, what is next?

No. 5: Okay, No. 7, kindly open the discussion. After you, we can proceed clockwise in the order in which we are seated. That is, No. 8 will be the next speaker to be followed by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in that order. This would complete the first round. Let us each speak for not more than two minutes during the first round. This would leave us with some time for a second round for clarifications, amplification, rebuttals and so on.

No. 8: Sorry, this won't do. Now, I don't want to speak immediately after No. 7. I told you people that I have to gather my ideas. You chaps can rush things up if you are so set on it. But I will take my own time.

No. 5: Well, I understand you. Now let us see. Yes, if we proceed anticlockwise after No. 7, it would, ideally, solve your problem. Your turn will then come last. Is that okay?

No. 8: Why must we go clockwise or anticlockwise? Why not leave it to the free choice of the members? Whoever feels like it, can do the talking. Alternatively, we can organise it in such a way that those who support and oppose the proposition, speak in turn, I mean like a debate.

No. 2: Sure we can do it. But it will take quite a bit of time to organise all that. Right now we are hard pressed for time. It is, therefore, better if we speak in the order in which we are now seated.

No. 5: Yes, unless we decided the order in advance, there would be confusion, overlap and cross talks. The important point is that each should get an equal opportunity to express his thought. I appeal to you, therefore, to stick to the present order and complete the task. Come on, No. 7. Please set the ball rolling.

Comments: In this group, No. 5 has come forward to shoulder the responsibility, displaying initiative, urge, drive and involvement. He is goal-oriented and proves keen on achieving the objective within the set time frame. His grasp of the problem and understanding of the situation, which can be rated as excellent, enable him to carry the group with him. He also proves resourceful and imaginative to think of workable solutions to the various problems posed to him. In short, he reveals good capacity for organisation

and execution. Socially, he is warm, friendly and cheerful. He displays team-spirit and cooperative attitude and succeeds in carrying others, including the reluctant ones, with him. He is confident and persevering. He is not put off by opposition and obstacles but pursues his mission with tenacity and determination. He is also patient and sympathetic to his critics and detractors. Thus, he is able to get along harmoniously with all in the group and persuade them to accept his suggestions for accomplishing the common task. No. 2 lends good support to No. 5 and displays similar positive personality traits. Initially, he was a bit impatient with the unimaginative and rigid stand taken by No. 8. But, following the example of No. 5, he quickly changed his approach and became more considerate and understanding. Because of the effective and sustained support extended by No. 2, No. 5 was able to launch the group on its task without too much difficulty. No. 7, though credited with good academic knowledge on the subject, did not respond with energy and enthusiasm. As for No. 8, we find that he is bold and confident but lacking in tact, cooperation and understanding. Being rigid and one-track minded, he refuses to see the issues in their true perspective and poses problems to the group. He is ready to find fault and criticise, rather than cooperate and help others. His approach is offensive, quarrelsome and unhelpful. Further, he also offers excuses and spurns the opportunity afforded to him to be the second speaker. Instead, he opts to speak last and play safe. He is thus, selfish and attaches greater weight to his personal needs than those of this team. But for the tactful, firm, as well as resourceful No. 5, and the able support given to him by No. 2, the group's efforts would have proved abortive because of the strong negative approach of No. 8. The other members in the group have so far not played any active part. They have remained only silent spectators. Hence, the group activity has been rather average and No. 5 has not met with serious competition.

No. 7: Friends, economic growth is extremely vital to India as millions of our countrymen are rotting in poverty. According to economic surveys, more than half of India's population, that is, as many as 450 million, you can say, are below the poverty line. Our economic growth rate is nowhere comparable to that of the industrialised Western democracies and Japan. No one really knows the actual growth rate of Russia and other ex-Communist countries and hence, we cannot have any meaningful comparisons with them. Besides, the former U.S.S.R. became a Super Power, diverting the bulk of its resources to military preparedness. This had great repercussions on its normal economic development. Ultimately, due to economic bankruptcy, the U.S.S.R. broke up. One of the factors which contributed to the industrialisation of the Western nations is the Industrial Revolution, which started in England and soon spread to other Western countries. India remained industrially a backward country since the Britishers were interested only in the land's raw materials and were keen on exporting the finished goods to the colonies. After Independence, India's goal continues to be to get industrialised and attain a high rate of economic growth. This can be done in two ways. Firstly, we can follow the painful and

lengthy process of industrial revolution. The second method is to import the technologies from the developed countries. Since we stayed non-aligned, we were not getting help to import technologies like South Korea, Taiwan and the like. We also did not get adequate financial aid and loans from the developed nations and international monetary institutions. We blindly copied the Soviet model of self-help and state ownership. Unfortunately, the Soviet technology is not as highly developed as that of the Western democracies, particularly America and West Germany, as also of Japan. We have thus landed ourselves in a mess from which we are unable to extricate ourselves. In my view, the answer is to have a complete break with the past. That is the only way. I am sorry I took more time but it cannot be helped. Thank you.

Comments: This candidate has some academic and theoretical knowledge but he is weak on practical application and dynamism. He is not able to visualise his objective and decide on the priorities. Hence, he goes on a fishing expedition, talking aimlessly and endlessly. He refers to too many things and omits to mention even the subject and his own stand in regard to the proposition. His conclusions are not supported by logical reasoning and facts and thus remain mere opinions. Thus, his theoretical knowledge and fairly fluent expression have not produced results. This candidate is not decisive, firm and committed. He lacks enterprise and initiative. At best, he can be a useful worker under an able leader. *Rejected.*

No. 6: Well, gentlemen, I am glad that I speak immediately after No. 7 with those ideas, I totally and vehemently disagree. After talking about economic generalities, he advocated a total break with the past. I don't understand what he means by that. He refers to the Industrial Revolution which occurred 200 years ago and it has no relevance to the computer age, jet era and space dynamics. He wants us to become a camp follower of the United States so that we can beg for and benefit by U.S. aid and technological assistance. But let me ask him one question—how did Russia become a Superpower? Did it receive American aid and technological assistance? Another question—how did Vietnam inflict such a crushing defeat on America and also on China? Japan was industrialised even before World War II. It managed on its own. It did not get British or American help. Lastly, why has British economy and growth rate gone into doldrums? They got U.S. aid all right. Well, our friend has not answered any of these questions and I can ask many more. To be frank, compared to many other countries, India has not done badly at all. What we need is to improve matters and not give up the gains and start afresh. It is foolish and suicidal.

No. 7: I am afraid, No. 6, you are putting words in my mouth and misquoting. If you wanted, you could have spoken first. Why are you criticising me unnecessarily?

No. 6: I have simply reacted to your views and it is perfectly in order. If you have any doubts, you can check with No. 5.

No. 8: Hey, you fight your battle yourself. If you start mobilising support, I can also do that for No. 7.

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

A group is a microcosm of a classroom where bedlam prevails with cross talks, wrangling and the like till a disciplined class teacher emerges on the scene to restore the chaos into order. It could be a far-fetched simile, but the one cut out for leadership of the group has to display such qualities of a dedicated master as initiative, tact, understanding, adaptability, co-operation, decision-making ability, dynamism, determination, etc. Like a teacher, the group leader, has to coordinate the work and see to it that through persuasion and a bit of firmness the group does not waste a moment and settle down to the business in hand. There could be occasions that could try his equanimity, but the better sense would dictate that he should keep his cool and take the rest of the group along with him to accomplish the task assigned.

No. 6: Why are you butting in now, No. 8? When you were asked to be the second speaker, you refused the offer. When I point out now the defects in the arguments of No. 7, you intervene because you sponsored his case. But I don't care. What I say is correct.

No. 8: Will you shut up before I lose my temper and do something serious to you? You will regret it, I guarantee.

No. 6: You better shut up. I will not yield to threats. I can defend myself and return tit for tat. (Before the argument between Nos. 6 and 8 takes an ugly turn, No. 5 intervenes tactfully.)

No. 5: (With a smile) Come on, friends. Let me remind you that we are just having a friendly discussion for a specific purpose. There is nothing personal. I appeal to you all to be patient and tolerant. Please talk about the subject matter and keep out personalities when you give your comments. Now, if you permit me, I would like to offer my views very briefly.

Comments: No. 6 has not made any original contribution. His knowledge of the subject seems somewhat limited. Moreover, he reveals himself as overemotional and overcritical. He attacks individuals and personalities instead of dealing with issues and facts. His violent outbursts in turn caused similar reactions on the part of Nos. 7 and 8. Before the arguments could develop into a brawl and bog down group proceedings, No. 5 ably intervenes and rerails the discussion. No. 6 is to be rejected. Nos 7 and 8 reconfirm their unsuitability. No. 5 demonstrates that he is the only person to manage a crisis in the group.

No. 5: Friends, to start with, I wish to recapitulate our subject or proposition. It says: "Public Sector should become Private Sector to be Accountable and Profitable". In other words, we want a faster as well as higher rate of economic growth. The strategy

suggested to accomplish this objective is to move from public sector to private enterprise. If we go by past results, the public sector is slow, tardy and often does not yield profits at all. On the other hand, the private sector has generally done well. In fact, India's growth rate has been sustained mainly by the green revolution in agriculture, which is wholly in the private sector. The private enterprise by and large has done well despite lack of power, railway bottlenecks and innumerable government restrictions. The public sector has turned out to be a white elephant and is proving to be increasingly difficult to make it profitable. Because of government red-tape and absence of accountability, there appears to be no alternative than to turn to private enterprise in order to achieve the desired quantum jump in economic growth. Private enterprise is result as well as profit oriented. Where private enterprise and public sector coexist, as in the case of hotels, bus transport, educational institutions, manufacture of sets and so on, the private firms are doing far better. The banks, airlines and others have lost their efficiency after nationalisation. A quantum jump in economic growth is a must for India's survival. Of course, there are industries and areas which, by their very nature, have to remain with the government or in the public sector. These are exceptions. Overall, I support the proposition. Thank you.

Comments: The comments of No. 5 have a spell on the group and he spoke forcefully and convincingly, creating a very favourable strong impact on his audience. His approach is rational and logical and his arguments are supported by facts. He had his priorities right and he drove home his points with conviction. There is also clarity and brevity in his exposition. He goes directly to the point, displaying a clear method in his approach. Earlier, he demonstrated his ability as a natural leader to coordinate group activity effectively and to challenge successfully with excellent resourcefulness. *Selected with top grading.*

No. 4: Comrades, I don't agree with the proposition as it goes totally against socialistic ideals. India's goal is socialism—it can be achieved only through State enterprise. By switching over to private ownership of the means of production, it will only make the poor still poorer and rich still richer. The private enterprise geared to profit will produce only such luxury items which give them fantastic profits. They will not invest in key and basic industries which are so vital for the economic growth and takeoff. Then, we have the problem of developing backward and neglected regions. Let themselves, the private entrepreneurs are interested in starting industries in backward regions. It is also incorrect that all private enterprises are being run on profits. There are a large number of sick mills and industries. The proposition is thus one-sided and misleading. I totally and vehemently oppose it.

Comments: No. 4 has grasped the issue and has made a strong plea against the proposition. His knowledge of the subject is rated as good and he has advanced quite a few original arguments. He is able to present

(Continued on page

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

Who built Eiffel Tower?

—Syed Ishaat Saeed, Vijayanvada (Andhra Pradesh)
Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, a brilliant French civil engineer and senior aerodynamic researcher, who designed the framework for Statue of Liberty

Eiffel Tower is a 984-foot-high tower of skeletal iron construction, located in Paris (France). It was built for the exposition of 1889.

Which is the largest employer in the world?

—Ravi Okram, Thoubal (Manipur)
The world's largest commercial or utility employer is Indian Airways, with more than 16 lakh regular staff.

Why does wood burn while iron does not?

—Shailjo Sharma, Lucknow
For anything to burn, it needs oxygen that is in the air. When wood burns, it takes in oxygen. Together, the wood and oxygen give heat and form ash. The wood has to be heated to make it take in oxygen. When it is hot enough, it catches fire and begins to burn. Iron does not take in oxygen like this when it is heated. It, therefore, does not catch fire and burn.

Things like wood burn because oxygen molecules in the air split apart the molecules in the wood, forming molecules of ash and also gases, including carbon dioxide. To do this, the wood and oxygen molecules need a certain amount of energy so that they will move or vibrate faster and overcome the forces that keep them together. This energy comes from heat. Iron molecules do not split as wood molecules do, no matter how hot the iron is heated.

What is the meaning of opening a Pandora's box?

—R. M. Kaleermullah, Dombivli (Maharashtra)

Pandora's box is a source of massive but unforeseen troubles or problems. According to Greek mythology, Pandora was the first woman created by Hephaestus. A god and goddess gave her a gift to make her a superb, perfect being. But Zeus was angry at mankind and he gave her a box and asked her not to open it. When she opened it out of curiosity, all the troubles that afflicted mankind came out. The only thing that remained in the box was Hope.

In the present context of the Bhopal gas tragedy, we can say that the

Government's investigation into the Bhopal gas tragedy has turned out to be a Pandora's box for the politicians and some top officials.

Which is the first scooter manufacturing company in India?

—Sanjoo Bhieruah, Golaghat (Assam)
'Ambretta', the first scooter introduced by Automobile Products of India (API), was manufactured in 1956.

What is a 'let' in the game of badminton?

—M. Suresh, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
In the game of badminton, when a service hits the net and drops into the proper part of the opponent's court, the referee gives his signal as 'let'. The play is voided and requires to be replayed.

Why is rain water soft but river water hard?

—Aruna, Uma and Jyoti, Kurukshetra (Haryana)
In the process of evaporation of water continuously goes on from

the surface of ponds, lakes, rivers, etc., leaving behind salts. These water vapours appear in the form of clouds and ultimately come down as rain water. The rain water being free from salts, is considered to be the purest form of water. River water is mainly rain water. Water obtained on the melting of snow also flows through streams of river. Surface water, as it flows, carries with it soluble minerals of the earth.

What is 'liberalism'?

—Rakesh Mohan Raina, Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)
It is a political and social theory that favours representative government, freedom of the press, speech and worship, the abolition of class privileges, the use of state resources to protect the welfare of the individual, and international free trade. It is historically associated with the Liberal Party in the U.K. and the Democratic Party in the United States.

Which is India's largest aircraft carrier?

—Santosh Malhotra, Sirhind (Punjab)
INS 'Viraat', commissioned on May 12, 1987 at Her Majesty's Naval Dockyard, Devonport, England, is the second and the largest aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy. The 28,700-tonne 'Viraat' (R-22), formerly HMS 'Hermes', launched in 1953, was the flagship of the South Atlantic Task Force during the Falklands War in 1982. It has a speed of 28 knots, a modern ski-jump and can house 30 aircraft, including Sea Harriers, Sea King and Chetak helicopters and a complement of 1,350 sailors. The Indian Navy is the only one in Asia and one of seven in the world which possesses aircraft carriers.

Where is the oldest steam engine still in working order?

—Ajit Kumar Pandey, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)

The oldest steam engine in working order is the Smethwick Engine dating from 1779. It was designed by James Watt (1736-1819) and built by the Birmingham Canal Company at a cost of £ 2,000. The engine was presented to the Birmingham Museum of Science and Industry in 1960 and is regularly steamed for the public.

Who invented insulin and how does it regulate blood sugar?

—Puneet Duria, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

Insulin is a very useful drug for diabetes and was discovered by the

Canadian physician and Nobel prize winner, Dr. Frederick Grant Banting in 1921. It is a product of unknown nature derived from the pancreas of animals. It regulates the percentage of sugar in blood. If the percentage is too high, it converts the excess into starch and stores the starch in liver, muscles and skin. With the help of insulin a diabetic patient leads a normal healthy life. It is generally injected into the patient.

What is 'electrolysis'?

—Harsh Kalra, Bangalore (Karnataka)
It is a cleaning process in archaeological conservation, especially of material from underwater archaeology, involving immersing the object in a chemical solution, and passing a weak current between it and a surrounding metal grill. Corrosive salts move slowly from the object (cathode) to the grill (anode), leaving the artifact clean. □

What does Interpol stand for?

—S.K. Shukla, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)
Interpol or the International Criminal Police Organisation is the offshoot of the Second International Criminal Police Congress held in Vienna, the Capital of Austria, way back in 1923. Interpol seeks to "ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the law existing in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." The total membership of Interpol is 146.

With crimes like terrorism, smuggling, illegal trade in drugs, wildlife products, antiques, etc., becoming transnational, the member nations of Interpol are increasingly availing themselves of the services of the International body.

There is an interesting story on the origin of Interpol. Adolf Hitler was so much impressed by the efficiency of Interpol that he made it a part of his notorious Gestapo, the Nazi secret police. This followed the German occupation of Austria in 1938, when Interpol had its headquarters in Vienna. The organisation's records were transferred to Berlin, where Gestapo officials used the files to keep track of wanted criminals.

After the end of the Second World War, with the exit of Hitler and his Gestapo, Interpol emerged as a new organisation, shorn of the Nazi stigma, with its new headquarters in Paris.

The present headquarters of Interpol is situated at 26 rue Armengaud, 92210, Saint Cloud, France.

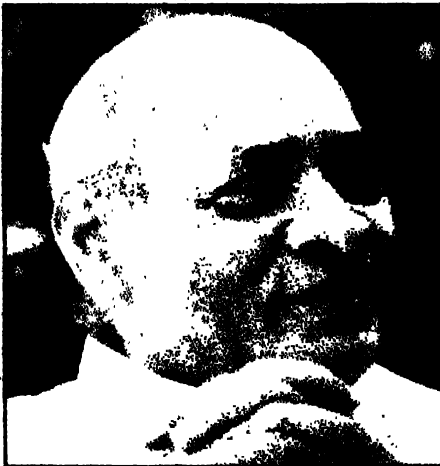




ELECTIONS 1996

COVER STORY

THE CITIZENS OF INDIA could not have dreamt of a worse scenario than the one that stares them in their faces right now as India gears up for another General Election. The national scene is weirdly similar to the stark portrayal in the opening scene of Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* with its contradictory passages, "Worst of times and best of times" and "Spring of hope and winter of discontent" and "We have everything and we have nothing!" 1996 presents a study of bewildering contrasts: affluence of a few pockets in cities co-existing with the bleak milieu of proliferating slums; corruption sapping the entire body



Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao

politic with those supposed to be leading the nation themselves—the politicians and the bureaucrats—neck-deep in the murky deals of slush money; a vigilant Election Commission and a rejuvenated judiciary determined to clean up the mess; the media girding up its loins to expose the malaise, scams and scandals; amidst the all-pervading gloom, the occasional flashes of a few loners crying hoarse against the fast crumbling values and of the feats of scientists who did India proud in space research and defence research. . . .

With the Golden Jubilee of Indian Independence next year, the country, having already gone through ten general elections, is facing one of the worst trials of its democratic experiment. The 591 million voters in India—the biggest electorate in the world—will decide as to who would rule over them the next five years. But the bitter truth is that the poor citizen of India is left with little or no choice at all in looking forward to anything better for him through the ballot box. Opportunism of the bizarre variety, unprincipled marriages of convenience of groups who were sparring at each other until recently, split after split in political parties, and politicians with dubious records, and other allied phenomena have left millions of voters in a state of total shock and despair. Elections 1996 does not promise anything better. The only haunting fear is: will it take a turn for the worse? Better or worse, the citizen has no choice, but to exercise his franchise.

For the first time since August 15, 1947, the electorate will miss the persistent phenomenon that permeated the election scene all through since Independence—the Nehru-Gandhi magic—that became charismatic, invoking absolute personal loyalty to the leader. The magic faded off with the untimely death of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991. Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, is no charismatic leader, but he has to ask for a fresh mandate on the basis of his performance, more particularly, in the area of economic reform; but the people's court will decide not only on the merits and demerits of globalisation, but on the credibility of the leaders who remember their voters only once every five years.

Almost all the national political parties are in bad shape as never before on the eve of general elections. The Hawa scandal came like a bombshell that left the political landscape with scores of craters. When the image of main stalwarts gets tarnished, neither the parties concerned nor the system as such can emerge unscathed. The ugly face of the entire system is now in full view. There are three major fronts: the Congress, the BJP and the Janata Party Front and then the several splinter groups like the Congress led by Mr. N. Tiwari and scores of regional parties like DMK, AIADMK, Telugu Desam led by Mr. Chandrababu Naidu and the Telu



Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee

Desam led by Ms. Lakshmi Parav. Akali Dal, Muslim League, RSP, Ker Congress, Asom Gana Parishad, mention a few. Principles and ideologies take a back seat when politicians are interested in coming to power by hook or crook for which they forge principled alliances. The CPM and others with comparatively cleaner images, once again staking their claims in the traditional strongholds.

A unique phenomenon of the Indian election scene over the last few elections has been the steady decline in the political



percentage. In 1967, out of the 400 million voters, including those of Punjab and Assam, where elections were held in 1985, around 256 million voters exercised their franchise.

The polling was thus around 64 per cent. The poll per cent declined to less than 62 per cent in 1989 elections, where only 309 million voters exercised their right to vote compared to the total number of voters of around 498 million. Combined with Punjab, where elections were held in 1992, the poll per cent further declined to around 56 per cent in the election to the tenth Lok Sabha with the total number of voters rising to 511 million. In all, around 285 million voters turned up on the polling day.

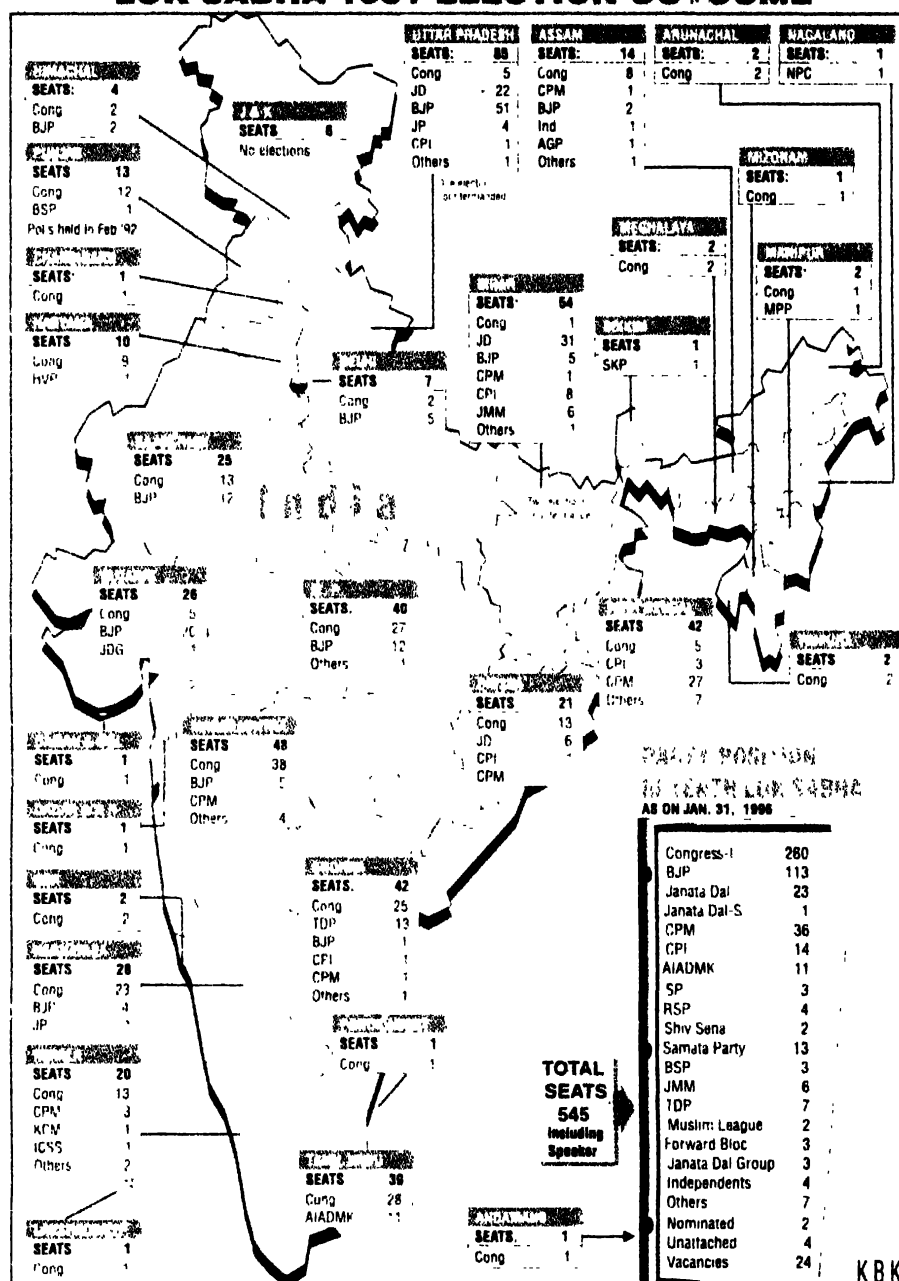
Interesting facts and figures are now available regarding Election 1996. In all, more than 591 million voters in the country will exercise their franchise to elect 543 members for the Lok Sabha. Except Jammu and Kashmir, the electoral rolls of all other States and Union Territories were updated as on 1st January 1996. Exactly 59,15,02,425 voters are registered with the election office; in other words, all those who had completed 18 years of age as on January 1, 1996 have been enrolled as voters.

There are 309 million male voters in the country. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mizoram are the only States whose male voters outnumber male voters.

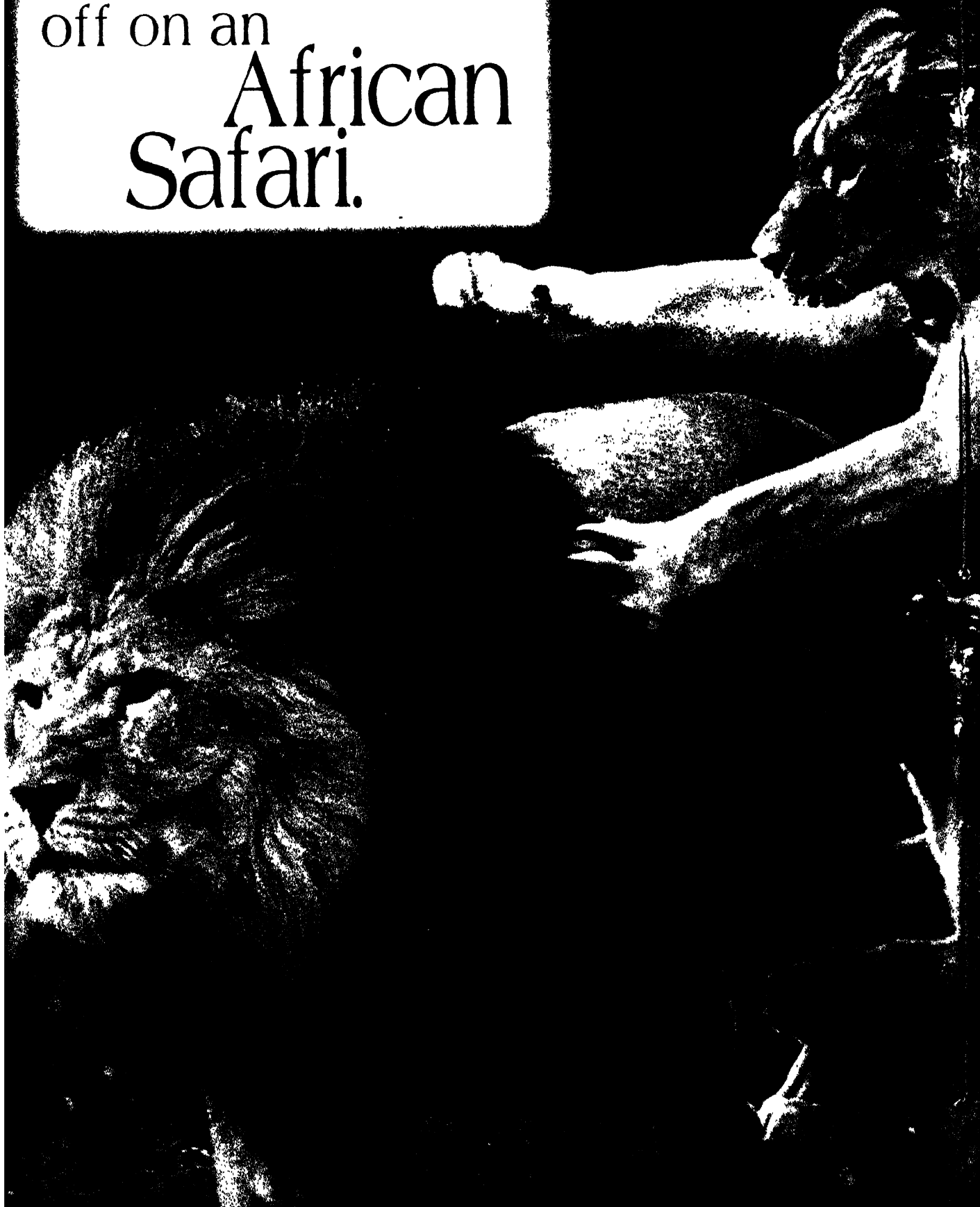
Uttar Pradesh has the distinction of having more than 100 million voters while Jammu and Kashmir has the lowest number of voters in the States, estimated at 2.28 lakh.

It would be worthwhile to saunter back through the corridors of time to see the different milestones in the long road of Indian democracy. Free India had its

LOK SABHA 1991 ELECTION OUTCOME



My grandmother's
off on an
African
Safari.



Who's taking her there? Discovery Channel on T.V.

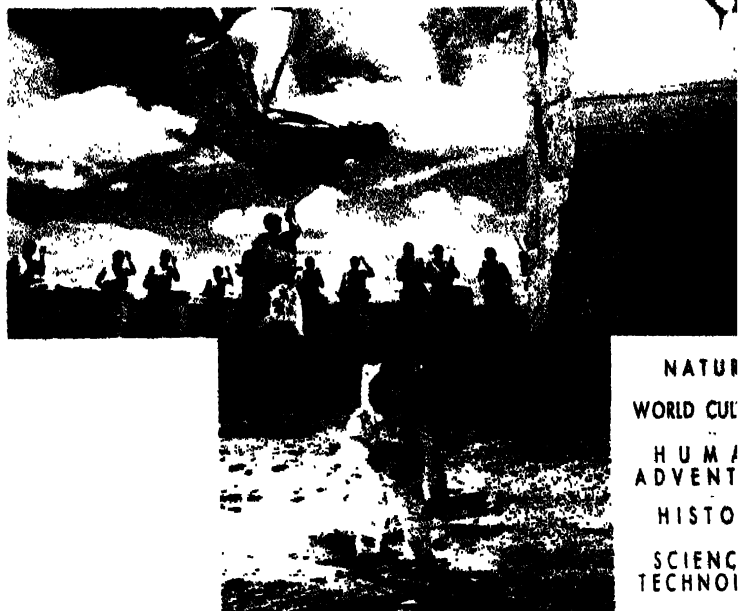
Last week she was watching a wildlife show; now she's ready for a vacation!

That's the wonder of Discovery Channel. From beautiful palaces to deep jungles, you can explore your world, with spectacular programmes for the entire family.

We've already started planning our next holiday.

Discovery Channel. Have you seen it ?

Contact your cable T.V. operator today!



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started functioning in all earnestness only from 1995

Independence of Election Commission is protected by a specific provision under Article 324

(5) of the Constitution to the effect that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and that conditions of his service shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. The Chief Election Commissioner who is conferred the status of a Judge of the Supreme Court holds his office for six years or till the day he attains the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.

Whatever be the shape of things to come after the elections in 1996—and this could be proudly cited on the credit side of Indian democracy—the political parties in India, in power or out of power, cannot take the risk of indulging in any subtle or overt step of undermining the fairness of the elections. The lion's share of the credit in the endeavour to make the elections 1996 free from any kind of mischief like booth-capturing and hundreds of other malpractices, the Indian election process has been prone to, goes to the Election Commission, and more particularly, the Chief Election

Commissioner. In the hey days the contest with the Damocles' sword of disqualification hanging over his head and worse if he dares to violate the model code of conduct that the Election Commission has scrupulously framed. Again, for the first time in India voters will be entering the polling booths with Identify Cards issued to them by the Election Commission.

Gone are the days when the candidates could stoke the flames of divisiveness in the name of religion, caste or language, whipping up sectarian hysteria in the electorate with the ulterior motive of getting votes. The revised model code of conduct for political parties and candidates bars them from indulging in any activity

that may create hatred and tension among different religious, caste and linguistic groups. The code also warns the parties not to use mosques, churches, temples and other places of worship as

without the permission of the Election Commission. flagstuffs, suspending banners, pasting notices, writing slogans, etc.

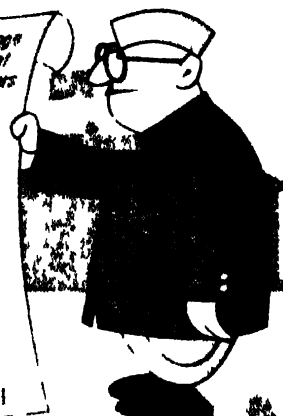
The model code of conduct eliminates the leverage enjoyed by the parties in power in abusing the governmental machinery like vehicles, dak bungalows,

LOK SABHA ELECTIONS:

Increasing aspirants per seat

Over the ten elections to Lok Sabha the average number of contestants has shown an increasing trend. The average age of an MP has hovered between 46 and 53 years.

General Election	Year	Average no of contestants per seat	Average age of members
First	1952	32	46.4
Second	1957	31	46.7
Third	1962	40	44.4
Fourth	1967	41	48.0
Fifth	1971	54	47.1
Sixth	1977	45	47.1
Seventh	1980	55	49.0
Eighth	1984	103	50.4
Ninth	1989	116	49.8
Tenth	1991	111	50.1

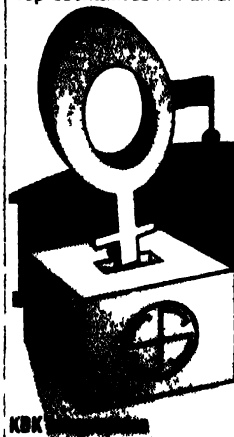


KBK Infographics

LOK SABHA EFFECTIVENESS

The Gender Ratio

The evolution of Indian democracy over the ten Lok Sabha elections has witnessed a very slow improvement in the proportion of women representatives in Parliament.



General Election	Year	Women Members	Total Members	Percentage
First	1952	499	227	4.4
Second	1957	500	211	4.4
Third	1962	503	34	6.1
Fourth	1967	523	31	5.9
Fifth	1971	521	22	4.2
Sixth	1977	544	19	3.4
Seventh	1980	544	28	5.1
Eighth	1984	544	41	8.1
Ninth	1989	517	2	5.22
Tenth	1991	544	39	1.4

Commissioner Mr T N Seshan. Mr Seshan has been saying repeatedly that politics in India can be free from corruption only when large scale electoral reforms are implemented. Perhaps for the first time in India every

parties to infringe on the rights of others to secure their political ends. The EC's edict clearly states that no political party or any candidate shall permit its or his followers to make use of any individual's land, building, compound wall, etc.

fora for election propaganda. The parties are also asked not to indulge in 'corrupt practices' such as bribing, intimidation and impersonation of voters.

It has been the practice of parties and politicians in all the previous elections to indulge in all sorts of publicity campaigns invading the privacy and freedom of ordinary citizens. The Election Commission would like to cry a halt to this license of political

official personnel, the official media and the like for electioneering. From the time the elections were announced the ministers and other authorities were not to announce any financial grants in any form or lay foundation stones of projects or schemes of any kind. The Election Commission also forbids the parties in power from making any ad hoc appointments in government or PSUs that might affect or influence the voter in favour of the party in power.

For the first time in the history of Indian elections, the electoral campaigns across the length and breadth of the country are being video-recorded. The Election Commission has directed the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and the Union Territories to ensure videography of all "critical events" to have a true, faithful and contemporaneous record of violations of the election law and the standing instructions. The Returning Officers of 543 Lok Sabha constituencies have been directed to view the video films to identify whether any of the organisers, speakers or other participants of a public meeting had violated the model code of conduct. Where serious violations take place, the Returning Officers are directed to forward the video tape to the Commission. While seeking the clearance of the Commission for taking up of the counting of votes and declaration of

results, the Returning Officers must include a categorical statement to the effect that infringements observed in the video-recorded events have been appropriately and completely disposed of.

Contesting candidates and office bearers of political parties are allowed inspection and supply of video prints on payment of a specified fee.

Through a series of do's and don'ts, the EC has thus sought to bring a modicum of order and a large measure of fairness to the conducting of elections. It wants to see to it that money power, the greatest curse of Indian democracy, the naked misuse of power by parties in power at the Centre or in the States and the vulnerability of the voters, dogged by dehumanising poverty, illiteracy and ignorance, and, on top of all, the exploitation in the name of religious, caste and linguistic differences should not be utilised by the candidates and political parties to come in the way of the freedom of conscience of the average voter.

Will the eleventh Lok Sabha, to be constituted in May 1996, be a re-enactment of the tenth Lok Sabha, with minor variations here and there, or could it be worse? As widespread pessimism runs deep, few can hope for a miracle. The general elections in 1991 returned a 'hung' Lok Sabha for the second time in quick succession. No single party was able to secure an absolute majority, though Congress emerged as the single largest party with 220 seats, 36 seats short of the absolute majority to enable it to form a government on its own. BJP emerged as the second biggest party pushing the ruling party of 1989, the Janata Dal, to the third position. The BJP was able to increase its tally in the tenth Lok Sabha to 119 from 86 in 1989. The Janta Dal had a precipitous fall from 142 seats in 1989 to 53 in 1991.

It looks as though the days of single party government at the Centre are over, even with the Congress Party, long regarded as the monolithic party in Indian politics, itself riven by factionalism and infighting and periodically exploding into splits at both all India and State levels. Coalitions at the Centre have never worked with the kind of miraculous stability with which they have worked in West Bengal and Kerala, the latter once looked down upon as a

'problem' State. The coalition of the Janata Party that was swept to power in the wake of Internal Emergency with Morarji Desai and later Charan Singh as Prime Ministers in the late seventies and the Janata Dal governments of Mr. V.P. Singh and Mr. Chandrasekhar hardly gave any kind of political and economic stability. By turn, UDF and LDF—led by the Congress and CPM respectively—have been giving a semblance of stability in Kerala, though the average citizen may have a lot to complain about both by way of omissions and commissions.

One of the greatest tragedies of Indian politics is that everyone, the political parties concerned, the day-to-day administration, the different programme implementers, and, on top of all, the

collapsing—the governments of Mulayam Singh Yadav and Mayavati—at one go after a specific period. These miscarried alliances follow no set pattern. Several so called national parties are allies in some States, but sworn enemies elsewhere. When opportunistic alliances become the rule rather than the exception, issues and ideologies and principles of governance are consigned to the limbo.

The basic question is whether the politics of expediency frequently practised in some of the States in India can be raised to the level of national politics, much to the detriment of stability, day-to-day governance, implementation of vital programmes concerning 900 million people. Unless every

party elects to play principled politics, based more on the country's future, than on its own political survival, a time may come sooner than later, when the entire nation may be in for a rude shock. It is high time that the Indian politician has a code of conduct all through the five year term and more and not merely at the time of elections.

In the event of a 'hung' Lok Sabha, which is a distinct possibility, taking into account the fast changing political situation, even the most rabid optimists cannot but hope for rickety coalition. The only common ground of the patchwork of a hotchpotch could be the common instinct of survival and sharing of power. Past experience of botched alliances in the 70's and 1989 give little room for any kind of stability

the country is badly in need of. Political equations are bound to change before and after the Election and the President of India is destined to play a pivotal role when the elections once again revive another epoch of political uncertainty.

While one can claim that the elections of 1996 will, in all probability, go on record as the first election to be fought with the greatest sense of discipline and a well-formulated code of conduct, with the Election Commission and its huge machinery at different levels calling the shots and monitoring even the slightest deviation from the norms in any part of the country, there is little to hope for from the totally fractured political scene, with all niceties thrown to the winds, as India goes to poll to elect the eleventh Lok Sabha.

RESERVATION IN PARLIAMENT SEATS

State-wise break-up of seats reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the eleventh Lok Sabha



KBK Infographics

State/Union Territory	Total	General	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	42	34	6	2
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-
Assam	14	11	1	2
Bihar	54	41	8	5
Goa	2	2	-	-
Gujarat	28	20	2	4
Haryana	10	8	2	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	-
J & K	6	6	-	-
Karnataka	28	24	4	-
Kerala	20	18	2	-
Madhya Pradesh	40	25	6	9
Maharashtra	48	41	3	4
Manipur	2	1	-	1
Meghalaya	2	2	-	-
Mizoram	1	-	-	1
Nagaland	1	1	-	-
Orissa	21	13	3	5
Punjab	13	13	-	-
Rajasthan	13	13	-	-
Sikkim	1	1	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	32	7	1
Tripura	2	1	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	85	67	18	-
West Bengal	42	32	8	2
Delhi	7	6	1	-
Union Territories (6)	6	4	-	2

ordinary citizen, pay through the nose when political alliances are forged on the basis of pure expediency and without any kind of forethought on the consequence of the alliance on the party and the people. A classic case could be the Congress joining hands with the AIADMK, much to the chagrin of both the senior State leaders of the Party, leading to the expected cleavage within the Party and Mr. G.K. Moopanar breaking away, clasping his hands with DMK's Karunanidhi to try the fortunes of the breakaway unit of the Congress in the State. The whole scene reeks of rank opportunism with parties prepared to go to any lengths to secure their immediate objectives; the nation had a bitter taste of these opportunistic alliances when it saw two governments

Limca BOOK OF RECORDS

If you are an Indian, or someone who wants to know a little more about India, the LIMCA BOOK OF RECORDS is one book that you must read. It is India's first and only book of its kind. To provide our readers with information, inspiration, stimulation, entertainment, and to enable them to know Indian records, we are serialising excerpts from this invaluable book in the Competition Success Review. We hope you will find this treasurehouse of information extremely useful for various competitive examinations, interviews and quizzes.

STRUCTURES

First five-star hotel

The Taj Mahal Hotel, one of the landmarks in Bombay, was founded by the Tatas in 1903. The first five-star deluxe hotel in India, Ashok Hotel of Delhi, was opened on October 30, 1956. It was built to accommodate delegates of the UNESCO at its first out-of-Europe session.

Largest bas-relief

The largest bas-relief in the world is at Mamallapuram. It is 27 m (88 ft) long, 9 m (29 ft) high and depicts Arjuna's penance. It was created in the 7th century during the Pallava period. The gigantic work of art shows over 130 large and small sculptures of men, animals, gods and sages. This is a world record.

Oldest synagogue

The Pardesi synagogue in the Jewish suburb of Mattancherry in Cochin was built by the descendants of the European Jews in 1568 AD. It has a square

clock tower with dials in Hebrew, Malayalam and Roman figures. It is also the first synagogue in the Commonwealth and among the oldest in the world.

Largest extant sun temple

The Sun Temple at Konark, the culmination of Oriya temple architecture, was built by Narasimha Deva I in 1200 AD. The temple represents a gigantic solar chariot with 12 pairs of ornamental wheels drawn by seven horses rearing towards the east. The original temple consisted of a *sanctum sanctorum* (inner retreat) with a lofty curvilinear *shikhara*, a 34.15 m (112 ft) long

and 38.4 m (126 ft) high *jagmohana* and a detached dancing hall. Together with a number of subsidiary shrines and structures, the Sun Temple was enclosed within a large compound wall 264 m (865 ft) long and 165 m (541 ft) wide with three entrance gates.

Longest corridor

The 1,220 m (4,002 ft) corridor in the Ramanathaswamy Temple at Rameswaram, popularly known as the corridor with a thousand pillars, is the longest in the world.

Highest hydel power station

Rongtong Hydel Project situated in the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh is Asia's highest hydel power station.

Highest medieval dam

The earth dam, Muddack Masur in Tamil Nadu, built in the 15th century, is the highest medieval dam. It has a height of 33 m (108 ft) from foundation to top.

Largest dam

Hirakud dam on the Mahanadi in Orissa along with its earthen dykes is 24.4 km long.

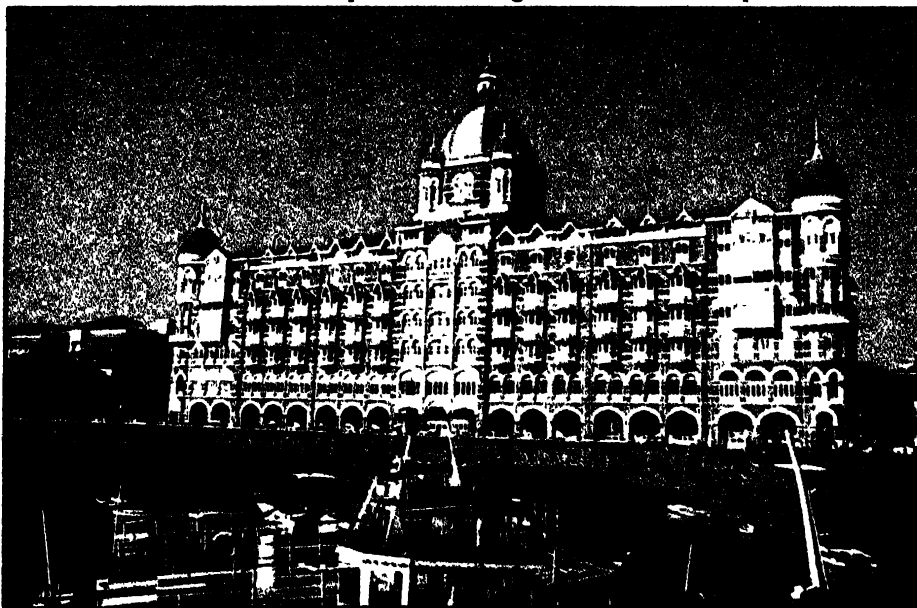
Largest concrete dam

The Nagarjunasagar dam, which comprises 5.6 million of cu m volume of masonry, was built in 1974 over the Krishna River at Macherla in Andhra Pradesh. This gravity dam has a height of 125 m (409 ft) and is flanked at each end with earthen embankments. The total length is nearly 5 km and its reservoir is about 11.5 cu km in volume. The dam was designed for construction by manual labour with the minimum

use of machinery or mechanical plants.

Longest sea bridge

The Anna Indira Gandhi Bridge connecting the island of Rameswaram with Mandapam in Tamil Nadu is India's longest bridge across the open sea. The 2.34-km-long bridge has a 115.21 m (378 ft) span and a vertical clearance of about 18 m (59 ft) above high tide level. It was inaugurated on October 2, 1988. □



Bombay's Taj Mahal Hotel

Largest Nandi

The colossal Nandi near the Lepakshi Temple in Andhra Pradesh is carved out of a single stone. It is 4.57 m (15 ft) high and 8.23 m (27 ft) long.

Tallest chimney

The 277.5 m (910.2 ft) high chimney at Talcher (Orissa) was built by the National Building Construction Company (NBCC) and has a circumference of 34.3 ft (112.5 ft) at the top. Built within a record time of 276 days, the 275 m (902 ft) high chimney of the thermal power station of Tata Electric Company at Bombay is India's second tallest chimney.

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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Beginning with December 1995 issue, we have introduced a new feature on Body Language by Allan Pease. A world renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills, Allan Pease has, in addition to his own interviewing research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychiatry, counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Personal and practice will give you insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

Territories And Zones

SHAKING HANDS

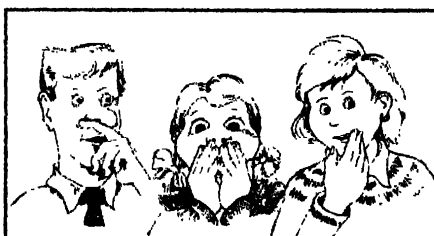
Shaking hands is a relic of the caveman era. Whenever cavemen met, they would hold their arms in the air with their palms exposed to show that no weapons were being held or concealed. This palms-in-air gesture became modified over the centuries and such gestures as the palm raised in the air, the palm over the heart and numerous other variations developed. The modern form of this ancient greeting ritual is the interlocking and shaking of the palms which, in most English-speaking countries, is performed both on initial greeting and on departure. The hands are normally pumped five to seven times.

Dominant and Submissive Handshakes

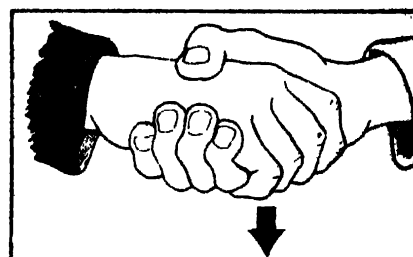
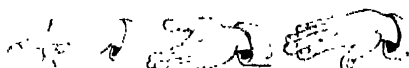
Considering what has already been said about the impact of a command given in both the palm-up and palm-down positions, let us explore the relevance of these two palm positions in handshaking.

Assume that you have just met someone for the first time and you greet each other with a customary handshake. One of three basic attitudes is transmitted through the handshake. These are dominance: 'This person is trying to dominate me. I'd better be cautious', submission: 'I can dominate this person. He will do as I wish', and equality: 'I like this person. We will get on well together'.

These attitudes are transmitted unconsciously and, with practice and conscious application, the following handshaking techniques can have an immediate effect on the outcome of a face-to-face encounter with another person. The information presented here represents one of the few documented studies of handshake control techniques.



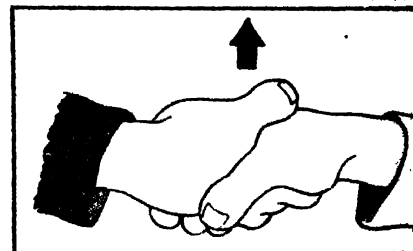
Throughout history, the open palm has been associated with truth, honesty, allegiance and submission. Oaths are taken with the palm of the hand over the heart, and the palm is raised while giving evidence in the court. When used correctly, palm power invests its user with a degree of authority and the power of silent command over others. Palm gestures convey a lot about our mind, says Allan Pease, the world authority on body language, who has through the first five sections of this feature been unravelling the mystique of body language.



Taking the control

Dominance is transmitted by turning your hand (dark shirt sleeve) so that your palm is not facing the floor directly, but should be facing downwards in relation to the other person's palm and this tells him that you want to take control in the encounter that follows. Studies of fifty-four successful senior management people have revealed that only did forty-two initiate the handshake, they also used dominant handshake control.

Just as the dog shows submission by rolling on its back and exposing its throat to the victor, so the human uses the palm-up gesture to show submission to others. The reverse of

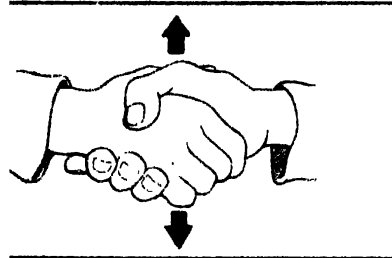


Giving the control

dominant handshake is to offer your hand with your palm facing upwards (dark shirt sleeve). This is particularly effective when you want to give the other person control or allow him to feel that he is in command of the situation.

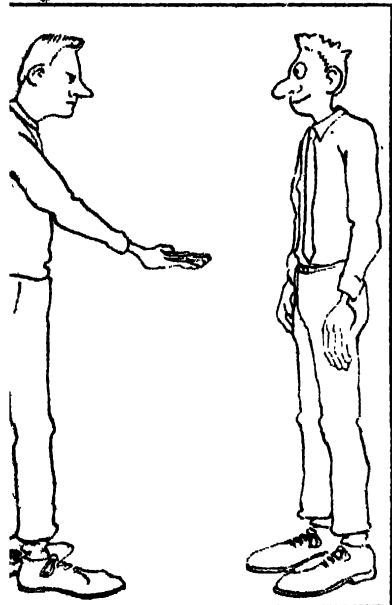
However, though the palm-up handshake shows a submissive attitude, there may be mitigating circumstances to consider. For example, a person who has arthritis in the hands will be forced to give you a limp handshake because of his condition and this makes it easy to turn his palm into the submissive position. People who use their hands in their profession, such as surgeons, artists and mechanics, may also give a limp handshake to protect their hands. The gestures following the handshake will give further information for your assessment of that person—a submissive person will use submissive responses and the dominant person will use aggressive gestures.

When two dominant people shake hands, a symbolic struggle takes place as each person



Shake like a man.

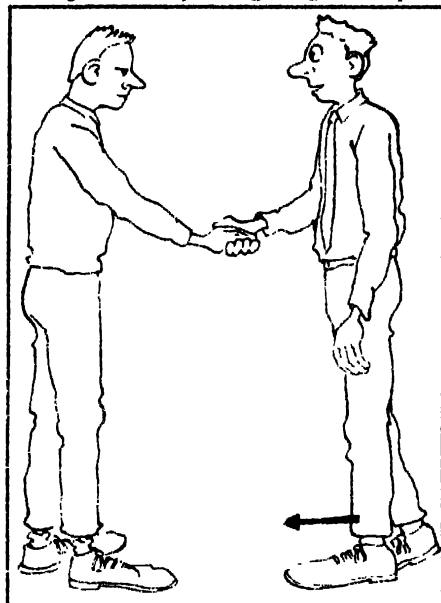
to turn the other's palm into the submissive position. The result is a vice-like handshake with both palms remaining in the palm-up position as each person transmits a gesture of respect and rapport to the other. A vice-like vertical palm grip is the handshake that a father teaches his son when he shows him how to 'shake hands like a man'. When you receive a dominant handshake from another person, it is not only difficult to turn his palm back over into the submissive position, but it becomes very obvious when you do it. There is a simple technique for countering the dominant handshaker that, in



The man on the right is presented with a dominant handshake.

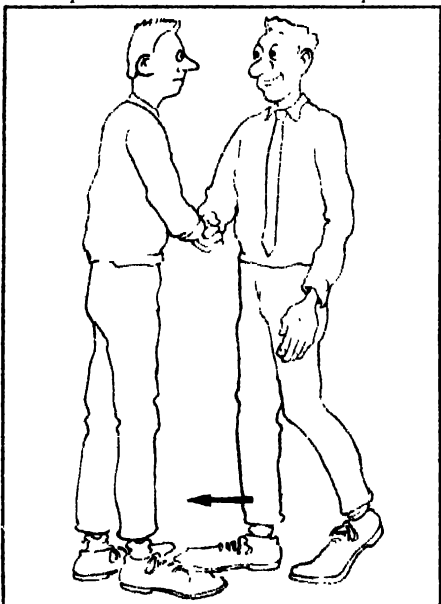
In order to give you back the control, can you intimidate the other person by

invading his personal space. To perfect this disarmament technique you need to practise stepping forward with your left foot as you reach to shake hands. Next, bring your right leg forward, moving left to front of the person and into his personal space. Now bring your left leg across to your right leg to complete



He takes the handshake and steps forward on his left foot

the manoeuvre, then shake the person's hand. This tactic allows you to straighten the handshake position or to turn the other person's



He brings his right foot across and moves into the other man's intimate zone, bringing the handshake into a vertical position

hand into the submissive position. It also allows you to take control by invading the other person's intimate zone.

Analyse your own approach to shaking hands to determine whether you step forward on your left or right foot when you extend your arm to shake hands. Most people are right-footed and are, therefore, at a great disadvantage when they receive a dominant

handshake, as they have little flexibility or room to move within the confines of the handshake and it allows the other person to take the control. Practise stepping into a handshake with your left foot and you will find that it is quite simple to neutralise a dominant handshake and take the control.

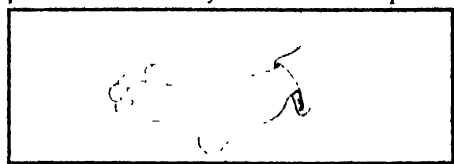
Who Reaches First?

Although it is a generally accepted custom to shake hands when meeting a person for the first time, there are some circumstances in which it may be unwise for you to initiate the handshake. Considering that a handshake is a sign of welcome, it is important to ask yourself several questions before you initiate one: Am I welcome? Is this person glad to meet me? Sales trainees are taught that, if they initiate the handshake with a buyer on whom they call unannounced and uninvited, it can produce a negative result as the buyer may not want to welcome them and is forced to do something that he may not want to do. Again, such people as arthritics and those whose hands are their profession may become defensive if they are forced to shake hands. Under these circumstances, sales trainees are told that it is better to wait for the other person to initiate the handshake and, if it is not forthcoming, to nod as a sign of greeting.

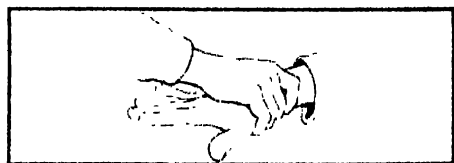
Handshake Styles

The palm-down thrust is certainly the most aggressive handshake style as it gives the receiver little chance of establishing an equal relationship. This handshake is typical of the aggressive, dominant male who always initiates it, and the stiff arm with palm facing directly downwards forces the receiver into the submissive position because he has to respond with his palm facing up.

Several ways to counter the palm-down thrust have been developed. You can use the step-to-the-right technique, but sometimes this is difficult to use as the initiator's arm is often tense and stiff to prevent such tactics. A simple manoeuvre is to grasp the person's hand on top and then shake it. With this approach, you become the dominant party, as you not only have control of the other person's hand, but yours is in the superior



Palm-down thrust



Disarming the palm-down thrust

position on top of his with your palm facing down. As this can be embarrassing to the aggressor, we suggest that it be used with caution and discretion.

(To be continued)

Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers ever-dull science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography, Including Geography Of India". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.

(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor



(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
(v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent
The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.
In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Science—Botany and Zoology" will be drawn.

Geography, Including Geography Of India

Q. 1. The Subarnarekha multipurpose project is planned to enhance irrigation coverage in

- (a) Bihar and parts of West Bengal and Orissa
- (b) Orissa and parts of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh
- (c) West Bengal and parts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Bihar and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Q. 2. The location of Ukai Project is in

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Assam
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Karnataka

Q. 3. Which of the following parts of India is closest to the equator?

- (a) Kanyakumari
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Nicobar Island
- (d) Minicoy Island

Q. 4. Which one of the following is not a Tiger Reserve?

- (a) Periyar
- (b) Ranthambore
- (c) Manas
- (d) Sariska

Q. 5. The eastern slopes of the Western Ghats have low rainfall because of

- (a) the lack of winter depressions
- (b) their leeward location
- (c) the height of the Ghats
- (d) the straight west coast

Q. 6. Which one of the following pairs of States share a stretch of their border with both Nepal and Bhutan?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
- (b) Bihar and West Bengal
- (c) Sikkim and West Bengal
- (d) Sikkim and Assam

Q. 7. Which one of the following sets of places has both seaports and oil refineries?

- (a) Calcutta, Quilon, Madras and Kandla

(b) Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Madras and Bombay

(c) Mormugao, Calicut, Visakhapatnam and Haldia

(d) Cochin, Haldia, Cuttack and Bombay

Q. 8. Iron ore mines of Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar are located in

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Orissa
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Maharashtra

Q. 9. Bhorthat pass is located in the State of

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

Q. 10. Cement factories are largely concentrated in the western and southern region of India because

- (a) cheap labour is available
- (b) transport is cheap
- (c) high grade limestone and gypsum are abundantly found in these regions
- (d) the demand for cement is higher in these regions

Q. 11. The Great Himalaya range lies between

- (a) Badrinath and Kedarnath
- (b) Nanda Devi and Annapurna
- (c) Nanga Parbat and Namcha Barwa
- (d) Makalu and Trisul

Q. 12. The Indian rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea do not form deltas because

- (a) they have a short swift course down a steep slope
- (b) they do not have many tributaries
- (c) they carry little sediment
- (d) None of the above

Q. 13. Which of the following statements in regard to the successful cultivation of wheat is not correct?

- (a) It requires a cool climate and about

30 cm of rainfall during its growth period

(b) Dry and warm weather facilitates harvesting

(c) It is raised in areas that receive more than 150 cm of rainfall annually

(d) The crop requires to be irrigated about seven times during its growth period if rain fails

Q. 14. Which of the following crops can be raised successfully only in those areas where average monthly temperature does not fall below 21°C?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Rice

Q. 15. Provided that water is available, parts of India are suitable for raising a crop during summer, except

- (a) Assam valley
- (b) Himalayas above 2,440 metres
- (c) Mahanadi delta
- (d) Cauvery delta

Q. 16. Which of the following areas of Tamil Nadu region is drained by the river Cauvery and its tributaries?

- (a) Coimbatore plateau
- (b) Upper Vaigai Valley
- (c) Land lying between the Karnataka plateau and the hills stretching from the Javadi Hills to the Pachai-malai Hill
- (d) All of the above

Q. 17. India produces about one-fifth of the total world production of castor seed oil is used

- (a) as a lubricant in various machines
- (b) for manufacturing soap and tanning leather
- (c) as hair oil
- (d) All of the above

- (c) Monocots have parallel venation
(d) Monocots are herbaceous
- Q. 23. Industrial timber can be obtained from the plants of family
(a) Solanaceae (b) Cruciferae
(c) Leguminosae (d) Liliaceae
- Q. 24. Cotton fibres are made of
(a) Cellulose (b) Starch
(c) Proteins (d) Fats
- Q. 25. Fertilisation is the process of
(a) Fusion of male nucleus with polar nuclei
(b) Formation of seed from ovule
(c) Fusion of one male gamete with the egg
(d) Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma
- Q. 26. The cotyledons form the first pair leaves in
(a) Pea (b) Wheat
(c) Maize (d) Castor
- Q. 27. Pollination is best defined as
(a) Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma
(b) Germination of pollen grains
(c) Growth of pollen tube in ovule
(d) Visiting flowers by insects
- Q. 28. Which of the following statements regard to respiration and photosynthesis plants is correct?
(a) Both proceed at the same rate
(b) Photosynthesis proceeds at a much faster rate than respiration
(c) Photosynthesis proceeds at a much slower rate than respiration
(d) There is no connection between the two
- Q. 29. What role does chlorophyll perform the process of photosynthesis?
(a) It absorbs light and decomposes water photochemically
(b) It accepts electrons from oxygen
(c) It accepts electrons from CO_2
(d) It absorbs light only
- Q. 30. Ligaments and tendons in the body composed of
(a) Connective tissue
(b) Epithelial tissue
(c) Muscular tissue
(d) Skeletal tissue
- Q. 31. The process by which the blood takes the absorbed food products to the tissue cells, where they are taken up, is called
(a) Absorption (b) Assimilation
(c) Digestion (d) Ingestion
- Q. 32. What are cold-blooded animals?
(a) Animals whose blood is cold.
(b) Animals who are ferocious
(c) Animals whose body temperature varies according to the temperature of atmosphere
(d) Animals whose body temperature remains constant
- Q. 33. Which of the following parts of the skeleton protects the spinal cord?
(a) Auditory capsule
(b) Cranium
(c) Olfactory capsule
(d) Vertebral column
- Q. 34. Which of the following is not a constituent of DNA molecule?
(a) Adenine (b) Cytosine
(c) Thymine (d) Uracil

- Q. 35. All of the following are constituents of RNA molecule, except
(a) Adenine (b) Guanine
(c) Thymine (d) Uracil
- Q. 36. When the right ventricle in the human heart contracts, the blood moves to
(a) Aorta (b) Brain
(c) Lungs (d) Pulmonary arteries
- Q. 37. Artificial light can
(a) Destroy chlorophyll
(b) Synthesise chlorophyll
(c) Bring about photosynthesis
(d) Not bring about photosynthesis
- Q. 38. Pedology is the study of
(a) Soil (b) Locomotion of animals
(c) Rocks (d) crop disease
- Q. 39. The stem of water plants usually have
(a) A well developed aerenchyma
(b) A well developed stomatal system
(c) A well developed vascular system
(d) A well developed root system
- Q. 40. Deforestation has an alarming effect on
(a) Increase in grazing area
(b) Sunlight
(c) Weed control
(d) Soil erosion
- Q. 41. Plants are killed in winter by frost
(a) Because of dessication and mechanical damage to the tissues
(b) Because no photosynthesis takes places at such low temperature
(c) Because respiration ceases at such low temperature
(d) Because there is no transpiration
- Q. 42. Aquatic plants with floating leaves
(a) Do not have stomata
(b) Have stomata on both surface
(c) Have stomata on lower surface
(d) Have stomata only on upper surface
- Q. 43. An important event in the creation of life seems to be the formation of
(a) Proteins (b) Sugar
(c) Amino acids (d) Nucleic acids
- Q. 44. The one which does not belong to underground stem vegetable is
(a) Onion (b) Garlic
(c) Kachalu (d) Sugar beet
- Q. 45. A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of
(a) Mitochondria (b) Centrioles
(c) Ribosomes (d) Endoplasmic reticulum
- Q. 46. Cell membrane is
(a) Permeable
(b) Selectively permeable
(c) Semipermeable
(d) Impermeable
- Q. 47. Cervical vertebrae lie in the
(a) Abdominal region (b) Neck
(c) Thorax (d) Sacral region
- Q. 48. Which of the following vertebrae bear the whole weight of the skull?
(a) Atlas (b) Axis
(c) Cervical (d) Sacral
- Q. 49. Which one of the following is the smallest gland in the body?
(a) Adrenal (b) Thyroid
(c) Pancreas (d) Pituitary
- Q. 50. Bacterial action changes dead leaves into

- (a) Algae (b) Fungi
(c) Humus (d) None of these
- Q. 51. Which of the following is considered to be the most effective method of returning minerals to the soil?
(a) Crop rotation
(b) Contour ploughing
(c) Stripping
(d) None of the above
- Q. 52. Most of the red, blue and purple colours of plants are due to a pigment called
(a) Anthocyanin (b) Carotene
(c) Chlorophyll (d) Xanthophyll
- Q. 53. The germplasm theory is related to
(a) Mendel (b) Weismann
(c) Darwin (d) Lamarck
- Q. 54. When a cross is made between offspring and its parent, it is known as
(a) Back cross
(b) Test cross
(c) Dihybrid cross
(d) Monohybrid cross
- Q. 55. Enzymes are basically
(a) Fats (b) Carbohydrates
(c) Proteins (d) Vitamins
- Q. 56. Which of the following is the principal organ of digestion and absorption of food in our body?
(a) Large intestine (b) Liver
(c) Pancreas (d) Small Intestine
- Q. 57. Enzyme ptyalin is produced by
(a) Gastric gland
(b) Islets of langerhans
(c) Liver
(d) Salivary glands
- Q. 58. The number of amino acids, known so far, is
(a) 12 (b) 22 (c) 32 (d) 42
- Q. 59. Starch and Sugar together are named as
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats
(c) Glucose (d) Proteins
- Q. 60. The digestion of which of the following results in the formation of amino-acids?
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats
(c) Minerals (d) Proteins
- Q. 61. Antibiotics are drugs used for the cure of
(a) Bacterial diseases
(b) Cancer
(c) Malaria
(d) Nervous disorders
- Q. 62. Antigens are a
(a) Carbohydrate (b) Fat
(c) Hormone (d) Protein
- Q. 63. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland?
(a) Adrenal (b) Pancreas
(c) Pituitary (d) Thyroid
- Q. 64. In which of the following human organs does digestion of starch in our diet start?
(a) Intestine (b) Liver
(c) Mouth (d) Stomach
- Q. 65. Bile secreted by the liver gets stored in the
(a) Gall bladder (b) Duodenum canal
(c) Liver itself (d) Spleen
- Q. 66. If a boy's father has haemophilia and his mother has one gene for it, what is

the chance that the boy will inherit the disease

- (a) 100% (b) 75% (c) 50% (d) 25%

Q. 67. In wrong blood transfusion

- (a) RBCs of recipient agglutinate
(b) RBCs of donor agglutinate
(c) WBCs of donor agglutinate
(d) WBCs of recipient agglutinate

Q. 68. Genetic mutation occurs in

- (a) DNA (b) RNA
(c) Chromosomes (d) Ribosomes

Q. 69. Which of the following causes by fermentation, decomposition of organic substances, resulting in simpler compounds?

- (a) Algae (b) Fungi
(c) Micro-organisms (d) None of these

Q. 70. Lipase, an enzyme, breaks up

- (a) Fats into fatty acids and glycerine
(b) Insulin into fructose
(c) Maltose into glucose
(d) Peptones into amino acids

Q. 71. For which of the following is calcium necessary for the proper growth of plants?

- (a) Formation of cell wall
(b) Formation of cell membrane
(c) Formation of chlorophyll
(d) Formation of nucleic acids

Q. 72. The first step in photosynthesis is the

- (a) Joining of 3-carbon atoms to form glucose
(b) Formation of ATP
(c) Ionisation of water
(d) Excitement of an electron of chlorophyll by a photon of light

Q. 73. The basic building blocks of proteins are

- (a) Amino acids (b) DNA
(c) Nitrogenous bases (d) RNA

Q. 74. Which of the following carry genetic information?

- (a) Carbohydrates (b) Fatty acids
(c) Nucleic acids (d) Proteins

Q. 75. Usually when tomatoes are plucked they are green. They become red later because the

- (a) Chloroplast disappears and new chromoplast arises
(b) Chloroplast gets converted into chromoplast
(c) Chromoplast gets converted into chloroplast
(d) None of the above

Q. 76. All of the following are constituents of chlorophyll molecules, except

- (a) Calcium (b) Carbon
(c) Hydrogen (d) Magnesium

Q. 77. One of the following is most suitable for study of mutations

- (a) Haploids (b) Diploids
(c) Tetraploids (d) Polyploids

Q. 78. Antiserum is a serum containing

- (a) Antibodies (b) Antigens
(c) Bacteria (d) Leucocytes

Q. 79. The process of transference of pollen grains from the anther of a flower to the stigma of another flower is called

- (a) Allogamy (b) Autogamy
(c) Cleistogamy (d) Homogamy

Q. 80. The botanical name of bajra is

- (a) Hordeum (b) Oryza
(c) Pennisetum (d) Triticum

Q. 81. Which of the following is an important organelle for the process of photosynthesis in plants?

- (a) Nucleus (b) Mitochondria
(c) Chloroplast (d) Leucoplast

Q. 82. In which of the following are cereals mainly rich?

- (a) Glucose (b) Maltose
(c) Proteins (d) Starch

Q. 83. To which of the following families do all pulses belong?

- (a) Cruciferae (b) Leguminosae
(c) Malvaceae (d) Ranunculaceae

Q. 84. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Plants carry on photosynthesis all the time
(b) Plants carry on photosynthesis during the night and respiration during the day
(c) Plants carry on photosynthesis during the day and respiration all the time
(d) Plants carry on respiration and photosynthesis alternately all the time

Q. 85. The radiant energy absorbed by plants results in

- (a) Oxidation of Chlorophyll
(b) Oxidation of CO₂
(c) Reduction of Oxygen
(d) Photolysis of water

Q. 86. Lethal genes are much less common in haploid organisms than in diploids because

- (a) Haploids are usually smaller than the diploids
(b) There are more diploids around us than there are haploids
(c) In haploids a gene is expressed even in a single dose
(d) Of the occurrence of irregular meiosis in haploids

Q. 87. Which one of the following plant hormones induces flowering in long-day plants?

- (a) Auxin (b) Cytokinin
(c) Ethylene (d) Gibberellin

Q. 88. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Phycocyanin — far-red light
(b) Phytochrome — yellow light
(c) Carotene — Blue light
(d) Chlorophyll — Green light

Q. 89. Pathway of energy in an ecosystem is

- (a) Cyclic
(b) Unidirectional
(c) Web like
(d) Sometimes cyclic and sometimes unidirectional

Q. 90. The concentration of which one of the following is the highest in the intracellular fluids?

- (a) Iron (b) Sodium
(c) Calcium (d) Potassium

Q. 91. Which one of these is a secretion from the body of an insect?

- (a) Pearl (b) Coral
(c) Lac (d) None of these

Q. 92. Which one of the following is colonial in habit?

- (a) Termite (b) Bed bugs
(c) Aphids (d) Locusts

Q. 93. A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of

- (a) Ribosomes (b) Mitochondria
(c) Centrioles (d) Endoplasmic reticulum

Q. 94. Mitochondria will be found in abundance where there is

- (a) A wound activity in the body
(b) Maximum activity in the body
(c) Least activity in the body
(d) Average activity in the body

Q. 95. The endoskeleton of the cell is made up of

- (a) Cytoplasm
(b) Mitochondria
(c) Golgi complex
(d) Endoplasmic reticulum

Q. 96. All unicellular animals and plants are put under the group

- (a) Protozoa (b) Monera
(c) Protista (d) Prokaryota

Q. 97. The insect which lays eggs in water

- (a) Sandfly (b) Butterfly
(c) Dragonfly (d) Housefly

Q. 98. Excretory organs of insects are

- (a) Nephridia
(b) Malpighian tubules
(c) Green glands
(d) All of the above

Q. 99. If a fresh water amoeba transferred to sea, its contractile vacuole

- (a) Will burst
(b) Increases in size
(c) Works very rapidly
(d) Completely disappears

Q. 100. Formation of fruit without fertilisation is known as

- (a) Polygamy
(b) Polyembryony
(c) Parthenocarp
(d) Parthenogenesis

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (c)
5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (c)	8. (c)
9. (c)	10. (a)	11. (c)	12. (c)
13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (a)	16. (c)
17. (c)	18. (c)	19. (c)	20. (c)
21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (c)
25. (c)	26. (d)	27. (a)	28. (c)
29. (a)	30. (b)	31. (b)	32. (c)
33. (d)	34. (d)	35. (c)	36. (c)
37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (a)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (d)	43. (d)	44. (c)
45. (b)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (c)
49. (b)	50. (c)	51. (a)	52. (c)
53. (b)	54. (a)	55. (c)	56. (c)
57. (d)	58. (b)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (a)	62. (d)	63. (b)	64. (c)
65. (a)	66. (c)	67. (a)	68. (c)
69. (c)	70. (a)	71. (a)	72. (c)
73. (a)	74. (c)	75. (b)	76. (c)
77. (a)	78. (a)	79. (a)	80. (c)
81. (c)	82. (d)	83. (b)	84. (c)
85. (d)	86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (c)
89. (a)	90. (b)	91. (c)	92. (c)
93. (c)	94. (b)	95. (d)	96. (c)
97. (c)	98. (b)	99. (d)	100. (d)

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FACING THE INTERVIEW BOARD

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The Minister was also involved in the Bhopal case, the court asked the CBI not to name anyone, however highly placed he or she could be, in the process of investigation. The latest directive of the Court endorses the principle of equality before law. It is assumed that the highest executive of the government will be overall in charge of the investigating agency and would not interfere in its day-to-day investigation work. This happens in democratic societies like the U.S.A. and the U.K. The Watergate scandal in which the American President Richard Nixon was involved showed the success of the due process of law in a democratic society.

Comments: The candidate has kept himself well informed and updated about burning national and international events. He has correlated the various issues in terms of India's interests in an imaginative and intelligent manner revealing excellent foresight and imagination. It confirms that the candidate enjoys good capacity for learning and organisation.

4th Member: Do you favour single party dominance, that is, the same party being elected to power at the Centre and in the important States in the country as a whole?

What are its advantages and disadvantages?

Maresh: I feel, under the present dispensation of linguistic States, where linguistic fundamentalism is having the upper hand, it is advantageous to have single-party dominance to ensure the unity, integrity, and stability of our country. If we have different parties in power at the Centre and in the States, it will result in mutual accusations of non-performance by one or the other as is happening today. Secondly, we also have to face the risk of having a coalition government at the Centre. Such a coalition experiment when the Janata Party was voted to power in 1977 has proved disastrous. We can opt for multiparty governments if we change over to the Presidential system of government. Alternatively, we should give up the present structure of States being linked to language. In place of linguistic States, if we have integrated provinces as they existed during the British days, the linguistic phobia will disappear and as such there will be no threat to a stable government at the Centre even if it happens to be a coalition government. Primary considerations should be national unity, integration and security and anything endangering them should be scrupulously avoided.

Comments: The Member has referred to certain current national issues which are of a controversial nature and asked the candidate to express his views. The candidate has grasped the

essentials and displays appreciable knowledge in the field. He analyses the merits and demerits of the alternatives objectively and dispassionately. His approach is positive and constructive.

Concluding Comments: Mr. Maresh proves to be an intelligent and well-informed individual. He studies a subject extensively, assimilates the ideas and presents his views in an effective and convincing manner. He possesses an inquisitive mind and an inquiring attitude, keeps his mind open and is receptive to new ideas. He discerns the essentials of a problem with speed and accuracy and decides the priorities without hesitation, bias or reservation. He evaluates the situation after duly considering the pros and cons in an objective and dispassionate manner. Ultimately, he arrives at firm decisions in a resolute way and implements them with tenacity and tact. His impact on his listeners is at once forceful and favourable. He succeeds in convincing others and carrying them with him by his sincerity, flexibility, cooperation and adaptability. He has the courage and intellectual integrity to put across his honest and original views without fear or favour and stand by his convictions. Dynamically, he is self-confident, enterprising and courageous. He possesses excellent capacity for planning and organisation. He uses plenty of initiative and displays readiness to take reasonable and justifiable risks. He can get along harmoniously with others and lead a team to its goal successfully. Selected with distinction. □

GROUP DISCUSSION

(continued from page 57)

...with force and conviction though he relies on emotional appeal than on logic. This candidate was only an onlooker during the preliminary stage and has taken time to warm up. Since he is frank, intelligent and accepts risks, he might improve and develop through training. He is treated as a borderline case and considered for selection, if adequate candidates with positive views are not forthcoming.

No. 3: I am sorry, I am a science student and I do not boast of much knowledge in the field of economics or politics. From what we have heard so far, it is all only economics and politics. What is worse, I am quite confused by the totally opposing stands given by Nos. 5 and 4. Both seem to be right in what they say. I do not, therefore, wish to venture into such forbidden areas. I feel it is best to remain neutral and follow the lead of the wiser men of the group. That is all, once again pardon me for disappointing you in this manner.

Comments: An unenterprising and dull candidate who is lacking in effort and motivation. He offers lame excuses for his cautious and timid approach. He does not wish to take the plunge and wants others to do his job. He cannot be relied upon if entrusted with any responsibility.

No. 2: Friends, as compared to the capitalist economy which is based on private enterprise, and the socialist economy which is based on State ownership of the means of production, India deliberately chose the way of mixed economy, precisely to achieve a rapid jump in industrial growth. It was not that reliance on either the capitalist method or the socialist method alone would allow process. In my view, there is

nothing basically wrong with the concept of mixed economy, provided whatever industries or enterprises have been started in these sectors are run efficiently and profitably. Unfortunately, most of the public sector units are not operating efficiently and are in the red. As for the private sector, it is true that quite a few are making profits but there are also glaring failures. You all will agree that a planned approach is necessary to achieve the quantum jump. The resources are limited and we cannot afford to waste the same by duplication and meaningless competition. Secondly, we have to develop the backward regions and areas. Thirdly, we have to ensure that there is no exploitation by foreign multinationals and we do not fall a prey to neocolonialism. Fourthly, the private sector entrepreneurs borrow money from banks and financial institutions. The money invested is not totally their own. Hence, the available funds should be properly channelised. Therefore, we must avoid nationalisation and having public sector undertakings where things can be done better by the private enterprise. Next, if necessary, the public sector should be ready to compete with the private sector on an equal footing. Also, full accountability should be enforced in the public sector. The controls, licences, etc. should be removed to the maximum extent. We should do away with red-tape. Incentives like tax concessions, subsidies, etc. should be resorted to as far as possible instead of controls for starting new industries in the backward regions. In a nutshell, what is required is to run our industries and manage our economy more efficiently and effectively. This alone will produce the quantum jump and not mere labels like private enterprise or public sector.

Comments: An intelligent, enterprising and

forceful candidate who displays original ideas and initiative. He is bold and imaginative and presents his views with force and conviction. He has succeeded in creating a strong as well as favourable impact on the group. Selected with high rating.

No. 1: Friends, you all have made my task very easy. Whatever has to be said on the subject has been fully covered. There is nothing now for me to add. I agree with No. 2 that we should have mixed economy as at present and make our enterprises function efficiently. That is all.

Comments: A shallow individual who lacks ideas as well as industry. He tries to cover up his shortfalls by paltry excuses and evasive statements. Throughout, he has remained an uninterested spectator, displaying no urge to take active part in the group proceedings. Thus, he has been a mere passenger and a burden on the group. Rejected.

No. 8: Well, gentlemen, I do not believe either in the public sector or the private enterprise. For India, we need the Gandhian economy rooted to its trusteeship concept. It means you do your duty without getting attached to profits and returns and results. Copying the West and going in for the capitalist or socialist economy will only bring more misery to our people. Instead, we should curtail our wants and lead a simple and contented life. If you don't agree with this view, it is your will and pleasure. But I don't care about it. Like Gandhiji, I want to proclaim the truth. Now having said my piece, I do not wish to have anything further to do with the decision of the group on the faulty proposition.

Comments: No. 8 continues to be rigid and aloof. His approach is, as before, authoritarian, selfish and one-sided. He cannot adapt himself to and get along with others. He is totally unsuited for team work. Rejected. □

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(Continued from page 50)

Q. 19. He became the Governor of a Province _____.

- (A) by and large
(B) in course of time
(C) at times (D) little by little

Q. 20. You're coming to the movie, _____?

- (A) isn't it (B) won't you
(C) aren't you (D) can't you

Q. 21. While strolling on Janpath, I chanced to meet _____ European.

- (A) one (B) the (C) an (D) a

Q. 22. Because of the heavy rain, the match was _____.

- (A) set aside (B) called off
(C) fallen off (D) broken off

Q. 23. Usually the ascent of a mountain face is much easier than the _____.

- (A) fall (B) decent
(C) descent (D) descend

Q. 24. This is a _____ translation of the speech.

- (A) literary (B) literal
(C) verbal (D) verbatim

Q. 25. I devote much of my time _____ writing.

- (A) in (B) to (C) on (D) at

Directions: In question 26 to 30, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 26. CONFESS

- (A) Deny (B) Refuse
(C) Contest (D) Contend

Q. 27. ABSOLUTE

- (A) Deficient (B) Faulty
(C) Limited (D) Scarce

Q. 28. VALUABLE

- (A) Invaluable (B) Worthless
(C) Inferior (D) Lowly

Q. 29. HINDRANCE

- (A) Aid (B) Persuasion
(C) Cooperation (D) Agreement

Q. 30. ALIEN

- (A) Native (B) Domiciled
(C) Natural (D) Resident

Directions: In questions 31 to 35, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 31. OBJECT

- (A) Challenge (B) Disapprove
(C) Deny (D) Disobey

Q. 32. UNTIE

- (A) Unfold (B) Unchain
(C) Undo (D) Unhinge

Q. 33. ALERT

- (A) Energetic (B) Observant
(C) Intelligent (D) Watchful

Q. 34. MOVING

- (A) Taking (B) Toying
(C) Shifting (D) Turning

Q. 35. RECKLESS

- (A) Courageous (B) Rash
(C) Bold (D) Daring

Directions: In questions 36 to 40, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it with a cross (x) in the Answer Sheet.

- Q. 36. (A) Equanimity
(B) Equannimity
(C) Equanimmity
(D) Equinimity

- Q. 37. (A) Gaurantee (B) Guarantee
(C) Garuntee (D) Guaruntee

- Q. 38. (A) Vetarinary (B) Veterinary
(C) Vetrinary (D) Veterinary

- Q. 39. (A) Satelite (B) Sattelite
(C) Satellite (D) Sattellite

- Q. 40. (A) Accommodation
(B) Accomodation
(C) Accommodation
(D) Acomodation

Directions: In questions 41 to 45, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in *italics* in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase in *italics* and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 41. The old father *brought home* the moral of unity by asking each of his sons to break the bundle of sticks.

- (A) emphasised (B) voiced
(C) declared (D) suggested

Q. 42. He believes in the policy of *making hay while the sun shines*.

- (A) giving bribes to get his work done
(B) seeking advice from one and all
(C) helping those who help him
(D) making the best use of a favourable situation

Q. 43. There is no *hard and fast rule* regarding this subject.

- (A) rule that is difficult
(B) rule that is fast-changing
(C) rule that cannot be broken or modified
(D) rule that can be broken or modified

Q. 44. There was opposition to the new policy by *the rank and file* of the Government.

- (A) the official machinery
(B) the ordinary members
(C) the majority
(D) the Cabinet members

Q. 45. My father *strained every nerve* to enable me to get settled in life.

- (A) worked very hard
(B) spent a huge amount
(C) tried all tricks
(D) bribed several persons

Directions: In questions 46 to 50, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

Q. 46. Continuing fight between parties, families, clans, etc.

- (A) Enmity (B) Feud
(C) Quarrel (D) Skirmish

Q. 47. A voice loud enough to be heard.

- (A) Audible (B) Applaudable
(C) Laudable (D) Oral

Q. 48. A paper written by hand.

- (A) Handicraft (B) Manuscript
(C) Handiwork (D) Thesis

Q. 49. Something that relates to everyone in the world.

- (A) General (B) Common
(C) Usual (D) Universal

Q. 50. An expression of mild disapproval.

- (A) Warning (B) Denigration
(C) Impertinence (D) Reproof

Directions: In questions 51 to 55, sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

Q. 51. Who is creating this mess?

- (A) Who has been created this mess?
(B) By whom has this mess been created
(C) By whom this mess is being created
(D) By whom is this mess being created

Q. 52. Darjeeling grows tea.

- (A) Tea is being grown in Darjeeling.
(B) Let the tea be grown in Darjeeling.
(C) Tea is grown in Darjeeling.
(D) Tea grows in Darjeeling.

Q. 53. After driving Professor Kumar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel.

- (A) After being driven to the museum, Professor Kumar was dropped at his hotel.
(B) Professor Kumar was being driven to the museum first, then he was being dropped at his hotel.
(C) After she had driven Professor Kumar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.

- (D) After she was driving Professor Kumar to the museum she was dropping him at his hotel.

Q. 54. I remember my sister taking me to the museum.

- (A) I remember I was taken to the museum by my sister.
(B) I remember being taken to the museum by my sister.
(C) I remember myself being taken to the museum by my sister.

- (D) I remember taken to the museum by my sister.

Q. 55. Do you imitate others?

- (A) Are others being imitated by you?
(B) Are others imitated by you?
(C) Have others been imitated by you?
(D) Were others being imitated by you?

Directions: In questions 56 to 60, sentence has been given in Direct Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect Speech.

Q. 56. "Are you alone, my son?" asked a soft voice close behind me.

- (A) A soft voice asked that what I was doing there alone.
(B) A soft voice said to me are you alone.
(C) A soft voice from my back asked was alone.

- (D) A soft voice behind me asked if I was alone.

Q. 57. She said to him, "Why don't you go today?"

- (A) She asked him why he did not that day.
(B) She said to him that why he don't today.

Test Of English Language

- (C) She asked him not to go today.
(D) She asked him why he did not go today.

Q. 58. "If you don't keep quiet I shall shoot you", he said to her in a calm voice.

- (A) He warned her to shoot if she didn't keep quiet calmly.
(B) He said calmly that I shall shoot you if you don't be quiet.
(C) He warned her calmly that he would shoot her if she didn't keep quiet.
(D) Calmly he warned her that be quiet or else he will have to shoot her.

Q. 59. "Please don't go away", she said.

- (A) She said to please her and not go away.
(B) She told me to go away.
(C) She begged me not to go away.
(D) She begged that I not go away.

Q. 60. My cousin said, "My room-mate snored throughout the night."

- (A) My cousin said that her room-mate had snored throughout the night.
(B) My cousin told me that her room-mate snored throughout the night.
(C) My cousin complained to me that her room-mate is snoring throughout the night.
(D) My cousin felt that her room-mate may be snoring throughout the night.

Directions: In questions 61 to 65, a part of the sentence is italicised. Alternatives to the portions italicised, which may improve the sentence, are given at A, B and C. Choose the appropriate alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose 'D'.

Q. 61. The cloud of misfortunes appears have blown out.

- (A) over (B) up
(C) away (D) No improvement

Q. 62. If you had attended the meeting, you would have benefited a great deal.

- (A) could benefit (B) would benefit
(C) benefited (D) No improvement

Q. 63. I took the cycle which he bought yesterday.

- (A) that he bought yesterday
(B) that which he had bought yesterday
(C) that he had bought yesterday
(D) No improvement

Q. 64. I shall not go until I am invited.

- (A) till I am invited
(B) unless I am invited
(C) if not I am invited
(D) No improvement

Q. 65. We did not see this movie yet.

- (A) have seen (B) have not seen
(C) had seen (D) No improvement

Directions: In questions 66 to 70, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and

find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it with a cross (x) in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 66.

1. We made our car
P. in a beautiful meadow
Q. and rested there
R. near Linderwall
S. at the end of the third stage
6. for full one day.

(A) RPQS (B) PSRQ (C) QPRS (D) SPRQ

Q. 67.

1. Sugar
P. and our average consumption of sugar
Q. provides something like
R. itself is rich in calories
S. one-fifth of our
6. total calorie intake.

(A) QRPS (B) RPSQ (C) RPQS (D) PQRS

Q. 68.

1. In the middle of the dark night,
P. of a woman
Q. by the shrill cry
R. I was awakened
S. who seemed to be wailing
6. the death of someone close to her.

(A) SRQP (B) PSRQ (C) QPSR (D) RQPS

Q. 69.

1. The man
P. to be changed
Q. who resolves
R. by the first counter suggestion of a friend
S. but suffers his resolution
6. can never accomplish anything great or useful.

(A) PRSQ (B) RSQP (C) QRSP (D) QPSR

Q. 70.

1. He dared
P. the forty thieves
Q. to fight
R. who
S. challenged him
6. to a duel.

(A) RSQP (B) PQRS (C) QPRS (D) SPQR

Directions: In questions 71 to 90, you have four brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE—I

(Questions 71 to 75)

Mountaineering is now looked upon as the king of sports. But men have lived amongst the mountains since pre-historic times and in some parts of the world, as in the Andes and Himalayas, difficult mountain journeys have inevitably been part of their everyday life. However, some of the peaks were easily accessible from most of the cities of Europe. It is quite interesting that while modern mountaineers prefer difficult routes for the greater enjoyment of sport, the early climbers looked for the easiest ones, for the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on. Popular interest in mountaineering increased considerably after the ascent of the Alpine peak of Matterhorn in 1865 and Edward Whymper's dramatic account of the

climb and fatal accident which occurred during the descent.

In the risky sport of mountaineering the element of competition between either individuals or teams is totally absent. Rather one can say that the competition is between the team and the peaks themselves. The individuals making up a party must climb together as a team, for they depend upon one another for their safety. Mountaineering can be dangerous unless reasonable precautions are taken. However, the majority of fatal accidents happen to parties which are inexperienced or not properly equipped. Since many accidents are caused by bad weather, the safe climber is the man who knows when it is time to turn back, however tempting it may be to press on and try to reach the summit.

Q. 71. Mountaineering is different from other sports because

- (A) it is risky and dangerous
(B) it can be fatal
(C) it is most thrilling and exciting
(D) there is no competition between individuals

Q. 72. People living in the Andes and the Himalayas made mountain journeys because

- (A) it was a kind of sport
(B) they had to undertake them in their day-to-day life
(C) they lived in pre-historic times
(D) of the challenge offered by the difficult journey

Q. 73. Mountaineers climb as a team because

- (A) the height is too much for one individual
(B) the competition is between the team and the peak
(C) they have to rely on each other for safety
(D) there is no competition among them

Q. 74. "..... the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on." In the context of the passage this means

- (A) reaching the top was their exclusive concern
(B) they kept their eyes steadily on reaching the summit
(C) they cared for nothing but the prize of reaching the summit
(D) they chose a route from which they could see the summit clearly

Q. 75. "to press on" in the last sentence of the passage means

- (A) to struggle in a forceful manner
(B) to force upon others
(C) to work fearlessly
(D) to continue in a determined manner

PASSAGE—II

(Questions 76 to 80)

On the morning of 31 August 1573, 3000 horsemen of the imperial Mughal army paused at the banks of the Sabarmati. The rebels, they were after, lay just beyond the swollen river but the soldiers were exhausted; they had traversed 960 kilometres of difficult terrain in nine days, riding almost continuously. Suddenly a warrior on a chestnut charger plunged into the raging

torrent. As man and horse struggled on to the opposite bank, a thrill ran through the army. It was the emperor, Jalal-ud-din Akbar! With a roar the soldiers followed him across and within two days they had put down the rebellion so thoroughly that Gujarat remained in Mughal hands for the next 185 years.

- Q. 76. The rebels were camped
(A) across the Sabarmati river
(B) on the banks of Sabarmati river
(C) in Gujarat
(D) in imperial Mughal courts
- Q. 77. The expression 'swollen river' means
(A) a river in flood
(B) a calm and serene river
(C) a deep river
(D) a shallow river
- Q. 78. The Mughal soldiers didn't cross the river because
(A) they were cowards
(B) they had joined hands with the rebels
(C) they were waiting for the king to arrive
(D) they were tired after a difficult journey
- Q. 79. The sudden arrival of King Akbar
(A) surprised the soldiers
(B) angered the soldiers
(C) dismayed the soldiers
(D) enthused the soldiers
- Q. 80. The attack on the rebels turned out to be
(A) a dismal failure
(B) a grand success
(C) of no particular significance
(D) an ordinary affair

PASSAGE-III

(Questions 81 to 85)

He saw nothing, he had no knife or sharp instrument, the grating of the window was of iron and he had too often assured himself of its solidity. His furniture consisted of a bed, a chair, a table, a pail and a jug. The bed had iron clamps, but they were screwed to the wall and it would have required a screwdriver to take them off.

Dantes had but one resource which was to break the jug and with one of the sharp fragments attack the wall. He let the jug fall on the floor and it broke in pieces. He concealed two or three of the sharpest fragments in his bed, leaving the rest on the floor. The breaking of the jug was too natural an accident to excite suspicion, and next morning the gaoler went grumblingly to fetch another, without giving himself the trouble to remove the fragments. Dantes heard joyfully the key grate in the lock as the guard departed.

- Q. 81. Dantes was in
(A) a hostel
(B) a dining room
(C) an army barracks
(D) a prison
- Q. 82. Dantes was planning to
(A) carve his name
(B) make his escape
(C) tease the guard
(D) call for breakfast

Q. 83. The guard left the fragments because he

- (A) didn't notice them
(B) wished to punish Dantes
(C) was too lazy to bother
(D) wanted Dantes to clear up
- Q. 84. Dantes probably broke the jug
(A) in the morning
(B) during the night
(C) after breakfast
(D) at exactly 3 p.m.

Q. 85. Dantes heard the key grate in the lock when the

- (A) cell door was shut
(B) cell door was opened
(C) storeroom was opened
(D) storeroom was shut

PASSAGE-IV

(Questions 86 to 90)

Wild peacocks live together in large flocks in the forests of Central Africa. They scratch about in the ground during the day for seeds to eat and at nightfall they fly up to the trees where they perch and sleep. Every peacock has several wives known as peahens. The female birds build their nests on the ground and lay from four to six whitish, sometimes spotted eggs. During the mating season the male utters a harsh raucous cry.

Q. 86. Why do peacocks live in flocks?

- (A) They are frightened of wild animals
(B) They cannot fly very well
(C) They can get more food
(D) The passage does not tell us

Q. 87. 'Perch' in the passage means

- (A) rest (B) nest
(C) climb (D) fly

Q. 88. Peacock eggs are

- (A) pure white (b) whitish
(C) spotted (D) both 'B' and 'C'

Q. 89. 'Harsh raucous cry' in the passage means

- (A) loud cry (B) deep cry
(C) roaring cry
(D) loud and hoarse cry

Q. 90. A suitable title for the passage could be

- (A) Peacock Eggs
(B) The Habitat of the Peacock
(C) Wild Peacocks
(D) Wild Birds of Africa

Directions: In the following passage (Questions 91-100), some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE

Each species has its special place or habitat. An ... (91) ... bird-watcher can look at ... (92) ... forest, meadow, lake, swamp or field and ... (93) ... almost exactly what birds he ... (94) ... find there. ... (95) ... birds are found all over the world; others ... (96) ... themselves to certain areas. Still ... (97) ... migrate from one country to another in ... (98) ... in search of warmth and ... (99) ..., and then return in spring. ... (100) ... the season is more favourable.

- Q. 91. (A) expert (B) experienced
(C) advanced (D) active
- Q. 92. (A) the (B) some
(C) a (D) certain
- Q. 93. (A) predict (B) suggest
(C) prophesy (D) calculate
- Q. 94. (A) should (B) must
(C) might (D) will
- Q. 95. (A) More (B) Some
(C) Most (D) All
- Q. 96. (A) keep (B) entrust
(C) confine (D) involve
- Q. 97. (A) some (B) others
(C) few (D) all
- Q. 98. (A) winter (B) summer
(C) spring (D) autumn
- Q. 99. (A) seeds (B) crops
(C) fruit (D) food
- Q. 100. (A) while (B) until
(C) after (D) when

ANSWERS

1. (B): Part (B) should be 'a ten rupee note will not buy you'.
2. (B): Part (B) should be 'to take interest in his school'.
3. (C): Part (C) should be 'to pass it thus'.
4. (B): Satish is one of those individuals who listen to advice but according to their own will.
5. (A): Part (A) should be 'when I am cold'.
6. (A): Part (A) should be 'The thief broke into the'.
7. (C): Part (C) should be 'five days week'.
8. (D): No error
9. (D): No error.
10. (B): Part (B) should be 'a lot of money'.
11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (D) 14. (A)
15. (D) 16. (B) 17. (A) 18. (C)
19. (B) 20. (C) 21. (D) 22. (A)
23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (A)
27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (A) 30. (D)
31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (D) 34. (A)
35. (B) 36. (A) 37. (B) 38. (C)
39. (C) 40. (C) 41. (A) 42. (D)
43. (C) 44. (B) 45. (A) 46. (D)
47. (A) 48. (B) 49. (D) 50. (C)
51. (D) 52. (C) 53. (A) 54. (B)
55. (B) 56. (D) 57. (A) 58. (C)
59. (C) 60. (A) 61. (A) 62. (D)
63. (C) 64. (B) 65. (B) 66. (A)
67. (C) 68. (D) 69. (C) 70. (B)
71. (B) 72. (B) 73. (C) 74. (A)
75. (D) 76. (B) 77. (A) 78. (C)
79. (D) 80. (B) 81. (D) 82. (A)
83. (C) 84. (B) 85. (D) 86. (A)
87. (A) 88. (D) 89. (D) 90. (B)
91. (A) 92. (C) 93. (D) 94. (B)
95. (B) 96. (C) 97. (A) 98. (D)
99. (D) 100. (D)

In the examination hall, each candidate will be provided the Answer Sheet to mark the answers.

Probationary Officers' Examination, April 1995

Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Baroda

Directions (Qs. 1-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in *italics* to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The United States constitutes the only superpower in the sense that its reach and influence is global both militarily and diplomatically. On every issue of any importance that confronts Indian foreign policy making, U.S. interests and capabilities are vital, and it is this *ubiquitousness* that makes it different from any other powerful nation. Some argue that this is temporary; that the U.S. is in decline; that the Russians will collapse; that the Germans, Japanese, or Chinese are coming; that China is not far off. In short, we occupy a period of transition from a bipolar to a multipolar world, a period that may constitute a *clar moment but that will pass*.

One who holds this view can tell us how long the transition will be, when the *clar moment* will pass. I shall not essay prediction either, but if it is a transition it is true that it is a transition marked by bipolarity—whether that means, to use in Sahni's terms, a unipolarity of *right* 'hegemony', simple 'primacy', or 'dominance'. My judgement is that the balance is somewhere between primacy and dominance, depending on the issue. The question is: how do we deal with hegemony, primacy or dominance?

When dealing with a big power, a smaller nation must choose from the following basic positions: balancing, bandwagoning, and *hiding*. In a unipolar world, the general rule of foreign policy will be to bandwagon. The smaller powers will need to bandwagon less with the big powers and on particular issues will be able to balance or hide. India as a middle power is in no position overall to balance the U.S.: who will serve as a ballast? India can substantially hide. Hiding involves one of two things: exiting or withdrawing from the world, in the way that China attempted; or lying low. Who will pressure India to veil itself from an ever more intense global gaze; and, if it were possible for India to do so, would it not be disastrous in others?

1. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- To evolve suitable policy for U.S.
- To defend the U.S. policy
- To criticise role of India in world affairs
- To point out defects in India's foreign policy
- None of these

2. According to the passage which of the following countries will *certainly* replace India and become the superpower?

- Germany (2) Japan
- China (4) Russia

Test Of English Language

(5) Not mentioned in the passage

Q. 3. _____ but that will pass' means

- (1) it will qualify
- (2) it will reach that standard
- (3) shortly this phase will be over
- (4) this phase will come back
- (5) that determination is lost

Q. 4. Why is the view taken that U.S. vital interests have to be considered in deciding important issues of foreign policy of India?

- (1) It is hegemonistic and confronts India on every issue
- (2) It has global reach and interests
- (3) India is in the phase of transition
- (4) It expects others to follow bandwagoning approach
- (5) Not given in the passage

Q. 5. What is the author's view about 'hiding' in the context of India?

- (1) It is neither desirable nor possible for India to hide
- (2) India as middle power can hide successfully
- (3) India should follow Burma's policy in this regard
- (4) It is desirable and India should do it
- (5) India can counter U.S. by resorting to hiding

Q. 6. The world is heading towards which of the following options?

- (1) Towards unipolar via multipolar movement
- (2) Towards bipolar from multipolar movement
- (3) From multipolar to unipolar via bipolar movement
- (4) From bipolar to multipolar via unipolar movement
- (5) From multipolar to bipolar via unipolar movement

Q. 7. According to the author, U.S. is holding which of the following positions?

- (1) Not mentioned in the passage
- (2) Somewhere between primacy and dominance
- (3) Somewhere between primacy and hegemony
- (4) Somewhere between dominance and hegemony
- (5) Outright hegemony

Q. 8. Why is U.S. considered as superpower?

- (1) It serves as a ballast for all nations
- (2) It is in a phase of continuous transition
- (3) It has all pervading might and necessary will
- (4) It is strong militarily though not economically
- (5) Not mentioned in the passage

Q. 9. Why is India not in a position to balance U.S.?

- (1) It lacks basic orientation
- (2) It is a middle power country
- (3) It has veiled itself from others
- (4) It will lead to disastrous consequences
- (5) It is in a phase of transition

Q. 10. The smaller powers _____

- (1) are always in a position to choose
- (2) can only balance big powers
- (3) must serve as a ballast
- (4) need to fall in line with U.S. than middle powers
- (5) should allow U.S. to decide their foreign policy

Q. 11. According to the author, India

- (1) should bandwagon less and balance more
- (2) can neither balance superpower nor can hide from the world
- (3) should adopt a policy of primacy and dominance depending on the issue
- (4) can lead the transition from unipolar to bipolar position
- (5) should become a superpower

Directions (Qs. 12-15): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in capitals as used in the passage.

Q. 12. USE

- (1) exhaust (2) spend
- (3) quote (4) work
- (5) consume

Q. 13. UBIQUITOUSNESS

- (1) intervention (2) fear
- (3) approach (4) omnipresence
- (5) feeling

Q. 14. CONSTITUTE

- (1) appoint (2) decide
- (3) settle (4) abandon
- (5) comprise

Q. 15. INTRUSIVE

- (1) obstructive (2) enlarged
- (3) sharp (4) alert
- (5) curious

Directions (Qs. 16-25): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

The year 1973 ... (16) ... a watershed in the economic ... (17) ... of young male high school graduates in the United States. In the twenty-four years ... (18) ... to this date, the median income of 25 to 34 year old males ... (19) ... highest level of educational attainment was a high school diploma ... (20) ... from \$14,483 to \$24,482 (in constant 1967 dollars). This increase was the ... (21) ... of the rapid growth of the U.S. economy ... (22) ... this period. As the expression goes, the rapidly growing economy was like a rising tide that ... (23) ... all boats. This rapid ... (24) ... in income permitted several generations of young high-

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Test Of English Language

...educated men to enjoy a higher
standard of living ... (25)... their fathers had.

- Q. 16. (1) began (2) marked
(3) took (4) arranged
(5) substituted

- Q. 17. (1) prospects (2) history
(3) outcome (4) thinking
(5) preparation

- Q. 18. (1) as (2) hence
(3) ahead
(4) subsequent
(5) prior

- Q. 19. (1) when (2) where
(3) whose (4) since
(5) though

- Q. 20. (1) demanded (2) continued
(3) started (4) increased
(5) reduced

- Q. 21. (1) reason (2) demand
(3) expectation (4) result
(5) strength

- Q. 22. (1) between (2) during
(3) after (4) outside
(5) from

- Q. 23. (1) sunk (2) threatened
(3) lifted (4) boasted
(5) cracked

- Q. 24. (1) increase (2) decrease
(3) deterioration (4) outcome
(5) exchanged

- Q. 25. (1) to (2) from
(3) before (4) when
(5) than

Directions (Qs. 26-30): Rearrange the following five sentences A, B, C, D, E in proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:

A) Indeed, the mutations that the family has undergone in this century have been more challenging than at any time of its evolution.

B) Thus, we have nuclear families, single parent families, surrogate families and global families to name just a few.

C) How these changes have redefined our world view is an interesting field of study in themselves.

D) What we often forget is that the family as it exists today has expanded its orthodox definition to include several variations.

E) Each of these has brought it own attitudes and priorities.

Q. 26. Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 27. Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 28. Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 29. Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 30. Which sentence should come LAST in the paragraph?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Directions (Qs. 31-40): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q. 31. Well, I spend six or seven years (1)/after high school (2)/trying to find a job for me (3)/but could not succeed in it. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 32. I do not recall exactly (1)/what he said to me (2)/but when I was quit (3)/he said something to me. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 33. We wanted to purchase (1)/something but all the three stores (2)/in that area (3)/were closed on that day. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 34. I have had to work (1)/at the fountain for almost (2)/ten hours before it could (3)/start functioning well. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 35. No sooner did the jeep (1)/arrive at the station (2)/than a young police officer (3)/jumped out of it. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 36. We have helped them not only (1)/with money but also (2)/with new machinery (3)/and raw material. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 37. Of all the men (1)/known to me none is (2)/less inclined than he is (3)/to think ill to others. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 38. The new facts he (1)/has discovered and the new (2)/arguments he has advanced (3)/has not changed my opinion. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 39. The teacher promised (1)/that he will explain it (2)/if they come (3)/before school the following day. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 40. The Hindi and the Marathi are (1)/different forms of the Sanskrit language, (2)/which were once spoken (3)/in almost every part of India. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 41. Mahesh needn't have purchased the bag, means _____

(1) it was not necessary for Mahesh to purchase the bag but he has purchased it.

(2) it was necessary for Mahesh to purchase the bag and he has not purchased it.

(3) it was not necessary for Mahesh to purchase the bag and he has not purchased it.

(4) it was necessary for Mahesh to purchase the bag but he has not purchased it.

(5) Mahesh already has a bag but still he purchased another one.

Q. 42. The Manager would like you to help Dhiraj, means _____

(1) the Manager would like you if you help Dhiraj.

(2) the Manager desires you to help Dhiraj.

(3) the Manager asks you because you help Dhiraj.

(4) Dhiraj expects the Manager to tell you to help him.

(5) it will be a help to the Manager if you like Dhiraj.

Q. 43. Dinesh is as stupid as he is lazy, means _____

(1) Dinesh is stupid because he is lazy.

(2) Dinesh is lazy because he is stupid.

(3) Dinesh is either stupid or lazy.

(4) Dinesh is hardly stupid but he is lazy.

(5) Dinesh is equally stupid and lazy.

Q. 44. Even if it rains I shall come, means _____

(1) if I come it will not rain.

(2) if it rains I shall not come.

(3) I will certainly come whether it rains or not.

(4) whenever there is rain I shall come.

(5) I am less likely to come if it rains.

Q. 45. Unless you work harder you will fail, means _____

(1) if you fail you will work harder.

(2) you must at least plan well than you will not fail.

(3) hardly you will fail if you do not desire so.

(4) if you do not put more efforts, then you will fail.

(5) if you only work and work alone, you will fail.

Directions (Qs. 46-50): Each question below has two blanks. There are five pairs of words below the sentence. Each pair is numbered. Choose the pair of words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same order so as to complete the sentence meaningfully.

Q. 46. Mahesh _____ a bit _____ he was not invited by his friend to attend the party.

(1) expressed, than

(2) grumbled, when

(3) angered, since

(4) surprised, about

(5) took, before

Q. 47. If we do not take _____ care in our industry, we will have to _____ a grave problem.

(1) adequate, catch

(2) normal, experience

(3) proper, face

(4) preventive, solve

(5) intensive, aggravate

Q. 48. The construction of the hall has been _____ because of the _____ of cement in the market.

(1) hampered, shortage

(2) prevented, supply

(3) held, non-availability

(4) completed, disappearance

(5) denied, restrictions

Q. 49. One must accept _____ there is _____ something new which we learn everyday.

(1) since, frequently

(2) so, always

(3) how, sudden

(4) truly, certainly

(5) that, often

Q. 30. I would like to _____ your attention to the second paragraph of my letter _____ to the terms of sale of the machinery.

- (1) withdraw, regarding
- (2) focus, connecting
- (3) react, mainly
- (4) draw, pertaining
- (5) invite, according

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (5) | 2. (5) | 3. (3) | 4. (1) |
| 5. (1) | 6. (4) | 7. (2) | 8. (3) |
| 9. (2) | 10. (4) | 11. (2) | 12. (3) |

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 13. (4) | 14. (5) | 15. (3) | 16. (2) |
| 17. (1) | 18. (5) | 19. (3) | 20. (4) |
| 21. (4) | 22. (2) | 23. (3) | 24. (1) |
| 25. (5) | 26. (1) | 27. (3) | 28. (4) |
| 29. (2) | 30. (5) | | |

31. (1): Part (1) should be 'Well, I spent six or seven years'.
32. (2): Part (2) should be 'What exactly he said to me'. The word 'exactly' is misplaced in Part (1).
33. (3): Part (3) should be 'in the area'.
34. (1): Part (1) should be 'I had to work'.
35. (2): Part (2) should be 'No sooner had the jeep arrived at the station'.
36. (5): There is no error in this sentence.

37. (4): Part (4) should be 'have not changed my opinion'.
38. (2): Part (2) should be 'that he would explain it'.
40. (2): Hindi and Marathi are different forms of Sanskrit language which was once spoken.
41. (1)
42. (2)
43. (5)
44. (2)
45. (4)
46. (2)
47. (3)
48. (1)
49. (5)
50. (4)

In the examination hall, each candidate will be provided the Answer Sheet to mark the answers.

Bank Clerical Examination, January 1995

Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Calcutta

Directions (Qs. 1 to 9): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese traveller, visited India in the seventh century. He travelled extensively in India. He stayed for some time in Kanouj, at the court of the great emperor Harshavardhana. He has left for us graphic descriptions of the pomp and ceremony of the royal regalia and the lavish celebrations of Hindu festivals. During one particular festivity at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna, many princes would come to participate in the giving of gifts to the poor and the orphans. Oh, how the footsteps of pilgrims and the cries of poor and needy have resounded across the length and breadth of the land from the most distant time! How those ancient banks of sacred rivers have heard voices of collective prayers and the shouts of joy of periodic pilgrims! If only the mute stones and steps could tell all the thrills they have witnessed, volumes of stirring stories would flow from them.

Hiuen Tsang spent a long period at the famed Nalanda, the great centre of learning in classical India, where students by the hundreds flocked from all over India and abroad. It has flourished in the remote century of the Buddha and Mahavira, and now when the Chinese pilgrim visited the place it seemed to have been still full of life and intellectual vigour. For this is what the pilgrim notes: "The day is not sufficient for asking and answering profound questions. From morning till night they engage in discussions; the old and the young mutually help one another." If such is not an ideal place of learning, then what is?

Q. 1. Why the writings of Hiuen Tsang are considered very important?

- (1) He was the first foreign visitor
- (2) We get details about the life-style of classical India
- (3) He wrote his experiences in Indian language
- (4) He was impressed by Indian way of life
- (5) He recorded stories at the river festivals

Q. 2. Why did Hiuen Tsang spend considerable time at Nalanda?

- (1) He was to complete a teaching assignment
- (2) He was desirous of learning Buddhist practices
- (3) It was an important centre of pilgrimage
- (4) At the request of the local king
- (5) None of these

Q. 3. The passage refers to all the following except

- (1) footsteps of pilgrims
- (2) voices of collective prayers
- (3) giving of gifts to the poor and orphans
- (4) lavish celebrations
- (5) presence of members of Royal families at the pilgrim

Q. 4. What has been considered as the most significant aspect of Nalanda?

- (1) It was a renowned centre of teaching and learning.
- (2) It used to admit only foreign students
- (3) Princes would come there for their studies
- (4) It had witnessed volumes of stirring stories of Buddha
- (5) None of these

Q. 5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (1) Ganga
- (2) Mahavira
- (3) Nalanda
- (4) Takshashila
- (5) Kanouj

Q. 6. Why the princes used to visit the festivity at the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna?

- (1) To meet foreign visitors
- (2) To give away a part of their wealth to the needy
- (3) To learn the scriptures
- (4) To participate in the discussions
- (5) To join the collective prayers

Q. 7. "If such is not an ideal place then what is?" means

- (1) This is not an ideal place tell us what it should be
- (2) If this is to be called ideal, then it's meaningless
- (3) This is the ideal place
- (4) It is not at all an ideal place
- (5) It cannot be compared with any ideal place

Q. 8. India appears to be under the influence of which of the following during Hiuen Tsang's visit?

- (1) Shouts of joy of princes
- (2) Stirring stories of Harshavardhana
- (3) Cries of pilgrims and footsteps of the poor
- (4) Hindu and Buddhist practices
- (5) Teachings of foreign visitors

Q. 9. What seems to be the purpose of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India?

- (a) Sightseeing and travel to unknown countries
- (b) Studying the land, its culture, a pursuit of knowledge
- (1) only a
- (2) only b
- (3) either 'a' or 'b'
- (4) neither 'a' nor 'b'
- (5) both 'a' and 'b'

Directions (Qs. 10 to 12): Choose the word which is most nearly the same meaning as the word or group of words given in capitals as used in the passage.

Q. 10. GIVING

- (1) supplying
- (2) donating
- (3) receiving
- (4) yielding
- (5) producing

Q. 11. REMOTE

- (1) past
- (2) recent
- (3) long
- (4) slight
- (5) away

Q. 12. LEFT

- (1) departed
- (2) went
- (3) deserted
- (4) kept
- (5) arrived

Directions (Qs. 13 to 15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE meaning of the word given in capitals as used in the passage.

Q. 13. ENGAGE

- (1) abstain
- (2) liberate
- (3) release
- (4) join
- (5) deploy

Q. 14. PROFOUND

- (1) different
- (2) humorous
- (3) breakable
- (4) shallow
- (5) diverse

Q. 15. SPENT

- (1) avoided
- (2) used
- (3) wasted
- (4) prevented
- (5) reduced

Test Of English Language

Directions (Qs. 16 to 25): Pick out the most effective word from the given words and fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Q. 16. I cannot it to you right now, tomorrow we will discuss about it.
(1) demand (2) disturb
(3) worry (4) expect
(5) explain

Q. 17. Lata's programmes king place throughout the state since last week.

(1) has been (2) have been
(3) is (4) will be
(5) would be

Q. 18. The pilot of the aircraft accepted a lift the passengers who were happy about his skill.

(1) from (2) by (3) to (4) about (5) with
Q. 19. by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in India.
(1) Making (2) Planned
(3) Going (4) Liked
(5) Following

Q. 20. This year the number of candidates appearing for the examination has

(1) disturbed (2) crushed
(3) broken (4) dwindled
(5) disintegrated

Q. 21. We must try to new active workers to strengthen this organisation.

(1) change (2) bring
(3) talk (4) close
(5) stop

Q. 22. folded hands I request you to observe peace during the prayer.

(1) Despite (2) For (3) With (4) At (5) Since

Q. 23. As this Principal adopts a approach towards the running of the school, the school is losing its prestige.

(1) casual (2) proper
(3) strict (4) cumulative
(5) dilute

Q. 24. Can you please drop ? I want to discuss some important matter.

(1) for (2) to (3) on (4) out (5) in

Q. 25. Finally, the prizes were all successful participants at the hands of the Chief Guest.

(1) divided (2) shared
(3) honoured (4) distributed
(5) handed

Directions (Qs. 26 to 35): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the use of punctuation, if any.)

Q. 26. I am pleased to sanction (1)/ one salary increment (2)/to all the employees with this month. (4)/No error (5).

Q. 27. The mission provides (1)/able service to all (2)/ the needy people in this area during last few years. (4)/No error (5).

Q. 28. I will put on (1)/ a note in this regard (2)/for your consideration (3)/and necessary decision. (4)/No error. (5)

Q. 29. If the teacher (1)/is good the students (2)/ will respond (3)/positively to them. (4)/No error. (5).

Q. 30. Whatever work (1)/that which you undertake (2)/put your best (3)/ efforts in it. (4)/No error. (5).

Q. 31. The future is (1)/yet to come (2)/ but you have a (3)/right to shape it. (4)/ No error. (5).

Q. 32. We have keep (1)/our promise and (2)/you can expect (3)/a lot from us in future. (4)/No error (5).

Q. 33. Mohan has collected (1)/all the necessary documents (2)/and have written a good paper (3)/ for this conference. (4)/ No error. (5) -

Q. 34. Mohan has collected (1)/assembled on the ground (2)/ and are waiting for (3)/ the Principal to come. (4)/ No error. (5).

Q. 35. The book is making (1)/waves and the sale (2)/is quite brisk in (3)/all major cities. (4)/No error. (5)

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) But, we all helped in the first few days.
(B) Chandrapur is considered as a rural area.
(C) Manohar was transferred to this office recently.
(D) Initially he was not getting adjusted to the city life.
(E) Now, Manohar is very proud of his colleagues.
(F) Before that he was working in Chandrapur branch of our office.

Q. 36. Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph?

(1) C (2) D (3) E (4) F (5) A

Q. 37. Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph?

(1) B (2) C (3) D (4) E (5) F

Q. 38. Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph?

(1) E (2) F (3) A (4) B (5) C

Q. 39. Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph?

(1) C (2) D (3) E (4) F (5) A

Q. 40. Which sentence should come LAST in the paragraph?

(1) C (2) D (3) E (4) F (5) A

Directions (Qs. 41 to 50): In each question below, FOUR words (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given, one of which MAY BE WRONGLY SPelt. Find out that word, the spelling of which is WRONG. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are spelt correctly, the answer is '5', i.e. "All Correct".

Q. 41.
(1) appraise (2) commend
(3) mentenance (4) behaviour
(5) All correct

Q. 42.
(1) burglar (2) designation
(3) controversy (4) amateur
(5) All correct

Q. 43.
(1) approach (2) compartment
(3) restaurant (4) municipality
(5) All correct

Q. 44.
(1) gentelman (2) criticize
(3) valuable (4) continuous
(5) All correct

Q. 45.
(1) periphery (2) advurtise
(3) courteous (4) indefinite
(5) All correct

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

Two children may have ...(46)... I.Q. scores. ...(47)... they may be poles ...(48)... with regard to each and every aspect of their behaviour. Parents fail to recognise this simple truth and ...(49)... to make unjustified ...(50)... between children.

Q. 46. (1) two (2) different
(3) one (4) identical
(5) wrong

Q. 47. (1) Since (2) Yet
(3) As (4) When
(5) Neither

Q. 48. (1) ahead (2) about
(3) apart (4) as
(5) together

Q. 49. (1) continue (2) starts
(3) beginning (4) opened
(5) develop

Q. 50. (1) similarities (2) differences
(3) demands (4) expectations
(5) comparisons

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (5) | 3. (3) | 4. (1) |
| 5. (4) | 6. (2) | 7. (3) | 8. (4) |
| 9. (2) | 10. (2) | 11. (1) | 12. (4) |
| 13. (1) | 14. (4) | 15. (2) | 16. (5) |
| 17. (2) | 18. (1) | 19. (3) | 20. (4) |
| 21. (2) | 22. (3) | 23. (1) | 24. (5) |
| 25. (4) | | | |
| 26. (4): Part (4) should be 'from this month'. | | | |
| 27. (1): Part (1) should be 'he mission has provided'. | | | |
| 28. (1): Part (1) should be 'I will put up'. | | | |
| 29. (4): Part (4) should be 'positively to him'. | | | |
| 30. (2): Part (2) should be 'you undertake.' | | | |
| 31. (1): Part (1) should be 'The future has'. | | | |
| 32. (1): Part (1) should be 'we have kept'. | | | |
| 33. (3): Part (3) should be 'and has written a good paper'. | | | |
| 34. (5): There is no error in this sentence. | | | |
| 35. (3): Part (3) should be 'is very brisk in'. | | | |
| 36. (1) | 37. (5) | 38. (4) | 39. (2) |
| 40. (5) | 41. (3) | 42. (4) | 43. (5) |
| 44. (1) | 45. (2) | 46. (4) | 47. (2) |
| 48. (3) | 49. (1) | 50. (5) | |

In the examination, 11. each candidate will be provided the Answer Sheet to mark the answers.

Khalil Ahmed (18th Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

"Positive Attitude And Self-Confidence Are Of Equal Importance"

Khalil Ahmed (28) has achieved the eighteenth rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95.

A B. Tech in Mechanical Engineering from IIT, Delhi, Khalil Ahmed was earlier selected for the IPS in 1993-94. He has also served as Asst. Manager in TISCO, and Application Specialist in Larsen & Toubro.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Khalil Ahmed: A sound planning, hard work, determination, God's grace, well wishes and support of my parents and brothers and sisters.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination?

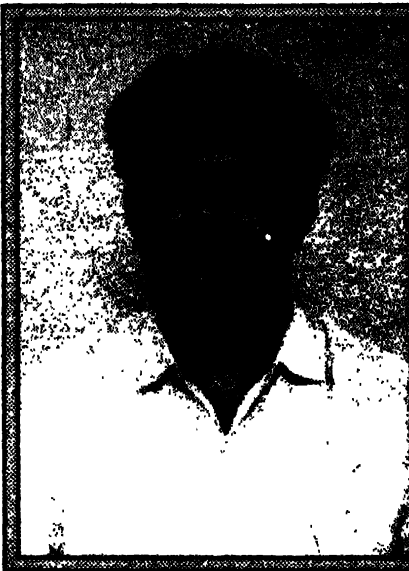
A. One month for the Preliminary and about six months for the Mains Examination, all of which should be of a very high quality.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, Frontline, India Today, The Times of India and The Hindustan Times.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. The Board was extremely polite, friendly and cooperative. They try to put the



interviewee at ease and try to elicit the best out of them. The Board is very knowledgeable about all aspects on which I was interviewed.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Hard work is necessary, but a positive attitude and self-confidence are of equal importance. Put in your best and sincere efforts and leave the rest to God.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Wide variety and immense responsibility at a very early stage in one's professional career. The social status, promotional avenues and opportunity to serve the nation directly by serving the common masses and downtrodden proved as an added incentive.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. Without the 'team effort' of my parents, brothers and sisters, it was almost impossible to succeed in this examination. The examination tests one's patience and determination (apart from knowledge) where need of inspiration and moral strength/support is essential, which in my case was provided by my parents and family.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. My reaction then would have been of despair, dejection and disappointment. In that case I would have joined the IPS for which I was selected on basis of Civil Services Examination 1993-94, which I had accepted and was granted an extension.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

"Competition Success Review provides the best preparation material for the Civil Services Examination."

As Mr. Khalil Ahmed, IAS Toppers Talk To You, says, the preparation for the Civil Services Examination is a long and arduous task. It requires a lot of hard work, determination, and a positive attitude. The preparation should be done in a systematic manner, with a focus on the syllabus and the pattern of the examination. The preparation should be done in a disciplined manner, with a focus on the syllabus and the pattern of the examination.

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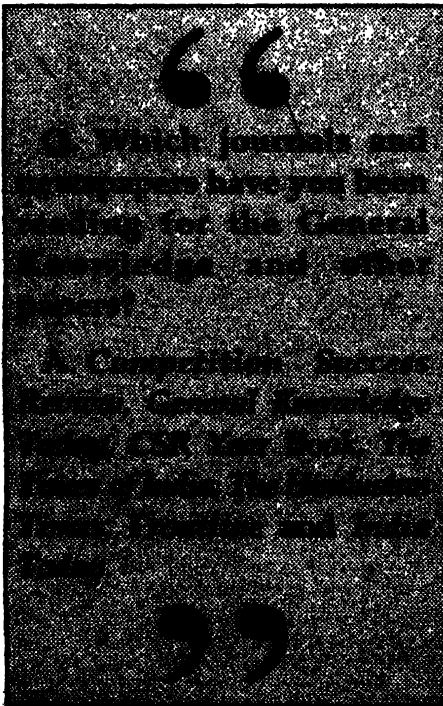
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"I Selected Questions Wrongly"

Learn from others' past mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have invited the IAS Toppers to speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the Examination—be it Prelims, or Mains, or Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving overemphasised emphasis on some subject. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparations. This will help you in achieving success in the Services Examination.

—Editor

I do feel that I could have been more systematic and more consistent as far as my ours went by. In my preparation, I committed a great mistake

in preparing for the examination at a remote village in Bihar. Over here, I was handicapped in getting the newspaper daily and magazines regularly and quickly. Firstly, I was unable

to form any study circle which is very essential to sustain one's interest over a long period of time. So prepare at a place where magazines and materials are readily available. Secondly, while taking the examination, I committed two blunders: (a) time mismanagement, and (b) wrong choice of question in view of my optionals. Because of time mismanagement I was unable to complete a

providing inspiration, scope and almost all ingredients to excel in one's professional career.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. *Competition Success Review* was almost indispensable for my interview preparation. It did help me familiarise with the interview atmosphere through its articles, IAS Toppers Talk To You, My Personality Test, Facing The Interview Board, Improve Your Personality and various topical analyses of current events occurring regularly in CSR.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. For Civil Services Examination, *Competition Success Review* is quite useful for General Studies, Essay and Personality Test. For other competitive examinations, CSR guides the youth to achieve the desired career through systematic guidance and is definitely a magazine which does provide enough return to justify its price.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today*?

A. *General Knowledge Today* is quite unique because it packs in relevant information on various disciplines in a concise and easily comprehensible manner, which will save precious time and money for students. Indispensable for competitive examinations.

Q. What do you think is a better way of

question worth 50 marks in General Studies Paper I and about 50 marks in Mathematics paper, and because of wrong selection of

question, i.e. without reading all subparts, I lost 30 marks in Physics I, else I would have been almost at the top.

In my Personality Test, I think I committed one mistake that I didn't take much

time to answer a question and should have spoken at a bit slower pace. I think it is necessary to think for a while before making/giving answers, for in this way one is able to organise one's thought in a more cogent and comprehensive manner. Talking slowly does help in emphasising the points and making the arguments more audible and emphatic. But overall I think that since this examination

My Biggest Mistake

KHALIL AHMED, IAS



Competition Success

Review is quite useful for General Studies, Essay and Personality Test. For other competitive examinations it guides the youth to achieve the desired career through systematic guidance.

preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. For Personality Test, the emphasis should be on enhancing one's knowledge through extensive study, while for Mains, optional paper, it is essential to be very selective and then do intensive study but without taking too much of risk. For General Studies in Mains, wide extensive study is desirable.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

BIO DATA

- ❑ **Name:** Khalil Ahmed
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications:** B. Tech in Mechanical Engineering.
- ❑ **School:** St. Michael High School, Patna
- ❑ **College:** St. Michael High School, Patna
- ❑ **University :** IIT, Delhi.
- ❑ **Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won:** Honour Awards for standing 1st in school; UGS from University of Cincinnati, U.S.A.
- ❑ **Earlier Selections:** A.C.S.O., Gr 'B'—CSE '91; I.P.S.—CSE 1993-94 (Rank 134).
- ❑ **Experience:** Asst. Manager, TISCO; Application Specialist, Larsen & Toubro.

tests an individual on innumerable aspects it is almost impossible to be perfect. But obvious and grave errors should be corrected after discussing with friends and teachers. ❑

A. After introduction of essay and enhancing the weightage of interview the distortion in favour of science/engineering graduates has been removed. But still the whole process of examination involves a long duration which can be removed by doing away with Preliminary Test and/or language papers for student who have cleared these in their earlier attempts.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No. I think there should be a restriction on the number of attempts as (1) four attempts give a fair opportunity to an individual to show his worth; and (2) one cannot forever tie oneself to any single examination.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving three senior essays every month under Kathmandu-Hong Kong and Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contests, by adding eight more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Definitely yes, because candidates are still to familiarise themselves with this 'new' paper and preparation and presentation needed for it and three essays per issue is sufficient to cover the different types of topics which this examination may pose. ❑

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यह सब जानिए

युगश्री

यानी टीवी जगत की
राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में

पढ़िए

'धुन धमाका' की क्या है बात
फिल्म समारोह की सौगात
'रु-ब-रु' प्रश्नों की बरसात
'एंटीना' करे क्रामात

और झंझिए

छोटे परदे के देशी विदेशी
विवरणों सहित
सभी प्रमुख चैनलों की
हर गहमागहमी में
साथ ही

विस्तृत प्रोग्राम गाइड भी

**आज ही लाइए
पढ़िए और पढ़ाइए**

टीवी की दुनिया की संपूर्ण पत्रिका

विशेष छूट पत्र

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सहित) का मनीआर्डर/ड्राफ्ट नंबर
.....प्राप्त होते
ही मेरी सदस्यता का क्रम शुरू
कर दीजिए.

हस्ताक्षर

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Indian National Movement

Indian National Congress—Its Origin And Growth

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 as a result of initiative and efforts of A. O. Hume, a retired British officer from Poona. W. C. Bonnerjee presided over the first session held at Bombay. "The history of the Congress is really the history of India's struggle for freedom," says Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the veteran Congress leader and one of its presidents. In fact, long before the Congress came into being, there were several other organisations that wrested concessions from the British.

Forerunners of the Congress

The people of India did not reconcile to the British rule. As early as 1829, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the father of Indian renaissance and nationalism, protested against the Jury Act and organised a petition signed by the Hindus and Muslims. This Act had made a clear-cut distinction between Europeans and Indians. It denied the right to Hindus and Muslims to try Europeans and Indian Christians.

In 1833, D. N. Tagore organised the landholders' society and the landholders of Bengal, Assam and Bihar came together to watch their interests through this society. In 1843, the Bengal British India Society was formed to promote the interests of the natives by peaceful means. In 1851, the Bengal Society and the landholders' society were merged together to form the British Indian Association. It owned the *Hindu Patriot*, the first Indian paper. It was joined by many eminent Indians. It has been described as "pioneer in political agitation".

In Madras, the Madras Native Association was established in 1852. It submitted a petition to the Parliament protesting against excessive taxation, demanding cheap and speedy justice, a better system of education, irrigation and public works, proposed economy in expenditure and grant of local self-government working for the welfare of people. If the *Hindu Patriot* was giving expression to the grievances of the people of Bengal, the *Crescent* did the same in Madras. The *Crescent* took up a crusade against the conversion of Hindus to Christianity, among other matters. In Poona, the public work was carried on by eminent persons like S. H. Chiplonkar and K. L. Nulkar through Poona Sarvajnik Sabha.

In Bombay, the Bombay Association was formed with the initiative of Jagannath Sankarsett in January 1885. It was later on replaced by the Bombay Presidency Association. It was led by eminent persons like Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Badr-ud-din Tyabji, K. T. Telang and others.

In December 1885, after the close of the Annual Conference of the Theosophical Society at Adyar, 17 prominent Indians from all corners of the country met "to find ways and means of bringing together Indian politicians to inaugurate a political movement—to promote a future advance towards Swaraj." They formed themselves into a provisional committee as a potential forum for further consultations.

Prominent political leaders felt that an all-India organisation was necessary. Consequently, the India League came into being in 1875 which was soon replaced by the Indian Association, which was founded in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee, who could rightly be called the father of the nationalist movement in India. He was the first Indian to pass the Indian Civil Service Examination. The objects of the Indian Association included unification of Indian people upon the basis of common political interests and aspirations and creation of strong public opinion. It led the agitation against reduction in age requirements for competitions in England. The age was reduced to 19 years, which made it more difficult for Indians to go abroad and compete. It demanded raising the age for competition, a simultaneous competition to be held in India and greater association of Indians in administration. Surendranath Banerjee toured the country and developed the agitation into an all-India agitation. The Association carried on agitations against the Vernacular Press Act.

Reaction against the Ilbert Bill

The agitation carried on by the Anglo-Indians against the Ilbert Bill and their success taught a lesson to the natives. It was a lesson of struggle. Indians felt assured that the only way to get concessions from the British Government was by organising agitations. The Association took up the question of representative government and campaigned for reform of the Councils. In December 1883, the Association held the first

National Conference in Calcutta. It was attended by delegates from all over the country. It was described as "the first step towards a National Parliament". In 1884, the Association welcomed Lord Dufferin, the then Governor-General of India and presented before him a memorandum demanding reform of Councils and extension of its rights and power particularly the control of budget and the right of members to ask questions. The Second National Conference was held in Bombay in December 1885, just on the eve of the Congress session. Its demands were the same as those of the Congress. They included Reform of Councils, modification of Arms Act with a view to giving India the right to bear arms, separation of the judiciary from the executive, reform of police administration, etc. The Association thus represented the political consciousness of that time. It would have become the premier political organisation of the country had the Congress not been founded at that time.

Formation of the Congress

The initiative for the formation of the Congress was taken by Allan Octavian Hume (1829-1912). He retired from the Civil Service in 1880 and settled at Simla. In 1884, he sent a letter to the 'Graduates' of Calcutta University to serve their motherland and work for the moral, material, social and political progress of the country. He made an appeal to find 50 men who could form a union for the task. Consequently, the 'Indian National Union' was founded. This Union was changed into the 'Indian National Congress' in 1885.

The first session of the Congress was held in December 1885 in Bombay. It was presided over by Sir W. C. Bonnerjee. The session expressed the loyalty of the Indian people towards the British Government in clear and unequivocal terms. In a way, the Indian National Congress was formed to establish close cooperation between the British administration and the Indian people and stabilise the relations between the two.

Indian National Congress founded by a Britisher

There are different view points as to who A. O. Hume, a retired British bureaucrat, founded the Congress. The one view is that

Gandhian Thought—Communal Harmony

...Gandhi's vision of India belonged to all who were born and brought up here. One's religion was not a subject and it had nothing to do with politics. He thought that communal disharmony and violence was due to the unnatural conditions of British rule under which the people had to live. Freedom from foreign domination would remove the differences and fears which affected the country. He desired warm and friendly contact between followers of the various religions and a tolerance and understanding which would not be based on an attempt by followers of one religion to convert or suppress the followers of another.



The object of the people of the country was to maintain communal unity and peace. He believed that every Indian should strive to maintain harmony with persons belonging to other religions and should have no quarrel against the freedom of any other religion. He advised that members of all religions, whether they were Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Parsis, were the same as all are human beings and concerned. He hoped that they could therefore serve the nation by virtue of their own ability and not as the members of various communities.

He founded it with the blessings of Lord Dufferin to save the empire from violent overthrow. It was to act as 'His Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons'. The middle class intelligentsia was sought to be brought under it so that their agitation could be directed on constitutional lines, lest they should become revolutionary or radical. Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir W. Wedderburn held this view strongly. Hume himself considered the Congress as a "safety valve for revolutionary discontent". According to Wedderburn, the repressive legislation denying political liberties like the freedom of the press, freedom of association and local self-government, the independence of the universities and police repression brought India within a measurable distance of a revolutionary outbreak and Hume intervened to save the British rule from imminent revolution.

Whatever be the reasons of Hume, there was an idea of some sort of an all-India organisation to coordinate the activities of different organisations functioning in various provinces. The Congress soon became the medium for political aspirations of the Indian people. Lord Dufferin, who had blessed the foundation of the Congress, described it as a revolutionary body. It soon became the platform of anti-imperialism" and was described by bureaucrats as the "factory of agitation".

Aims and Objectives of Indian National Congress

The Congress started as an organisation of educated middle class in India, consisting of businessmen, professional lawyers, radical men, teachers, professors, etc. In initial stages, its main aim was to secure the right of recruitment of Indians in the higher civil services under the British administration. Thus in its initial stages, the Congress was just a non-political association of Indian intelligentsia who simply wanted to get some concessions from the British authorities through appeals, memoranda and petitions. During the period between

1897 and 1908, people of India became very restless on account of the oppressive and thoughtless policy of British bureaucracy in India. In 1906, the Congress adopted the resolution of "self-government". The extremist movement led by Lal-Bal-Pal (Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal) and the Home Rule Movement of Dr. Annie Besant became very strong. From 1919 onwards, began the Gandhi era in Congress. The Congress became a mass movement and a united platform for the struggle for independence.

The First Phase—Era of Cooperation

The first session of the Congress was held in Bombay in December 1885 under the presidency of W. C. Bonnerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates which included Dadabhai Naoroji, K. T. Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, D. E. Wacha, P. Rangia Naidu, P. Ananda Charbi, M. Viraraghav Achariar, amongst professors, lawyers, editors, writers and scholars. The main demands put forward at this session included:

- (1) Reform of Legislative Councils and acceptance of election in place of nomination as a principle to constitute them.
- (2) A simultaneous examination for the ICS to be held in India and England.
- (3) Reduction of military expenditure.
- (4) Opposition to the annexation of Upper Burma with India.

Thus the demands were very moderate and limited. The Congress was then just a forum for the expression of minor demands of the educated community of India.

At the second session, which was attended by 434 delegates, the Congress demanded reform of Councils with 50 per cent elected and 50 per cent nominated members. They conceded indirect election and the right of the Government to override the Councils. This demand was repeated at the subsequent sessions till the Councils Act of 1892 was passed. It loyally accepted the Act and in 1893 it thanked the Government

for its liberal spirit in giving effect to the Act, though it recommended some minor amendments.

The Congress went on becoming more and more popular year after year. The third session which was held at Madras was attended by 607 delegates; the fourth and fifth session (at Allahabad and Bombay) by 1,248 and 1,889 delegates, respectively. However, it remained a middle class and loyalist organisation. In 1895, Surendranath Bannerjee called it an organisation of "educated community". Presiding over the Congress in 1892, Pherozeshah Mehta said that the Congress was not the "voice of the masses" but that it was the duty of the "educated compatriots" to interpret their demands. In 1886, Dadabhai Naoroji assessed the loyalty of the Congress to the British in the following words: "We are loyal to the backbone." He appealed to the Government not to drive the Congress into opposition. Ananda Mohan Bose, the President of the Congress, stated in 1898 that the educated classes of India "are the friends and not the foes of England—her natural and necessary allies in the great work that lies before her." The Congress thus did not represent masses, nor had it the representatives of the peasants, the workers and the common masses. Its demands were limited to demanding the greater association of educated Indians in the Councils and service. It was by and large an organisation of newly arising middle class in the Indian society which consisted of enterprising industrialists, progressive businessmen, aspiring intellectuals like professors, lawyers and doctors.

It may be further pointed out that it was predominantly a Hindu organisation, even though the sixth session was attended by 156 Muslims out of 702 delegates (22 per cent), as compared to two Muslims in the first session and 33 in the second. The nature of its demands could not and did not attract Muslims who were backward in education at that time. The first phase of the Congress ends with the passage of the Act of 1892 and its loyal acceptance by the Congress. □

"One Should Have A Balanced And Positive Approach"

I was thrilled at receiving the call for the Personality Test. It was not totally unexpected as I had done my written examination reasonably well and had received the interview call at my earlier attempts also. The general preparation for interview was started immediately after Mains but concentrated preparation was done only after declaration

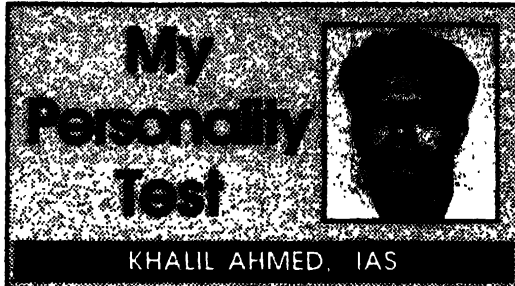
of Mains (written) result. I prepared by brushing up my knowledge of my optionals, hobbies, native State and current events of national and international importance. For current events, I banked on *Competition Success Review* as I was running short of time and *CSR*'s information is usually comprehensive, authentic and has some expert's article on the burning issues. Mock

interviews and group discussion did help me a lot. Generally I tried to frame questions and answers on topics which were related to my biodata. Thinking aloud helped a great deal in enhancing my self-confidence. The

important thing is that one should have balanced, positive and defendable approach on most of the topics. I tried myself to be prepared for the unexpected questions and even face stress interview.

On that day, I wore a pale cream shirt with brown trousers and tan shoes with matching brown striped tie to give formal and elegant look. I reached the waiting hall for candidates at UPSC by 1.30 p.m. as my interview was at 3.00 p.m. I spent the time filling up the requisite forms and by looking at the headlines of the morning papers. All the five candidates in my group tried to

recapitulate the day's news. My first reaction when I entered the interview room was that of 'Do or Die' and I tried to boost myself thinking that "all is well that ends well". The first question put to me was a new item which appeared in the newspaper that day and made me feel worried. I answered this by mentioning the testing of ICBM by China on that day. The last question was the press, yellow journalism and sensationalisation of criminal cases. The members asked questions abruptly changing the field rapidly, probably to test the presence of mind. The most ticklish question was that why most of the regions of the world where UN has sent peacekeeping forces do not have the desired level of peace. I felt that the Member was not satisfied by my answer. I felt relieved and had a sense of satisfaction at leaving the room though I thought I could have done it better than I did. My friendly advice to all the aspirants is that, as I said elsewhere, do your best and leave the rest to Him who moulds the future.



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Science & Technology

Artificial Nose

British scientists have developed an artificial nose that sniffs out truffles better than a French pig, it was reported on March 1, 1996. The "aromascanner", which can also clock out the brand and year of wines better than professional tasters, won its developers £35,000 Government technology prize.

The machine nosed ahead of the runner-up, software designed to help target drilling for oil exploration, in a national contest and the most effective partnership between academic research and commercial development.

Made by a firm in Crewe, Northern Ireland, the aromascanner can detect up to 100 aromas compared to the 2,000 or so recognised by a human nose. It uses artificial intelligence to compare smells with others in memory and "learns" as it goes along. The artificial nose has already been used to help the coffee industry monitor the freshness of raw beans.

India Develops Artificial Heart

The Bombay-based Assamese doctor, Dr. Bani Ram Baruah, has successfully test-planted the first totally artificial biological heart (TABH) in a pig and is hoping to do the world's first human implant before June 1996. Making people's heartbeats normal is his daily routine and Dr. Baruah is planning to do it with what he claims to be the world's first totally biological artificial heart, invented by him. "The Baruah Heart 21 is the world's first TABH and unlike all other artificial hearts, it is almost problem free," he claims. He unveiled his invention at the International Conference for Artificial Heart at Baden Württemberg, Germany, on September 9 last year after implanting it successfully in a pig on December 15, 1994.

For its functioning, BH 21 draws energy from a 'myostimulator' connected to it through electrodes. "It gives the necessary impulse for the heart to pump," says Dr. Baruah.

According to Dr. Baruah, anticoagulants are not required in case of BH 21 and that is a great advantage because these lead to massive bleeding in case of cuts and injuries. They are not advisable for children and pregnant women, and above all, patients in remote areas of the country would not get them easily for regular use.

The artificial biological heart also has its advantages over heart transplant, he says. They do not have enough donors to meet the requirements, and it is very difficult to maintain a donor heart under normal body conditions. Without immunosuppressive drugs, donor hearts may be rejected by the body, but when you use such drugs, the

immune system of your body is weakened and you might get infected easily," he says.

Electronic Newspaper

An "electronic newspaper" is being launched in Japan by a group of Japanese companies. The group will use terrestrial television signals to broadcast the *Shankai Shimibun* newspaper to home terminals. Subscribers can then download the paper to a hand-held viewer. Unlike computer-based on-line newspapers, this requires only a TV antenna and a terminal.

It is predicted that the new system will become popular among Japanese commuters who can read the paper from the viewer on a train or bus, says a report in *Globe*, a magazine of Mitsubishi Corporation.

Mapping Through the Mind

A team of scientists at the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, U.S., is developing computer programs which will re-arrange an image of the brain made by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to match a standard atlas image of the brain or vice versa. The boundaries and other features of the atlas can then be mapped onto the original image, thus providing a mode by which doctors can plan radiation therapy or even measure the volume and shape of the brain's structures like the hippocampus.

A report in a recent edition of *Science* says that the mapping can be done by hand but takes an enormous amount of time and is unreliable. The existing programmes for this mapping, though useful and fast, distort key features and details. The new approach is to allow the MRI image to "flow" on a super-computer with 16,000 separate processors. The image undergoes various transformations like stretching and shrinking, while all the time preserving the basic topology of the brain. The image continues to evolve until it matches the standard image of the atlas.

While the technique is being developed for use in medical imaging, it could find extensive applications in other areas like astronomy or material science. For instance, taking a raw image (from the telescope) of an object and mapping it onto a good reference image could prove to be very useful for astronomers.

Blind Can See Again

American space scientists have developed a new technique that can help the blind to see again. The Low Vision Enhancement System, or Lves (pronounced Elvis), uses imaging technology developed by America's Department of Defence for cockpit displays in spacecraft. It forms a single image from three cameras located on a headset.

Four-fifths of people who are registered blind have enough vision to see a screen held a few inches from their eyes. Those who suffer from glaucoma and macular degeneration are expected to gain most. The Lves headset's three miniature cameras provide left and right images for orientation and a zoom facility. Auto-focused images from the cameras are received by two camcorder-like viewfinders before being processed. A waist unit holds the battery, connections and controls for camera selection, zoom and contrast.

Earthquakes Can be Predicted

Recent findings in seismic sciences indicate that a major earthquake is due to occur in the near future in the "seismic gap" which exists between Kathmandu and Dehra Dun. Experts at the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, are optimistic that forecasting earthquakes is possible, to a reasonable extent. This has already been done once in India, with remarkable accuracy. A network of "seismological observatories" has been set up in the North-East which comprises 68 seismic stations and is expected to provide the parameters for short-term prediction of earthquakes in the area.

Detailed knowledge of topography before a major earthquake strikes depend on having enough of the right instruments deployed in the right places at the right times. One has to gather detailed data to know how the ground moves during an earthquake. This information is vital because ground deformation reveals the changing pattern of stresses in faults under the ground and may yield information on where and when the next earthquake will strike.

Potentially life-threatening earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are often presaged by deformations in the Earth's surface. Satellite pictures could be used to learn more about how and when these deformations happen.

Now another ray of hope has emerged with the discovery of a new phenomenon of solar activity as observed by space stations. It was first revealed in 1985 in the Maria experiment at the Soviet orbital station 'Salyut 7'. Once when the geomagnetic field was quiet and there were no signs of solar activity, the intensity of high-energy charged particles fluxes in the Earth's radiation belt sharply increased three times, on that day, there was only one specific feature against the background of the general geophysical tranquillity of the planet; an enhanced seismic activity throughout the globe. Similar regular feature was discovered after processing the results of experiments on the 'Meteor-3' satellite and 'Intercosmos-Bulgaria-1300' satellite. □

Test Your Intelligence

Norman Sullivan

World Renowned Creator of Brain Twisters

Beginning with the February 1996 issue of Competition Success Review, we have started another new feature—Test Your Intelligence—compiled by the world renowned creator of Brain Twisters, Mr. Norman Sullivan. This brand new collection of brain twisters is extremely important for various competitive examinations. The questions in this series will test your ability to reason quickly, use logic and juggle numbers and words while working against the clock.

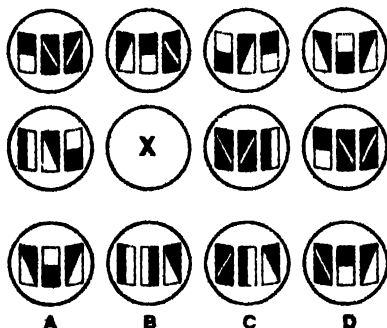
Some problems, such as the pictorial ones, will plainly take longer to solve than others, just as the solutions to many will strike you at first sight. In addition, some will involve more writing than others, although in almost every answer it is necessary only to write a single letter or number. To account for these considerations and to encourage quick thinking, time limits have been imposed for each test. These time limits take into account the amount of writing involved and the complexity or simplicity of the problems. Although in the case of writing, full allowance has been made for those who write slowly.

After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In addition to checking your answers, you should also read the explanations that are included, specially for those questions that you have answered wrongly or failed to answer altogether. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to pit your wits against future questions.

Test No. 4

(Time Limit: 40 minutes)

1. Which of the four circles at the bottom should take the place of X?



2. Here is part of a menu in a cafe. What would you expect to pay for a sausage and an egg?

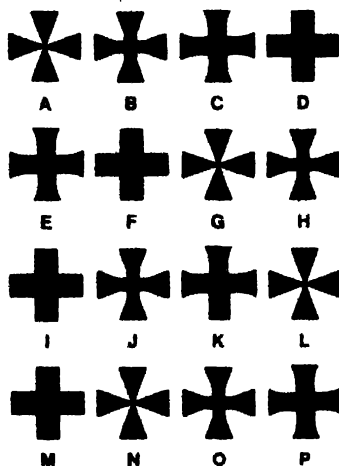
SAUSAGE, EGG & BACON	£1.50
EGG & BACON	£1.00
SAUSAGE & BACON	80p

3. Write words that will go into the brackets. Each word means the opposite of the first word and combines with the second word. For example: BIG (SMALL) HOLDING

Then, taking one letter from each word in the order in which they appear, make a word that means 'the position at which an electrical connection may be made'.

- A. DARK () HOUSE
- B. BITTER () HEART
- C. ABSTRACT () MIXER
- D. GENEROUS () WHILE
- E. HIT () ION
- F. OVER () STAND
- G. SLOW () FOOD
- H. HATE () LETTER

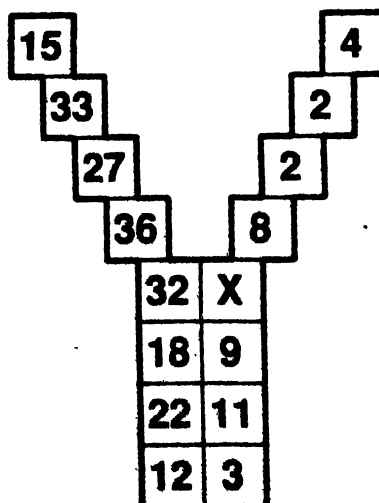
4. Which cross is wrong?



5. Arrange these words in numerical order:

- A. ABRACADABRA B. CHALLENGE
- C. MEGALOMANIACAL D. CHOPS
- E. ESSENTIAL F. MEGALOMANIA
- G. FACET

6. What is X?



7. Which bar code is wrong?



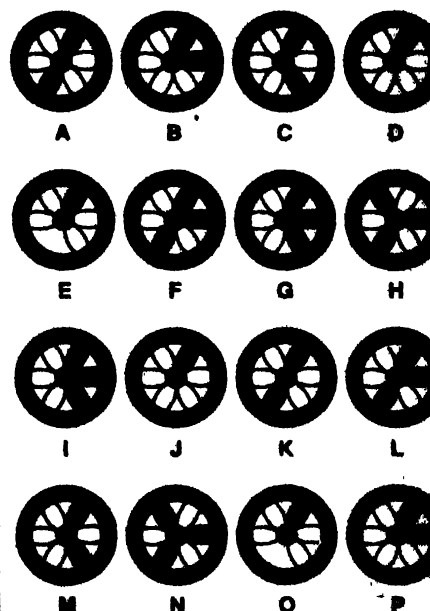
8. Multiply the highest prime number by the lowest even number and subtract the result from the total of the numbers remaining.

14 20 13 7 16 11

3 10 17 18 8 12

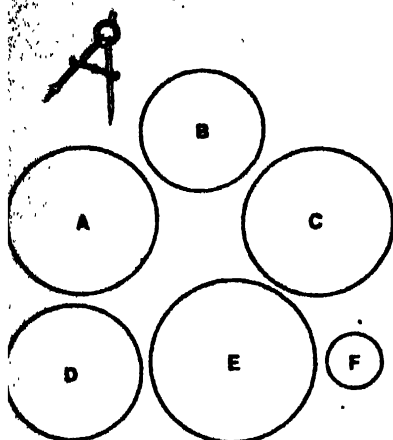
5 6

9. Match these into eight pairs.



10. Which circle has been drawn by it

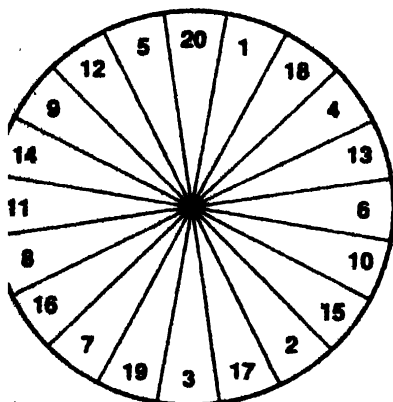
simple? (Do not use any artificial guides.)



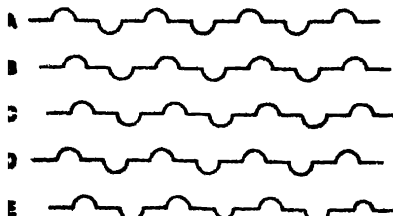
11. What is X?

4	7	9	11	8	15	21	6	5
7	6	1	19	11	7	17	8	4
3	11	15	2	9	8	13	10	9
15	8	3	10	4	9	1	3	9
3	13	10	5	1	10	1	6	19
2	12	11	14	5	6	8	3	X

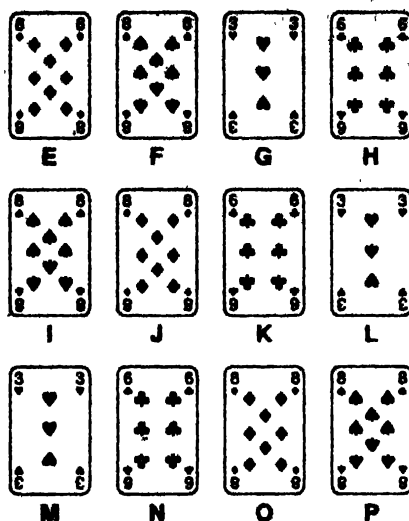
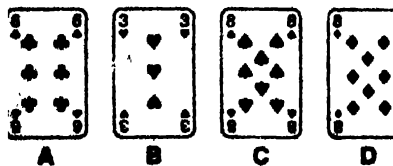
12. The numbers on a dartboard are ranged as shown below. Add the sum of 10 consecutive numbers that will give a highest total to the sum of the 10 consecutive numbers that will give the west total.



3. Which row is different?



14. Which is the odd one out?



15. Reading across, down or diagonally, and using any letters more than once, find 10 well-known Shakespearean characters. The first letter of each character is printed in heavy type:

	F				I
B	F	A	R	G	A
O	T	T	O	M	
	H	E	S	E	
	E	L	L	A	F
H	A	M	O	T	N
P	O	R	N	I	A
	L	O	S	U	

ANSWERS

1. C (Score 1 point)
The first five patterns indicate that they are globes, rotating anticlockwise.
2. £1.20 (Score 1 point)
The menu shows that a sausage costs 50p, an egg, 30p and bacon, 70p.
3. A. LIGHT, B. SWEET, C. CONCRETE, D. MEAN, E. MISS, F. UNDER, G. FAST and H. LOVE. The word is TERMINAL. (Score 1 point if all correct)
4. K (Score 1 point)
It should be like C, E and P.
5. D, G, B, E, A, F and C (Score 1 point if all correct)
The order depends on the number of vowels in each word—there is one vowel in CHOPS, but seven in MEGALOMANIACAL.
6. 4 (Score 1 point)

The top left-hand number is the result of adding the bottom two numbers. The top right-hand number is the result of dividing the bottom two numbers. If this procedure is followed throughout, X must be 4, to make the top horizontal pair total 36.

7. B (Score 1 point)

8. 35 (Score 1 point)

The highest prime number is 17, and the lowest even number is 6. The remaining numbers add to 137.

9. A—K, B—P, C—M, D—J, E—O, F—L, G—I and H—N. (Score 1 point if all correct)

10. D (Score 1 point)

11. 9 (Score 1 point)

The numbers under an even number at the top total 30. The numbers under an odd number which is not a prime number at the top total 40. The number under prime numbers at the top total 50

12. 210 (Score 1 point)

The 10 highest numbers (19, 7, 16, 8, 11, 14, 9, 12, 5 and 20) total 121. The 10 lowest numbers (1, 18, 4, 13, 6, 10, 15, 2, 17 and 3) total 89.

13. E (Score 1 point)

Two of the loops are too small.

14. L (Score 1 point)

The middle heart has been changed to a spade.

15. Iago, Bottom, Romeo, Othello, Falstaff, Hamlet, Titania, Polonius, Antonio and Orsino. (Score 1 point if all correct)

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Test Of Reasoning

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc., Examination, December 1995

Q. 1. In a certain code 'PAPER' is written 'REPAP', how 'WATCH' can be written in that code?

- (A) HCTAW (B) HWCAT
(C) WTHCA (D) WHACT

Q. 2. In a certain code 'TRIPPLE' is written as 'SQHOOKD', how 'DISPOSE' can be written in the code?

- (A) ESOPSID (B) DSOESPI
(C) EJTPTF (D) CHRONRD

Q. 3. 'RECOMMENDATION' is written as 'OMMENDATIONER', then how 'EMUNERATION' can be written in that code?

- (A) NOITARENUMER
(B) RMNRTONIAEUE
(C) MUNERATIONER
(D) TIONREMUNERA

Q. 4. In certain code, DEFENCE is written CDEDMBD, how NEED can be written in that code?

- (A) MCDG (B) MCCD
(C) ULG (D) MDG

Q. 5. If METHOD is written as LFSINE, how DEPOT can be written in that code?

- (A) EFQPU (B) CFOPS
(C) CDOPS (D) EDQPU

Q. 6. If MASTER is coded as 4 1 1 2 5 9, then POWDER will be coded as

- (A) 16 15 23 4 5 18 (B) 7 6 5 4 3 9

- (C) 7 6 5 4 3 9 (D) 16 15 23 4 5 18

Directions: In questions 7 to 11, different letters stand for various symbols as indicated below:

R stands for addition; S stands for subtraction; T stands for multiplication; U stands for division; V stands for equal to; W stands for greater than and X stands for less than.

Out of the four alternatives given in these questions, only one is correct according to the above letter symbols. Identify the correct answer.

- Q. 7. (A) 15 U 5 R 3 V 2 T 3
(B) 15 S 5 T 3 W 2 R 3
(C) 15 R 5 U 3 V 2 R 3
(D) 15 U 5 W 3 R 2 T 3

- Q. 8. (A) 16 U 2 R 4 S 6 W 8
(B) 16 T 2 U 4 V 6 R 8
(C) 16 R 2 S 4 V 6 R 8
(D) 16 T 2 R 4 U 6 X 8

- Q. 9. (A) 30 U 6 R 2 W 4 T 3
(B) 30 S 6 U 2 U 4 V 3
(C) 30 S 6 S 2 X 4 T 3
(D) 30 R 6 U 2 W 4 T 3

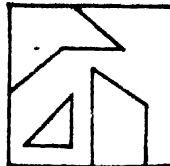
- Q. 10. (A) 20 S 4 U 4 V 2 T 3
(B) 20 U 4 R 4 X 2 T 3
(C) 20 R 4 U 4 S 2 W 3
(D) 20 T 4 U 4 T 2 X 3

- Q. 11. (A) 24 U 3 T 2 V 2 T 8
(B) 24 R 3 S 2 X 2 T 8
(C) 24 S 3 X 2 T 2 U 8
(D) 24 U 3 R 2 S 2 W 8

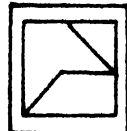
Directions: In questions 12 and 13, you have to find out amongst the four answer figures which one can be formed from the cut-out pieces given in the question.

Q. 12.

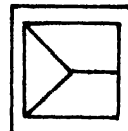
Question Figure



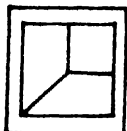
Answer Figures



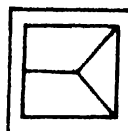
A



B



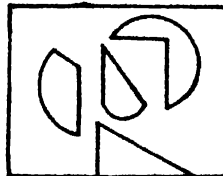
C



D

Q. 13.

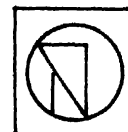
Question Figure



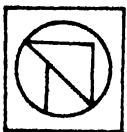
Answer Figures



A



B



C



D

Directions: In questions 14-16, find the number which would replace the question mark?

Q. 14. 3, 6, 18, 72, ?

- (A) 144 (B) 216 (C) 288 (D) 360

Q. 15. 5, 8, 14, 26, 50, 98, ?

- (A) 126 (B) 194 (C) 212 (D) 296

Q. 16. 17, 19, 23, 29, ?

- (A) 31 (B) 33 (C) 35 (D) 36

Directions: Questions 17 and 18 are based on letter series. In these questions, some

letters are missing which are given in the proper sequence as one of the alternatives among (A), (B), (C) or (D). Find the correct alternative.

Q. 17. a — b — ba — ab — ba

- (A) babbb (B) abaa (C) abab (D) baab

Q. 18. ab — da — cdabc — bcd

- (A) adba (B) cbdc (C) abbc (D) cbda

Directions: In questions 19 and 20, four pairs of numbers are given. Find the one which is different from others.

Q. 19. (A) (3, 4) (B) (4, 7)

- (C) (5, 12) (D) (20, 21)

Q. 20. (A) (13, 39) (B) (21, 15)

- (C) (24, 48) (D) (81, 63)

Directions: In questions 21 to 24, the numbers are written in the cells of a matrix according to some system. Find out the number from amongst the 4 alternatives, the one which can replace the mark of '?' as given in a cell of the matrix.

Q. 21.

?	1	2
21	22	40
1	2	5
20	23	43

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

Q. 22.

7	9	21	27
4	2	36	18
9	4	54	?

- (A) 18 (B) 24 (C) 36 (D) 58

Q. 23.

11	20	1	100
8	3	5	56
7	5	16	?

- (A) 28 (B) 27 (C) 21 (D) 19

Q. 24.

2	4	0
1	2	4
3	1	3
36	?	91

- (A) 25 (B) 48 (C) 59 (D) 73

Directions: In questions 25 and 26, which one would be a meaningful order of the given items?

- Q. 25. 1. Promotion 2. Examination
3. Study 4. Admission
5. Result

- (A) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5 (B) 4, 3, 2, 5, 1

- (C) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 (D) 2, 3, 5, 1, 4

- Q. 26. 1. Sea 2. Rivulet

3. Ocean 4. River

5. Glacier

- (A) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 (B) 5, 2, 1, 3, 4

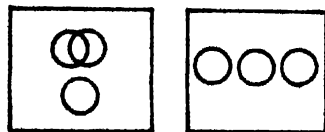
- (C) 5, 2, 4, 1, 3 (D) 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

Directions: In questions 27 to 30, which of the alternatives (A), (B), (C) or (D)

indicates the correct relationship between the three given words?

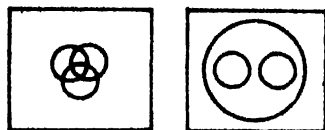
Q. 27. Elected house, M.P., M.L.A.

Alternatives



A

B

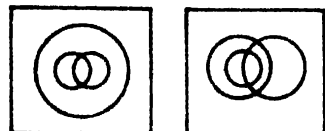


C

D

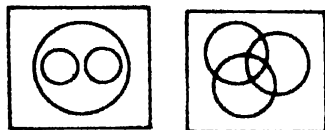
Q. 28. Teacher, graduate, human being

Alternatives



A

B

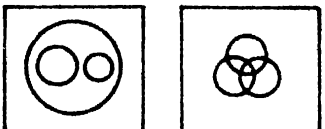


C

D

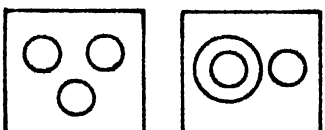
Q. 29. Triangle, four-sided figure, square

Alternatives



A

B

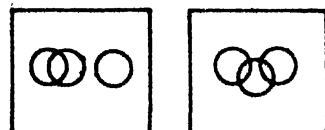


C

D

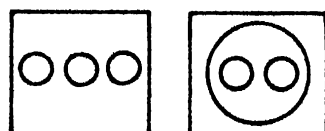
Q. 30. Doctor, nurse, human being

Alternatives



A

B

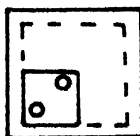
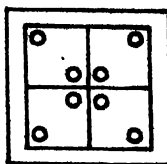


C

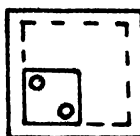
D

Directions: In questions 43 and 44, A square paper is folded in a particular way, punched and then unfolded. The paper looks like as given in each question. Out of the given alternatives, find out how the paper is folded & punched?

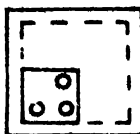
Q. 31.



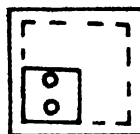
A



B

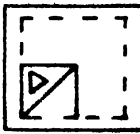
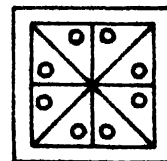


C

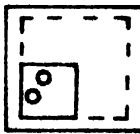


D

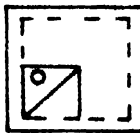
Q. 32.



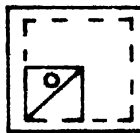
A



B



C

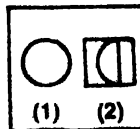


D

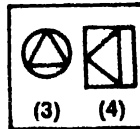
Directions: In questions 33 and 34, a number of figures are given. Find out the best method of classification and identify this amongst the four alternatives.

Q. 33.

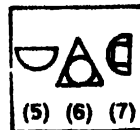
Given Figures



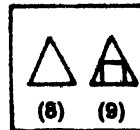
(1)



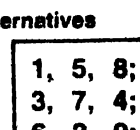
(2)



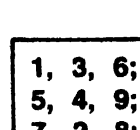
(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)

Alternatives

1, 5, 8;
3, 7, 4;
6, 2, 9;

A

1, 3, 6;
5, 4, 9;
7, 2, 8;

B

1, 3, 6;
5, 7, 2;
8, 4, 9;

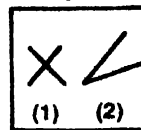
C

6, 7, 8;
5, 3, 1;
4, 9, 2;

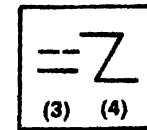
D

Q. 34.

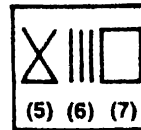
Given Figures



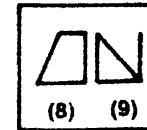
(1)



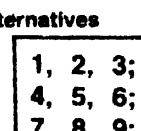
(2)



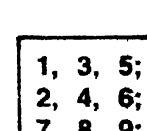
(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)

Alternatives

1, 2, 3;
4, 5, 6;
7, 8, 9;

A

1, 3, 5;
2, 4, 6;
7, 8, 9;

B

1, 5, 9;
3, 6, 2;
4, 7, 8;

C

1, 9, 7;
2, 8, 9;
3, 4, 6;

D

Directions: In questions 35 to 38, two words to the left of sign :: are related in some way. Find out one word from amongst the responses which is related to the word given to the right of sign :: in the same way.

Q. 35. Newspaper : Editor :: Play : ?

(A) Actor (B) Theatre
(C) Writer (D) Director

Q. 36. Clock : Time :: Thermometer : ?

(A) Temperature (B) Heat
(C) Energy (D) Radiation

Q. 37. Book : Author :: Statue : ?

(A) Painter (B) Mason
(C) Sculptor (D) Calligraphist

Q. 38. Sorrow : Death :: Happiness : ?

(A) Cry (B) Birth
(C) Love (D) Dance

Q. 39. 'ACE' is related to 'FHJ' in the same way as 'OQS' is related to

(A) RTU (B) TVX (C) PRT (D) UWY

Directions: In questions 40 and 41, a particular word is given. The word in the question is followed by 4 words as given in the alternatives. One of the words given in the alternatives cannot be formed by using the letters given in the question. Find out that word.

Q. 40. TEACHERS

(A) REACH (B) SEARCH
(C) CHAIR (D) CHEER

Q. 41. CONTEMPORARY

(A) PRAYER (B) PARROT
(C) COMPANY (D) CARPENTER

Directions: In questions 42 and 43, a statement is followed by two assumptions. Find out the alternative which apply to the assumption after going through the statement.

Q. 42. Statement:

Can Indian classical music be forgotten by the Indian youth and be replaced by Western pop music?

Assumptions:

- I. Indian youth are only watching Western pop music on MTV.
- II. There is an increased presence of the young Indians in classical music concerts.

- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit

Q. 43. Statement:

Journalism is a risky profession.

Assumptions:

- I. All journalists are beaten.
- II. All the journalists' life is unsafe.

- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit

Directions: In questions 44 to 46, a statement is followed by two conclusions. Find out the alternative which apply to the conclusions after going through the statement.

Q. 44. Statement:

A man must be wise to be a good wrangler. Good wranglers are talkative and boring.

Conclusions:

- I. All the wise persons are boring.
- II. All the wise persons are good wranglers.

- (A) Only Conclusion I is implicit
- (B) Only Conclusion II is implicit
- (C) Neither Conclusion I nor II is implicit
- (D) Both Conclusions I and II are implicit

Q. 45. Statement:

A person is healthy by getting up early and going to the bed early. Reena is healthy.

Conclusions:

- I. Reena gets up early and goes to the bed late in the night.
- II. Reena is healthy because she gets up early.

- (A) Only Conclusion I is implicit
- (B) Only Conclusion II is implicit
- (C) Neither Conclusions I nor II is implicit
- (D) Both Conclusions I and II are implicit

Q. 46. Statement:

All the organised persons find time for rest. Leela, in spite of her very busy schedule, finds time for rest.

Conclusions:

- I. Leela is an organised person.
- II. Leela is an industrious person.

- (A) Only Conclusion I is implicit
- (B) Only Conclusion II is implicit
- (C) Neither Conclusions I nor II is implicit
- (D) Both Conclusions I and II are implicit

Directions: In each of the questions 47 to 51, four words are given. Out of these, three are similar in a certain way and the remaining one is different. Choose this

different word:

- Q. 47. (A) Snake (B) Tortoise
(C) Lizard (D) Crocodile
- Q. 48. (A) Mercury (B) Earth
(C) Jupiter (D) Titan
- Q. 49. (A) Bromine (B) Mercury
(C) Copper (D) Silver
- Q. 50. (A) Deed (B) Civic
(C) Render (D) Deified
- Q. 51. (A) Printer (B) Key Board
(C) Display Screen
(D) Graph Plotter

Q. 52. In this question the letters skipped in between adjacent letters in series are followed by equal space. Which of the following series observes this rule?

- (A) RVZDFG (B) SUXADF
(C) RVZDHL (D) HKNGSW

Q. 53. Mohan travels from a point to east 10 km. and turned right and travelled 5 km. and turned right travelled 6 km. and turned right travelled 5 km. and how far is he from the starting point?

- (A) 4 km. (B) 6 km. (C) 26 km. (D) 22 km.

Q. 54. Lata moves towards south-east a distance of 7 m., then she moves towards west and travelled a distance of 14 m. From here she moves towards north-west a distance of 7 m. and finally she moves a distance of 4 m. towards east and stood at that point. How far is the starting point from where she stood?

- (A) 3 m. (B) 4 m. (C) 10 m. (D) 11 m.

Q. 55. Which one is different from the rest three?

- (A) DFCE (B) XZWY (C) HIGJ (D) NPMO

Q. 56. In this question the letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series are increased by one. Which of the following series observes this rule?

- (A) BFKQX (B) BFKRY
(C) BFKQY (D) BFLPW

Q. 57. In this question the letters skipped in between adjacent letters in series are decreased by two. Which of the following series observes this rule?

- (A) EPVAF (B) XFMQU
(C) GPWBE (D) UCJOP

Q. 58. Five boys took part in a race. Ram finished before Mohan but behind Gopal. Abbas finished before Sailesh but behind Mohan. Who won the race?

- (A) Ram (B) Gopal (C) Mohan (D) Abbas

Q. 59. Rekha is twice as old as Bindu. Three years ago she was three times as old as Bindu. How old is Rekha now?

- (A) 7 years (B) 8 years
(C) 6 years (D) 12 years

Q. 60. A group of 8 members sit in a circle. 'D' is between 'A' and 'F' and is opposite to 'G'. 'E' is to the right of 'A' but on the left of 'C', whose right hand neighbour is 'G'. 'B' enjoys having 'H' to his left and 'F' to his right. Find the member who is diagonally opposite to 'A'.

- (A) 'B' (B) 'H' (C) 'F' (D) 'G'

Q. 61. A person walks facing north 10 m. and then he turns left and walks 5 m. He again turns left and walks 10 m. How far is he from his original position and towards which direction?

- (A) 20 m. south (B) 15 m. west
(C) 10 m. east (D) 5 m. west

Q. 62. There is a jar consisting of 50 litres of milk of which 18 litres have to be filled into another jar. There are only two measures available. Measure 'A' of two litres and measure 'B' of 5 litres. The second jar is filled up with 18 litres of milk by using the two measures together the minimum number of times. How many times 'B' was used?

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

Q. 63. A triangular plot with sides 28', 35' and 56' is to be fenced on pillars placed at a distance of 7' from each other. After placing pillars on every corner, how many extra pillars will be required?

- (A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 20

Q. 64. Girish went toward east 8 km straight, then turned right and went 3 km straight, then again turned right and went 12 km straight. At what distance he is now from the starting point?

- (A) 5 km (B) 6 km (C) 8 km (D) 10 km

Q. 65. A bus starts from city A. The number of women in the bus is half of the number of men. In city B, 10 men leave the bus and five women enter. Now number of men and women is equal. In the beginning, how many passengers entered the bus?

- (A) 15 (B) 30 (C) 36 (D) 45

Q. 66. Which rule is followed in the given number group?

Number Group: [8, 17, 26, 35]

- (A) Subtract double the number from its square
- (B) Multiply the number by 3 and subtract 1 from the product
- (C) Add the number to its square
- (D) Divide the number by 3 and add the quotient to the number

Q. 67. In a queue of children, Sheena is fifth from the left and Bina is sixth from the right. When they interchange their places among themselves, Sheena becomes 13th from the left. Then, what will be Bina's position from the right?

- (A) 4th (B) 14th (C) 15th (D) 8th

Q. 68. In a group of 15 people, 7 read French, 8 read English while 3 of them read none of these two. How many of them read French and English both?

- (A) 0 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

ANSWERS

1. (A): Write the letters in the word in reverse order.
2. (D): Each letter of the word TRIPPLE is moved one step backward to code it as SQHOOKD.
3. (C): The two letters RE in the beginning are shifted and written as ER in the end.
4. (D): See question 2 for explanation.
5. (B): The first, third and fifth letters are moved one step backward while the second, fourth and sixth letters are moved one step forward.
6. (A): $M = 13\text{th letter} = 13 = \bar{4}$
(Remainder after dividing by 9)
 $A = \text{first letter} = 1$

S = 19th letter = 19 = 1
(Remainder after dividing by 9 twice)

T = 20th letter = 20 = 2 (as S)

E = 5th letter = 5 (as A)

R = 18th letter = 18 = 9 (as M)

Similarly, POWDER is coded as

16 15 23 4 5 18 or 7 6 5 4 5 9

7. (A): (A) $\Rightarrow 15 + 5 + 3 = 2 \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + 3 = 6 \Rightarrow 6 = 6$$

(B) $\Rightarrow 15 - 5 \times 3 > 2 + 3$

$$\Rightarrow 15 - 15 > 5 \Rightarrow 0 > 5$$

(C) $\Rightarrow 15 + 5 + 3 = 2 + 3$

$$\Rightarrow 15 + \frac{5}{3} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{50}{3} = 5$$

(D) $\Rightarrow 15 + 5 > 3 + 2 \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 3 > 3 + 6 \Rightarrow 3 > 9$$

8. (C): (A) $\Rightarrow 16 + 2 + 4 - 6 > 8$

$$\Rightarrow 8 + 4 - 6 > 8 \Rightarrow 6 > 8$$

(B) $\Rightarrow 16 \times 2 + 4 = 6 + 8$

$$\Rightarrow 16 \times \frac{1}{2} = 14 \Rightarrow 8 = 14$$

(C) $\Rightarrow 16 + 2 - 4 = 6 + 8$

$$\Rightarrow 14 = 14$$

(D) $\Rightarrow 16 \times 2 + 4 + 6 < 8$

$$\Rightarrow 16 \times 2 + \frac{2}{3} < 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 32 + \frac{2}{3} < 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 32 \frac{2}{3} < 8$$

9. (D): (A) $\Rightarrow 30 + 6 + 2 > 4 \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 5 + 2 > 12 \Rightarrow 7 > 12$$

(B) $\Rightarrow 30 - 6 + 2 + 4 = 3$

$$\Rightarrow 30 - 3 + 4 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 - \frac{3}{4} = 3 \Rightarrow 29 \frac{1}{4} = 3$$

(C) $\Rightarrow 30 - 6 - 2 < 4 \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 22 < 12$$

(D) $\Rightarrow 30 + 6 + 2 > 4 \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 30 + 3 > 12 \Rightarrow 33 > 12$$

10. (C): (A) $\Rightarrow 20 - 4 + 4 = 2 \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 20 - 1 = 6 \Rightarrow 19 = 6$$

(B) $\Rightarrow 20 + 4 + 4 < 2 \times 3$

$$\Rightarrow 5 + 4 < 6 \Rightarrow 9 < 6$$

(C) $\Rightarrow 20 + 4 + 4 - 2 > 3$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + 1 - 2 > 3 \Rightarrow 19 > 3$$

(D) $\Rightarrow 20 \times 4 + 4 + 2 < 3$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \times 1 + 2 < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \times \frac{1}{2} < 3 \Rightarrow 10 < 3$$

11. (A): (A) $\Rightarrow 24 + 3 \cdot 2 = 2 \times 8$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \times 2 - 2 \times 8 \Rightarrow 16 = 16$$

(B) $\Rightarrow 24 + 3 - 2 < 2 \times 8$

$$\Rightarrow 25 < 16$$

(C) $\Rightarrow 24 - 3 < 2 \times 2 + 8$

$$\Rightarrow 21 < 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 21 < \frac{1}{2}$$

(D) $\Rightarrow 24 + 3 + 2 - 2 > 8$

$$\Rightarrow 8 + 2 - 2 > 8 \Rightarrow 8 > 8$$

12. (A) 13. (B)

14. (D): The sequence in the given series is $\times 2, \times 3, \times 4, \times 5$.

15. (B): The sequence in the given series is $+ 3, + 6, + 12, + 24, + 48, + 96$.

16. (A): The series consists of prime numbers.

17. (C): a a b/b b a/a ab/b ba

18. (D): a b c d/a b cd/abc d/a bcd

19. (D): One of the two numbers must be prime.

20. (D): Sum of the digits of both the numbers must not be equal.

21. (A): Row 2 + Row 3 - Row 1 = Row 4

22. (B): 1st row: $7 \times 3 = 21, 9 \times 3 = 27$

2nd row: $4 \times 9 = 36, 2 \times 9 = 18$

3rd row: $9 \times 6 = 54, 4 \times 6 = 24$

23. (A): (1st column)² - (11nd column

+ 3rd column) = 4th column

24. (D): (1st row)³ + (2nd row)³

+ (3rd row)³ = 4th row

25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (D) 28. (A)

29. (D) 30. (A) 31. (A) 32. (C)

33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (D) 36. (A)

37. (C) 38. (B)

39. (B): Each letter is moved five steps forward

40. (C) 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (D)

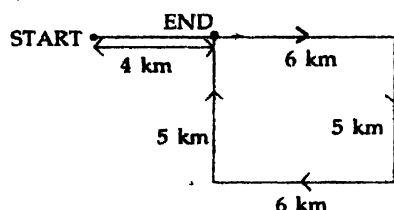
44. (C) 45. (B) 46. (D) 47. (D)

48. (D) 49. (A) 50. (D) 51. (A)

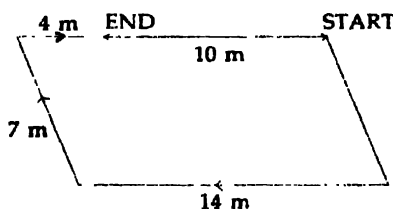
52. (C): R (STU) V (WXY) Z (ABC) D

(EFG) H (IJK) L

53. (A)



54. (C)



55. (C): It should have been HJGI

56. (A): B (CDE) F (GHI) K (LMNOP) Q (RSTUV) X

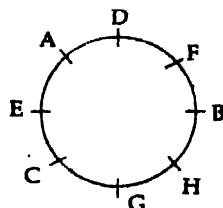
57. (C): G (HIJKLMNO) P (QRSTU) W (XYZA) B (CD) E

58. (B): Gopal > Ram > Mohan > Abbas > Sailesh

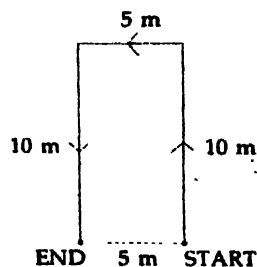
59. (D): $R = 2B$ and $(R-3) = 3(B-3)$

$$\Rightarrow B = 6, R = 12$$

60. (B):

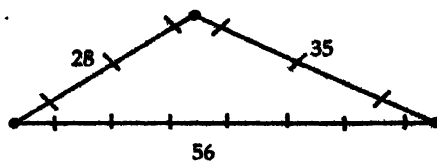


61. (D):

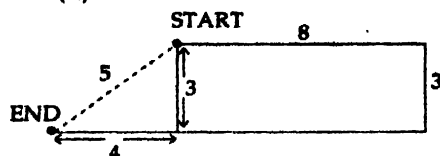


62. (C): $5 + 5 + 5 + (5 - 2) = 18$

63. (A): 14



64. (A)



65. (D): $W = \frac{1}{2}M$ and $W + 5 = M - 10$

$$\Rightarrow M = 30, W = 15$$

66. (B): $3 \times 3 - 1 = 8, 6 \times 3 - 1 = 17,$

$$9 \times 3 - 1 = 26, 12 \times 3 - 1 = 35$$

67. (B)

68. (B): This means out of 12, only 7 read French and only 8 read English. Suppose $n(F)$ = Number of persons reading French = 7 and $n(E)$ = Number of persons reading English = 8

$$\therefore n(F \cup E) = n(F) + n(E) - n(F \cap E)$$

$$\text{i.e. } 12 = 7 + 8 - n(F \cap E)$$

$$\text{i.e. } n(F \cap E) = 3$$

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

Abbreviations in News

AFTS: Asian Foundation for Thermo-nuclear Studies

India, Russia, China and Iran agreed to set up on March 1, 1996 this foundation for research and designing an experimental thermonuclear reactor for power generation. Being set up by the Indian Institute of Plasma Studies, the Chinese National Nuclear Corporation and the Iranian Nuclear Energy Ministry along with several top Russian nuclear centres and the Russian Nuclear Energy Ministry, the AFTS is a proof of the vast experience gained by these countries in the field of nuclear fusion.

COPRA: Consumer Protection Act

The Calcutta High Court declared the COPRA, 1986 as *ultra vires* of the Constitution which has come as a big jolt to the consumer movement in India. Under the recent amendment, COPRA has provided for the setting up of more than one consumer redressal forum in a district, if necessary, with a right of appeal to the State Redressal Forum. Under the amended Act, the aggrieved persons had the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

FIH: International Hockey Federation

The FIH announced on March 3, 1996 that it had found insufficient evidence to prove claims of match-rigging between India and Malaysia during the pre-Olympic tournament in Barcelona in February 1996. With this, India has scored a major victory in the world body.

Canada had alleged that India and Malaysia had decided to play a goalless draw which deprived it of a slot in the Atlanta Olympics. Canada had asked the FIH that India and Malaysia be barred from the Atlanta Olympics.

VABAL: Value Based Advance Licence

Introduced in the mid-seventies and modified in 1992, this controversial export promotion arrangement has been a matter of debate. In March 1996, it came in for severe criticism from the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, which detected a revenue loss of over Rs. 353 crore during a test audit of just 2.3 per cent of the import value of the licences. Basically, the scheme permits duty-free import of raw materials, components, intermediates, consumables, etc., required for export production with an obligation to earn specified amounts of foreign exchange in return.



World Health Day

World Health Day: The World Health Day was observed on April 7, 1996.

Orissa Day: Orissa Day was celebrated on April 1, 1996.

Bangladesh Independence Anniversary: The 25th anniversary of Bangladesh independence was observed on March 26, 1996.

Martyrs Day (Shaheed Divas): Tributes were paid to the three martyrs of the freedom struggle—Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev—at their samadhi in Hussainiwalla in Ferozepur district of Punjab on March 23, 1996.

It was in Hussainiwalla that the bodies of the three great revolutionaries were cremated by the British Government after they were hanged to death in Lahore on this day in 1931, keeping their relatives and millions of countrymen in the dark.

World Meteorological Day: The World Meteorological Day was observed all over the world on March 23, 1996.

Lohia's Birth Anniversary: Tributes were paid to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on his 86th birth anniversary on March 23, 1996.

Centenary Celebrations of Arrival of Christianity: The centenary celebrations of the arrival of Christianity in Manipur began with much fanfare in Ukhrul on March 22, 1996. More than one lakh Christians gathered at Ukhrul to remember the day Rev. William Pettigrew sowed the seeds for the Manipur baptist church exactly a 100 years ago.

Navroze: The equinox festival of the Parsi community was celebrated on March 21, 1996.

Telugu New Year Day: 'Ugadi', the Telugu new year day, was celebrated with pomp and religious fervour throughout the State of Andhra Pradesh on March 20, 1996.

Ugadi is celebrated on the first day of the Telugu month 'Chaitra' when the planet Sun enters into its exalted sign of Aries in the Zodiac.

World Consumer Rights Day: The World Consumer Rights Day was observed on March 15, 1996.

International Women's Day: The International Women's Day was observed on March 8, 1996.

Morarji Desai Birth Centenary: Glowing tributes were paid to the late Prime Minister Morarji Desai on February 29, 1996 at his birth centenary functions.



Appointments

Bangladesh Chief Adviser: Mohammad Habibur Rahman, 66-year-old former Chief Justice of Bangladesh, succeeded the Prime Minister, Begum Khaleida Zia on March 30, 1996 to head an 11-member caretaker government of Bangladesh.

Taiwanese President: The Taiwanese President, Mr. Lee Teng-Hui, stormed to a resounding victory in the island's first direct presidential election on March 23, 1996.

Sudanese President: The Sudanese President, Mr. Omar Hassan al-Bashir, was

re-elected with 75.7 per cent of the votes on March 23, 1996.

Swedish Premier: Sweden's Parliament elected the former Finance Minister, Mr. Goran Persson, as Prime Minister of the country on March 21, 1996. A Social Democrat, he succeeded Mr. Ingvar Carlsson.

Zimbabwe President: The 72-year-old President, Mr. Robert Mugabe, was on March 19, 1996 declared the winner of a presidential poll in which just over 30 per cent of the Zimbabwe's registered voters took part. He won a new six-year term after polling 1,514,061 votes, a 92.7 per cent of the valid votes cast.

Comoros President: Mr. Mohamed Taki Abdoul Karim was on March 17, 1996 elected President of Comoros beating his opponent, Mr. Abbas Dioussouf.

Comptroller and Auditor-General: Mr. V. K. Shunglu, an IAS officer, took over as Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on March 15, 1996. He has succeeded Mr. C. G. Somiah, whose term ended.

BARC Director: Mr. Anil Kakodkar, Director, Reactor Design and Development Group in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, has been appointed to succeed Mr. A. Prasad who superannuated on March 31, 1996.

Turkish Premier: The Conservative Motherland Party leader, Mr. Mesut Yilmaz, formally became Turkey's new Prime Minister on March 7, 1996. He has succeeded Ms. Tansu Ciller, leader of the centre-right Path Party, who had resigned.

Sikkim Governor: Chaudhury Randhir Singh was sworn in as Sikkim Governor on March 10, 1996. He succeeded Mr. P. Shiv Shankar who was appointed Governor of Kerala.

Amnesty Chief: Mr. S. S. Nehra was re-elected unopposed President of Amnesty International India on March 3, 1996 for a term of two years.

Australian Prime Minister: Mr. John Howard took over as Prime Minister of Australia on March 11, 1996. He delivered a crushing defeat to Mr. Paul Keating's Labour Party in the federal elections on March 2.

Oil India Chief: Mr. Nripendra Nath Gogoi has been appointed as the new Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Oil India Limited. He succeeds Mr. Bikas Chandra Bora.

CISF Chief: Mr. Ashok Kumar Tandon, an IFS officer, took over as Director General of the Central Industrial Security Force succeeding Mr. P. K. Kanungo, on February 29, 1996.



Books And Authors

The Age of Extremes: Writing a fascinating history of the 20th century, Eric Hobs

awon shows in the book the rapid spread and dominance of fundamentalism in the last quarter of the century the world over. The primary pleasure of fundamentalism is the pleasure of certainty, absolute certainty.

Blood Sport: In his latest book, James Stewart says that Hillary Rodham Clinton played an active role in the Whitewater investment seeing it as a source of funds for her daughter's education even as her husband was agreeable to get out of the unsuccessful venture. The Clintons' investment in the Arkansas land development, known as Whitewater, in partnership with James McDougal, former head of the defunct Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, and his wife, Susan, is at the centre of investigation by an independent counsel and Senate committee.

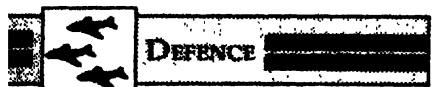
Stalin : The Russian writer and playwright, Mr. Edvard Radzinsky, says in his new biography that the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, who ordered the execution of millions of people, was himself murdered by his trusted aides or at least allowed to die introduced after collapsing at home. The official Soviet government line was that Stalin died on March 5, 1953, 43 years ago, after suffering a cerebral haemorrhage and a stroke.



Muslim Women's Convention: At the All-India Muslim Women's Convention in New Delhi on March 24, 1996, several Muslim women demanded the practice of triple *talaq* to be made illegal immediately. They appealed to the representative Muslim organisations to propose appropriate amendments to this effect.

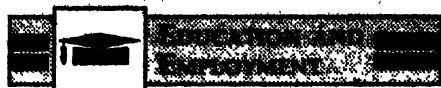
West Asia Peace Summit: A historic peace summit was held at the Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheik on March 13, 1996 in its efforts to save the West Asian peace process. Twenty-nine countries and institutions participated in the summit. The gathering of kings, Sheikhs, Prime Ministers, Presidents and Princes vowed to work together in a war on terrorism, tracking down the financial sources of terrorists to cut them off.

Asia Europe Meeting: The first-ever Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM), a two-day summit involving the leaders of the 15 European Union nations and 10 of the East Asia's most robust economies, was held in Bangkok from March 1, 1996.



Joint Indo-U.S. naval exercise: A joint Indo-U.S. naval exercise was launched in the Arabian Sea on March 26, 1996. It is code-named 'Malabar' and is the third in the series, with its underwater, surface and air operation scale is the largest yet.

The next exercise is likely to be on the eastern border near Malacca Straits. It will be the beginning of a greater role for India in maintaining naval vigilance for security of seas serving major economies in the world.



Unemployment level: The International Labour Organisation's latest report on the global unemployment scenario has noted that India's registered unemployment level has gone up by half a million between August 1994 and August 1995, touching 37.2 million.

Reservation for Blind: The Minister of State for Home, Prof. M. Kamson, announced on March 3, 1996 that the Centre was actively considering a provision for reservation for the blind in Groups 'A' and 'B' of Government services.



Oscar Awards: At the 68th annual Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles on March 25, 1996, Mel Gibson's "Braveheart", the epic about a 13th century Scottish patriot, bagged five Oscars, including the best picture and best director awards.

Nicholas Cage bagged the best actor award for his performance in "Leaving Las Vegas", while the best actress award went to Susan Sarandon for her role in "Dead Man Walking".

Kevin Spacey won the best supporting actor award as a verbal con man in "The Usual Suspects" and Mira Sorvino the best supporting actress award as the hooker in "Mighty Aphrodite".

Jnanpith Award: The 31st Jnanpith award was on March 25, 1996 presented to the renowned Malayalam writer, Mr. M. T. Vasudevan Nair, in Thiruvananthapuram.

The award, which comprises the Vagdevi plaque, the Vagdevi replica and a draft for Rs. 2.5 lakh, was presented by the Chairman of the Jnanpith Selection Board, Dr. Karan Singh.

Chameli Devi Award: The Media Foundation's 1995 Chameli Devi award for an outstanding woman mediaperson was on March 25, 1996 jointly awarded to Mahila Dakiya, a Hindi newsletter and Patricia Mukhim, a Khasi school teacher.

Shankar Puraskar: Mr. Yashdev Shalya, whose theory of self suggests new possibilities for the interpretation of traditional Indian thought, has been selected for the 1995 Shankar Puraskar, instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation to honour outstanding work on Indian philosophy, culture and art published in Hindi.

The award, which has been given for his work, *Mulyatatav Meemansa*, a profound analysis of the perceptual objects and their transcendent nature, is named after Aadi Shankaracharya and carries a cash award of Rs. 1 lakh.

Prof. Govind Chandra Pande was the first recipient of the award in 1992 for his book *Parampara ke Mool Swar*. The second award went to Prof. Raghuvansh for *Manviya Sanskriti ka Rachnatmak Ayam*, while the third Shankar Puraskar for the year 1994 was awarded to Prof. Vidya Niwas Mishra for his work *Mahabharat ka Kavayarth*.

Swaran Kamal: The Government revealed on March 15, 1996 that the *Swaran Kamal* award presented by it every year for achievements in cinema contains fine gold of about 48 grams.

G. K. Reddy Award: The prestigious G. K. Reddy memorial award for 1995 was on March 13, 1996 conferred on Mr. N. Ravi, editor of *The Hindu*, for his outstanding contribution to journalism.

The award carries an *angavastaram*, a gold medal and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh.

Grammy Awards: Feisty Canadian rock singer Alanis Morissette won four Grammys on February 28, 1996, while multiple nominees Mariah Carey and Joan Osborne went home empty handed from the U.S. music industry's top awards.

Michael Jackson won a minor video award while producer and song-writing powerhouse Babyface won the Producer of the Year award. Singer Gloria Estfan won the award for Best Tropical Latin Performance and Shania Twain won the best country album with her *Poverty Paradise*.



N-bomb in one's pocket becomes a possibility: Physicists at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California have on March 23, 1996 succeeded in compressing hydrogen gas into metal, which may have far-reaching effects in the future including the possibility of developing an atomic bomb that could be carried in a packet.

Explosives made with hydrogen metal would be far more powerful than any non-nuclear explosives now in existence. Eventually, the achievements may have practical applications such as new types of explosives, new ways to transmit electricity without resistance or methods to propel rockets.

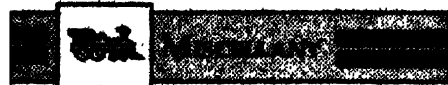
Next generation supercomputer: Scientists at the Centre for Development of Advanced Supercomputing (C-DAC) in Pune have on March 22, 1996 completed the design of the next generation (teraflop range) of supercomputer which will cost about Rs. 200 crore and two years to build.

India is the only country outside the U.S., Japan and Europe to pursue the teraflop technology. Teraflop is the unit to describe a computer which can conduct 1,000 billion floating point operations per second. Such a machine will be able to perform 20 billion calculations in a blink of any eye (one-fiftieth of a second). The most advanced computers can do only a few billion calculations during the same period.

C-DAC's mission was to build a powerful supercomputer equivalent to the Cray machine bought by India's National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting in New Delhi. The U.S. allowed the sale of not-so-powerful version of Cray supercomputer after a three-year wrangling because of security considerations.

New bypass technique: Bio-engineers have come up with a coronary bypass technique which mimics the way a car mechanic changes a leaky radiator hose.

The technique greatly reduces the time taken by the surgeon to install the bypass around the damaged portion of the artery and thus reduces the possibility of damaging the heart by depriving it of oxygen for too long.



BJP's rath yatra: The BJP President, Mr. L. K. Advani's ambitious 10,000-km 'Swaraj to Su-raaj yatra'—scripted as a repeat of his thundering Ram Rath Yatra in 1990—that got underway in Ernakulam on March 9, was

political in nature and could not be placed before the Parliament during its last session for approval.

The ordinances include those relating to the pension for Provident Fund subscribers in private sector, coal mines, construction workers, setting up of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and depositories in stock exchanges and improving the salaries of Supreme Court and High Court judges.

Mad cow disease: A disease among the cows led to a ban in Britain's beef exports.

The "mad cow disease" has bedevilled the British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major, and the British beef industry alike which is an off-shoot of capitalist fundamentalism's obsession with increased productivity and profit. The Government has finally decided to slaughter the animals and compensate the farmers who own 11 million cattle and face bankruptcy.

A summit was called in Turin (Italy). Mr. Major scored a great victory on the opening day of the Inter-Government Conference meet in Turin on March 30,

ping done on it by a prudish Censor Board. And, earlier, the film was dragged to the court on several occasions by the real life protagonist of "Bandit Queen", Phoolan Devi herself, who bitterly opposed the depiction of her life in the movie.



Comet Hyakutake: Comet Hyakutake came closest to the earth (15 million km). At the Nehru Planetarium in New Delhi the comet was on March 26, 1996 photographed with a 30 degree tail, the longest so far.

Named after the Japanese amateur from the town of Hayato situated in Japan's southernmost district of Kagoshima, who spotted it with a pair of binoculars in January 1996, Hyakutake (also known as C/1996 B2) is the third in a series appearing on the firmament in 10-year intervals following Comet West in 1976 and Comet Halley in 1986.

During the first week of April, Hyakutake started fading as it receded from the Earth but actually brightened as it got closer to the Sun in late April. The proximity of the Sun made the comet difficult to see from the Earth.

Hyakutake will never quite get to the Sun but after getting as close as 34 million km will hurtle into the wide orbit never to return for another 10,000 years.



Sudhir Tailang: *The Hindustan Times*

suspended on March 19, 1996. The 'rath yatra' avowedly aimed at ushering in a "good government" at the Centre and was to journey 16 States.

Subarnarekha project: The Subarnarekha multi-purpose project in West Singhbhum was washed away as many as four historical sites and several century-old relics. The sites which may have shed light on the history of the Palas and the influence of Jainism and Hinduism in the region, are lost for ever. These sites were spread across Dulmi, where a gold mine also existed, Dayapur, Kailagarh, Cadamjoda, part of Ichhagarh, Sima, Kalichamda, Hesalong and Khudilong.

When the waters of the Subarnarekha began washing away these villages in 1989, neither the Bihar Government nor the Archaeological Survey of India did anything to prevent the destruction of these sites which contained ancient artefacts dating back to the eighth century.

Spent fuel reprocessing plant cold-commissioned: Undeterred by international fears, India began reprocessing spent fuel to extract plutonium for its fast-breeder nuclear reactors. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. R. Chidambaram, cold-commissioned the spent fuel reprocessing plant at Kalpakkam on March 27, 1996, giving concrete expression to India's policy on spent fuel.

Ten ordinances re-promulgated: On the advice of the government, the President of India re-promulgated on March 27, 1996, ten ordinances which were not considered

1996 when all the other leaders of the member states assured him that they would try to lift the ban on the British beef and provide financial aid to compensate for the slaughter of cows and for eradicating the disease.

U.S. green card: The green card, the permanent residence permit in the U.S., named after the colour of the card, has been changed. The card is now pink and bears the thumb impression of the holder.

Tallest building: The Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur became the tallest building in the world following the installation of their pinnacles, surpassing the Sears Tower in Chicago.

Ban on "Bandit Queen" continues: A Division Bench of the Delhi High Court on March 26, 1996 upheld a single judge order quashing the Central Board of Film Certification certificate for "Bandit Queen" on grounds that certain scenes in the movie were both obscene and indecent.

The Delhi High Court had on March 7 stayed the screening of the controversial movie in the country and rejected the Film Censor Board certificate awarded to it by the Film Certificate Appellate Tribunal. It was observed by the judge that the film was not fit to be screened as it contained scenes depicting frontal nudity of woman in violation of the set guidelines.

The film had hogged the limelight for the wrong reasons almost from the beginning. Even as it was released in India on the Republic Day, its director Shekhar Kapur had all but disowned the film for the heavy snip-

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Basic Principles

The Preamble

Every constitution has a preamble with which it begins and which embodies its objectives or basic purposes. The framers of the constitution in this respect were in a most happy position. For, here was an opportunity for them to give expression to the dreams of a new order they had been framing for years. Naturally, they were eager to draw up a preamble which embodied the fundamental principles of that new order. The preamble, indeed, embodies the philosophy of the constitution.

From a strictly legal point of view, the importance of a preamble is limited. It cannot qualify the provisions of the enactment so long as its text is clear and unambiguous. But if the statute is ambiguous, the preamble can be referred to in order to explain and elucidate it as "it is the key to open the mind of the makers of the act and the mischiefs they intended to suppress." The Supreme Court of India is substantially in agreement with this position. The Preamble to the Constitution of India stands as under:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

BROTHERHOOD assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do hereby ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

The sentiments expressed in the Preamble are those described by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Objectives Resolution which he moved in the Constituent Assembly in its first session and which the Assembly adopted unanimously. But Nehru's resolution itself had taken shape out of what had been already said many times by Mahatma Gandhi. In 1931, when Gandhiji was standing on the deck of a ship taking leave of London as the spokesman and representative of nationalist India to the



second Round Table Conference, he was asked by a newspaper correspondent as to what constitution he would bring back if he could help it. Gandhiji's reply is worth reproducing here:

"I shall strive for a constitution, which will release India from all thralldom and patronage and give her, if need be, the right to sin. I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women shall enjoy the same rights as men. Since we shall be at peace with all the rest of the world, neither exploiting nor being exploited, we should have the smallest army imaginable. All interests not in conflict with the interests of the dumb millions will be scrupulously respected, whether foreign or indigenous. Personally, I have distinction between foreign and indigenous. This is the India of my dreams."

It is not an exaggeration to say that not only in the Preamble but also in several other parts of the Constitution there is a perceptible vibration of the Gandhian concept of independent India.

Reading through the Preamble, one can see the purposes that it serves, namely, the declaration of (1) the source of the Constitution, (2) a statement of its objectives, and (3) the date of its adoption.

The opening words of the Preamble emphasise the ultimate authority of the people from whose will the Constitution emerges. Most of the modern constitutions emphasise the same principle. Since the Constituent Assembly "enacted and adopted" the Constitution in the name of the people of India, the question has been



asked whether the Assembly was really representative of the people of India. "Does the Constitution reflect the will of the people of India?" This question was raised both within and outside the Assembly. Notice of a motion to this effect was given by a member of the Assembly who asked the House to adjourn the discussion on the Draft Constitution altogether and called for a new House on the basis of adult franchise to be elected, claiming that such a House alone should deal with the framing of the Constitution. The motion was, however, rejected by the Assembly as there was no one to support it.

The concepts of socialism and secularism were implicit in the Constitution as it was originally passed. A number of provisions in Part IV of the Constitution dealing with the Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 38, 39, 40 and 41 are examples) are intended to bring about a socialist order of society. These objectives had been later summed up in the phrase "Socialistic Pattern of Society" and have been explained in the Five-Year Plan documents. Similarly, Articles 14, 15, 16, 26, 27 and 28 are intended to ensure the establishment and maintenance of a Secular State in India.

The term "democratic" is comprehensive. In a narrow political sense it refers only to the form of government, a representative and a responsible system under which those who administer the affairs of the state are chosen by the electorate and are accountable to them. But in its broadest sense, it embraces, in addition to political democracy, social and economic democracy. The term "democratic" is used in this sense in the Preamble.

The term "republic" implies an elected head of the state. A democratic state may have an elected or a hereditary head. Britain is perhaps the best example of the latter type. There the monarch, a hereditary ruler, is no hindrance to democratic government as the real power of the state is in the hands of the representatives of the electorate. Under a republican form, on the contrary, the head of the state, single or collective, is always elected for a prescribed period. For example,

in the United States of America, the head of the state and chief executive—the President—is elected for a fixed period of four years. In Switzerland, on the other hand, a collegium of seven members is elected for a period of seven years to constitute the executive. By deciding to become a republic, India has chosen the system of electing one of its citizens as its President—the head of the state—at regular intervals.

The Preamble proceeds further to define the objectives of the Indian Republic. These objectives are four in number: Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Justice implies a "harmonious reconciliation of individual conduct with the general welfare of society." The essence of justice is the attainment of the common good. It embraces, as the Preamble proclaims, the entire social, economic and political spheres of human activity.

The term "liberty" is used in the Preamble not merely as a negative but also in a positive sense. It signifies not only the absence of any arbitrary restraint on the freedom of individual action but also the creation of conditions which provide the essential ingredients necessary for the fullest development of the personality of the individual. Since society is constituted by individuals, social progress depends on the progress of the individual. Hence it is in the interest of society to ensure the maximum liberty of thought and action of the

individual commensurate with social conditions and circumstances.

Liberty and equality are complementary. Equality does not mean that all human beings are equal mentally and physically. It signifies equality of status, the status of free individuals, and equality of opportunity. As the French Revolutionaries proclaimed: "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions are based only upon public utility." Equality of opportunity implies the availability of opportunity to everyone to develop his or her potential capacities. The concept of equality that is envisaged in the Preamble as it embraces both equality of status and of opportunity, is widest in scope.

Finally, the Preamble emphasises the objective of "fraternity" in order to ensure both the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The necessity of the spirit of brotherhood among the citizens was first emphasised by the French Revolution which adopted it along with liberty and equality as the foundations of the new social order that it aimed to establish. Ever since the French Declaration it has become a slogan of universal application. In its declaration of human rights, the United Nations proclaims: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of

brotherhood." It is this spirit of brotherhood that is emphasised by the use of the term "fraternity" in the Preamble. In a country like India with many disruptive social forces communal and caste, sectional and denominational, local and regional, linguistic and cultural, the unity and integrity of the nation can be preserved only through a spirit of brotherhood that pervades the entire country, among all its citizens irrespective of their differences. Through the establishment of a new nation based upon justice, liberty and equality, all must feel that they are the children of the same soil, of the same motherhood and members of the same fraternity.

The Preamble to the Constitution of India is one of the best of its kind ever drafted. A glance over the preambles of constitutions all the world over will show that both in ideas and ideals and in expression, ours is unrivalled. It embodies the spirit of the Constitution, the determination of the Indian people to unite themselves in a common adventure of building up a new and independent nation which will ensure the triumph of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Commending the beautiful form in which the Preamble is couched, one of the members in the Constituent Assembly rose to poetic heights when he said: "The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution. It is the soul of the Constitution. It is a key to the Constitution." C



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Competition Success Review is happy to announce the launching of the prestigious **Super Brains Of India Contest 1996** to select **Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996** and **Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996**. The Contest, the only one and the first of its kind in India, is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on July 1, 1996. The Contest will be conducted in **two stages**. As part of **stage I**, there will be a Super Brains Essay Contest every month for both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's category—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the topics

The first female prize winner of the monthly essay contest will win prizes and earn the title of **Ms. Intellectual Of The Month** and the first male prize winner will also win prizes and earn the title of **Mr. Intellectual Of The Month**.

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Topics	: (i) The New Emerging Woman Power: The Ground Realities? or (ii) Modernisation And Westernisation Are Not Identical Concepts
First Prize	: Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
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Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 7

Topics	: (i) Asia—A New Upsurge or (ii) "Faith Is Courage: It Is Creative While Despair Is Always Destructive"
First Prize	: Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	: Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	: Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

At the conclusion of the 12-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the **stage II** of the Contest, all the 12 finalists (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the **Ms. Super Brain Of India** and **Mr. Super Brain Of India Contest 1996**, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following four phases:

- A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100)
- Personality Assessment: Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100)
- General Knowledge round—the contestant will answer ten questions on General Knowledge. (Maximum marks 100)
- Extempore Speech on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100)

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Ms. Super Brain of India 1996** and **Mr. Super Brain of India 1996**. Two Runners-up (I and II), each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a Super Brain Trophy. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by the latest passport size black & white photograph. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and complete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of **Competition Success Review**. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Entries should be marked "**Ms. Super Brain Contest 7**" or "**Mr. Super Brain Contest 7**", as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for **Super Brains Of India Contest 7** is May 25, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

***So, get your pen and paper ready to take part in this exciting contest.
Who knows the Super Brain of India could be you!***

Prizes And Surprises For Winners Will Be Announced Later

Tej Bahadur Sapru

Lessons We Can Learn From His Life

1



Ms. Gauri R. Ghatnekar
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

Tej Bahadur Sapru once said, "I am afraid the division of India is not going to be the end of our trouble. I fear that it might be the beginning of new worries which will last for at least a quarter of a century". His prophesy, in fact, has turned true.

Tej Bahadur's multifaceted personality and charisma affected the lifestyle of every person, from the commonest sweeper to the richest politician. He was a diplomat, par excellence, mature enough to pronounce his vision of India to the most ordinary of characters, as well as to totally unpatriotic individuals. His philosophy of judging no other human being was reflected in a statement attributed to him: "Whatever be the origin of a person—high or low—he should be looked upon as a gentleman, if he speaks the truth, is prepared to sympathise with those who are in distress, respects manhood, tolerates difference of opinion, and is polite and courteous in his behaviour towards others".

Tej Bahadur belonged to a Kashmiri Pandit family, who migrated to Delhi towards the end of the 18th century. He was born on December 8, 1875 at Aligarh. After completing his schooling at Mathura, he joined Agra College where he topped the list of successful candidates in the B.A. (Hons) and M.A. examinations in English literature in the first division. He became a lawyer in 1895. He built his reputation case by case as a brilliant lawyer.

The turning point of Sapru's life came at the Allahabad Congress of 1892 where he was totally ensnared by the brilliant persuasive-ness of Surendranath Banerjee.

In 1896 he became a Congress delegate. At the turn of the century at the Lahore Congress of 1900, he was nominated on the education committee together with stalwarts of the stature of Madan Mohan Malviya. Initially, he was the president of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee, and a member of the All India Congress Committee from 1906 to 1917. Ten years after he first entered politics he was to meet his political guru, Gopal Krishna Gokhale in Benares in 1905.

Sapru was to remain his faithful adherent all his life.

As a moderate, his speeches were ridiculed by the Bal-Pal-Lal trio and other extremists. Sapru's stand was that the times were such, that it was impossible to try and obtain redress by means other than constitutional ones. In this respect, he felt that Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the most constructive statesman of those times. His belief was that "any redress was possible only through constitutional means".

Tej Bahadur rose to prominence when he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council in 1916 on the Congress ticket. With Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Madan Mohan Malviya as confederates, he drafted a memorandum of nineteen members which was a sort of national voice, articulating demands for constitutional reform. His diplomacy and tact came to the fore, when he was able to get repealed certain degrading legislations like the Press Act in 1910, or the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences Act) of 1908.

Although he was a moderate, his feelings for his country and countrymen were fierce and loyal. In one of his speeches, he argued that he was not interested in mere tolerance by the Britishers, but he demanded respect for Indians in every sense of the word.

His passions exploded forth when the unjust all white Simon Commission was set up. He said, "If our patriotism is a prejudice and if the patriotism of seven members of parliament is to be treated as impartial justice, then we the liberals feel justified in telling the Government, you may do anything you like in the ascertainment of your rights as the supreme power, but we are not going to acquiesce in this method of dealing with us. Neither our self respect nor our duty to our country can permit us to go near the Commission".

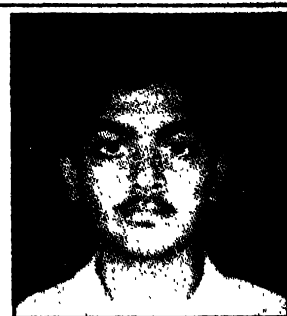
Tej Bahadur Sapru was totally involved in doing background work and letting others take the credit for his contribution as well. In the All Parties Conference a report was authored entirely by Sapru. This document recommended a federal polity inclusive of princely states. One of the drawbacks of Sapru's life was the boycott of the First Round Table Conference by the Congress which was held in 1930. At the meeting he was supported by every Indian present, when he projected the ideal of an All India Federation and demanded a responsible government at the Centre.

In 1934, he was appointed the Chairman of the United Provinces Committee on unemployment. The committee suggested far-reaching methods such as introduction of vocational education, setting up of employment exchanges, overhauling of education syllabi in various fields and better remuneration to teachers.

Tej Bahadur Sapru wholeheartedly supported the Hindu Law reform. He pleaded for a fair deal to tenants in the Zamindari areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. He was a great scholar, who read Urdu and Persian out of interest. He was able to floor even noted translator Jinnah by accurately interpreting a document in original Arabic. He breathed his last on the January 20, 1949.

His commitment to the nation did not dilute his devotion to his family. His wife passed away, when he was only 35, yet he was faithful to her memory up to the very end. His death was a loss not only to the nation and his family but the entire clan of humanity. □

2



S. Raja Raman
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

"Nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame."

— H.W. Longfellow

The above quote illustrates the definition of a true leader who is a path-breaker. These ideals are fast losing value in today's world plagued by hypocrisy, character assassination and selfish motives. It is here that the views of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru proved instrumental in lighting the lamp which spread the message of unflinching patriotism, true brotherhood and a scientific outlook based on the principles of equality, peace and unity in all spheres of life.

Tej Bahadur Sapru distinguished himself as a brilliant lawyer at Moradabad and later at Allahabad. His proficiency in handling cases won him admiration. He had an aristocratic bearing, was quite affable and enjoyed life. He was a constitutional lawyer and statesman who was held in high esteem by his colleagues.

He had great regard for Gandhiji, though he disliked the religio-political trends initiated by him. The sponsoring of Non-Cooperation Movement, with the citation of a number of demands had upset him. When the Civil Disobedience Movement, with defiance of law was launched by Gandhiji, he became intrigued and annoyed. He foresaw it as a move which would divide the countrymen and hence opposed it.

Success Stars In Junior Essay Contest — 492

Editor: Mr. Gauri Ravindra Chaturvedi, Kasturba General Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Pin-410015

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Highly Commendable Contributors



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21. Bhupinder Singh Dhillon, Ludhiana (Punjab); 22. Ms. Jyoti Manchanda, New Delhi; 23. Ms. Priya Sharma, Jaipur; 24. Himani Gupta, Lucknow; 25. Ms. Nidhi Bhasin, New Delhi; 26. Ms. Anu Gupta, Itarsi (Madhya Pradesh); 27. P.S. Subramaniam, Pune (Maharashtra); 28. K.S. Khare, Mumbai; 29. Rajeev Sharma, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh); 30. Ms. Maya Devi, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh).

He did pioneering work in the Reforms Committee and had a view that, by working for reforms and not alienating ties with the British, India would ultimately gain. He played the role of a peace maker to perfection. He was liberal and moderate in his thoughts. He was instrumental in the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. His stupendous efforts along with Jaykar in 1930-31 made it possible for the document to be signed on August 5, 1930 at Yerwada jail by Gandhi, Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Daulat Ram, Vallabhbhai Patel and Syed Mohammed.

In the midst of the 1940 Muslim League—Congress controversy, he tried to play the bridge-maker role constantly corresponding with Gandhiji and Jinnah. In a letter to Jinnah dated February 6, 1941 he emphasised the need for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. It read, "The necessity of the hour is settlement between the Hindus and Muslims, or, to put it in terms of party politics, between the Congress, Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League., I feel that so long as the three big organised bodies of public opinion in India remain in the present state of relationship to each other, the future of this country cannot be bright." He requested Jinnah to meet Gandhiji with a view to ending the process of private talks to

others. Jinnah too was hopeful of reaching a solution to this issue, but the intervention proved unsuccessful. Sir Sapru's No-Party Leaders Conference incurred the flak of Jinnah who termed it a "flanking movement" to secure the Hindu domination at the centre under another name.

Sir Sapru's yearning for India's freedom and patriotism was clearly demonstrated in the speech he made at the plenary session of the First Round Table Conference. In his words: "India wants and is determined to achieve the status of equality—equality with the free members of the British Commonwealth, an equality which will give it a government not merely responsive but also responsible for a common voice. For the period of transition, if it was inevitable, provide as many safeguards as you like so long as these safeguards do not destroy the vital principle, and then go ahead with courage and faith."

As a member in the Viceroy's Cabinet, Sir Sapru played a signal role in effecting a salutary change in the Repressive Acts.

Sapru had a charming personality. His stature as a politician, a lawyer and as a man was of the highest order. He had deep regard for the Congress and other parties and all parties invited him in their discussions for guidance. He played the role of an explorer,

discovering the different facets of a changing nation and with his sober and mature thoughts illuminated the path of the Congress and other parties.

He approved certain ideologies of the Congress and displayed forbearance and patience by not interfering in the ones with which he differed. An ideal peace maker, he was a person always regarded as amenable to reason. His services to the Nehru Committee, which framed the blueprint of the Constitution of India, merited high appreciation. The Sapru Report prepared by his ceaseless efforts helped in defending the accused of the Indian National Army. His thoughts on Hindu-Muslim unity and the vehement opposition to untouchability established him in the top bracket of enterprising leaders of India. He believed in solution of problems by means of mutual discussions.

The ideals followed by Sir Sapru ought to be cherished in today's world plagued by violence and communal hatred. The social evils like untouchability and other taboos need to be discarded if we are to progress in the right direction.

The greatest tribute to Sir Sapru would be the implementation of all those valuable lessons he has taught us in his selfless life. □

Objective General Knowledge

Probationary Officers' Examination, March 1996 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Madras

Q. 1. Which of the following countries won the Sultan Azlan Shah Hockey Championship recently held at Kuala Lumpur?

- (1) Germany (2) Spain
(3) Holland (4) India
(5) None of these

Q. 2. Which of the following allegations made Ms. B.T. Lalitha Naik resign from Ministry of Kannada and Culture in Karnataka State?

- (1) Misuse of govt. machinery and lavish expenditure on her daughter's marriage
(2) Involvement of her son in the desecration of the statue of late B.R. Ambedkar
(3) Open remarks she made in a public speech against reservation policy
(4) Resorting to favouritism in certain public recruitment in her office
(5) Resorting to unfair electoral practices for being getting elected from her constituency

Q. 3. Mr. Hogen Fukunaga of Japan has been selected for which of the following international awards for the year 1995?

- (1) Ramon Magsaysay Award
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding
(3) Mahatma Gandhi World Peace Award
(4) Nobel Prize in Physics
(5) None of the above

Q. 4. An Industrial Model Town (IMT) is being set up in cooperation with the consortium of three leading companies of Japan at which of the following places?

- (1) New Bombay (2) Noida
(3) Madras (4) Gurgaon
(5) None of the above

Q. 5. As per the pension scheme introduced for the medal winning sports persons, a Gold Medalist in international competition can get a monthly pension of how many rupees?

- (1) 1800/- (2) 1600/-
(3) 1200/- (4) 2700/-
(5) None of these

Q. 6. Which of the following is the group of three nations which played the Singer Champions Trophy Cricket recently held at Sharjah?

- (1) Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka
(2) Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan
(3) New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
(4) Sri Lanka, Pakistan, West Indies
(5) None of the above

Q. 7. The State of Uttar Pradesh was placed under President Rule in October 1995 when

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- (1) the Congress (I) withdrew support to the ruling Samajwadi Party (SP)
(2) the SP withdrew support to the ruling Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
(3) the BSP withdrew support to the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
(4) the Congress (I) withdrew support to the ruling BSP
(5) the BJP withdrew support to the ruling BSP

Q. 8. Who among the following stated "If the village perishes, India will perish too. India will be no more India, her own mission in the world will be lost?"

- (1) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(2) G. B. Pant
(3) P. V. Narasimha Rao
(4) Rajiv Gandhi (5) None of these

Q. 9. Which of the following activities was known as "Operation Sunshine"?

- (1) Withdrawal of strike resorted to by the Resident Doctors in Maharashtra
(2) Relief operation undertaken for the victims of train accident at Ferozabad
(3) National campaign for the elimination of child labour by 2000 A.D.
(4) Sri Lankan government control over Jaffna, the LTTE base, after a massive military campaign
(5) Live telecast of the total solar eclipse as seen in India by Doordarshan

Q. 10. In which of the following states of India, a farmers package insurance scheme has been started, for the first time, by National Insurance Company Ltd.?

- (1) Maharashtra (2) Haryana
(3) Tamil Nadu (4) Punjab
(5) West Bengal

Q. 11. 'National League For Democracy' (NLD) has been founded by who among the following leaders?

- (1) Nawaz Sharief
(2) Aung San Suu Kyi
(3) Begam Khaleda Zia
(4) N.D. Tiwari (5) G.P. Koirala

Q. 12. 'Aranya Community' was recently in the news. It is the name of

- (1) a monthly bulletin published by Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad

(2) a low-cost housing project being set up near Indore

- (3) a project plan for rehabilitation of Narmada dam refugees
(4) an award winning documentary film on environment degradation and its consequences
(5) a political party with its base in the North-Eastern region

Q. 13. Mr. Hege Geingob, who visited India recently, is the President of

- (1) Tanzania (2) Mauritius
(3) Myanmar (4) Indonesia
(5) None of these

Q. 14. India's rank in the world's production of silk is

- (1) first (2) fourth (3) third (4) second
(5) fifth

Q. 15. 1994 Moortidevi Award was been given to a novel *Mritunjaya*. It is written by

- (1) Shivaji Sawant
(2) Sitakant Mahapatra
(3) O.N.V. Kurup
(4) Rajendra Singh Bedi
(5) None of the above

Q. 16. Zurich, which is known as the financial capital of Europe, is situated in which country?

- (1) Switzerland (2) France
(3) Italy (4) The Netherlands
(5) None of these

Q. 17. An international conference named 'Investor-1995' was recently held at Jaipur, in which Indian and foreign investors from which of the following sectors took part?

- (1) Civil Aviation
(2) Electronics and Telecommunications
(3) Pharmaceuticals (4) Tourism
(5) None of these

Q. 18. At the end of March 1996, the per capita debt burden on India will be

- (1) Rs. 1,500 (2) Rs. 2,400
(3) Rs. 4,300 (4) Rs. 5,200
(5) Rs. 6,700

Q. 19. For the promotion of agriculture based industries which of the following Indian states has recently signed 11 agreements worth Rs. 450 crore with Israel

- (1) Rajasthan (2) Uttar Pradesh
(3) Gujarat (4) Himachal Pradesh
(5) None of these

Q. 20. National Dairy Research Institute is located at which of the following places

- (1) Karnal (2) Ghaziabad
(3) Baroda (4) Patiala
(5) None of these

Q. 21. Which of the following is true regarding India-New Zealand One-day International Cricket tournament, held in India, in November 1995?

series
 (2) India lost the last match but won the series
 (3) New Zealand lost the last match as well as the series
 (4) New Zealand won the last match but lost the series
 (5) The Series was a draw
 Q. 22. A collection of poems 'Koe Doosra Naheen' has been awarded the Vyas Samman for 1995. Who among the following has written it?
 (1) Dr. Ram Vilas Sharma
 (2) Kunwar Narayan
 (3) Prof. M.K. Brusky
 (4) Dr. Dharamvir Bharti
 (5) None of the above
 Q. 23. Which of the following "type of help on emergency situation" did North Korea recently seek from United Nations?
 (1) Peace Keeping Force to control riots
 (2) Food for the affected people of earthquake
 (3) Peaceful settlement of a dispute with Vietnam
 (4) Financial aid for providing relief to its sick industries
 (5) None of these
 Q. 24. The 86th Constitutional Amendment already approved by Parliament, is related to which of the following?
 (1) Abolition of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA)
 (2) Institution of Lok Pal to check corruption in govt. offices
 (3) Issue of identity cards to eligible voters
 (4) Reservation for SC & ST in promotion in govt. services
 (5) Setting up Regional Development Boards for backward regions
 Q. 25. Which of the following is the Capital of United Arab Emirates?
 (1) Sharjah (2) Dubai
 (3) Abu Dhabi (4) Ras-al-Khaimah
 (5) None of these
 Q. 26. At Guangzhou in China, Ms. Karnam Malleswari won three gold medals in a World Championship (women) of which of the following games?
 (1) Shooting (2) Weightlifting
 (3) Shotput (4) Archery
 (5) None of these
 Q. 27. Which of the following is the German Airline?
 (1) Lufthansa (2) Transworld Airline
 (3) Aeroflot (4) Cathay Pacific
 (5) United Airlines
 Q. 28. Who among the following is the author of "Through the Magic Window", a book depicting the history of television in India since its early days in 1959 to the present day?
 (1) K.P. Singdeo (2) Ms. Shobha De
 (3) Ms. Mira Nair (4) Bhaskar Ghose
 (5) Ms. Sevanti Niran
 Q. 29. Due to imposition of a 50% power cut, the leading industrial units in steel, aluminium, ferro-manganese sectors in which state are highly affected and are planning to shut down their operations?

(3) Karnataka (4) Haryana
 (5) None of these
 Q. 30. As per the recent Supreme Court judgement, which of the following categories of professionals were brought under the purview of Consumer Protection Act (1986)?
 (1) Builders (2) Traders
 (3) Doctors (4) Lawyers
 (5) Engineers
 Q. 31. A National Institute for Animal Nutrition and Physiology was recently set up in which city?
 (1) New Delhi (2) Hissar
 (3) Shillong (4) Calcutta
 (5) None of these
 Q. 32. A product of Tractor Engineers Ltd. (TENGL), an associate company of L & T Ltd., Hydraform, is a variety of _____
 (1) lime (2) white cement
 (3) shuttering material (4) door grill
 (5) None of these
 Q. 33. The term "off-side" is associated with the play of which of the following games?
 (1) Lawn tennis (2) Badminton
 (3) Table Tennis (4) Volley ball
 (5) None of these
 Q. 34. The science dealing with the production, control and application of very low temperatures is known as _____
 (1) Cryogenics (2) Iconography
 (3) Osteology (4) Ethology
 (5) Cytology
 Q. 35. The Humanity Protection Forum (HPF) is a human rights organisation in India with its headquarters in _____
 (1) J & K (2) Kerala
 (3) Gujarat (4) Rajasthan
 (5) None of these
 Q. 36. The Parliament of Switzerland is known as _____
 (1) Majlis
 (2) Federal Assembly
 (3) Althing (4) Congress
 (5) None of these
 Q. 37. At present, Indian Nationals do not require visa for visiting which of the following countries?
 (1) Sri Lanka (2) Bhutan
 (3) Saudi Arabia (4) South Africa
 (5) None of these
 Q. 38. Which of the following institutions recently developed the first robot in India named "PROGMAN 150"?
 (1) Centre for the Development of Advanced Computing, Pune
 (2) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
 (3) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay
 (4) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hyderabad
 (5) Centre for Artificial Intelligence & Robotics, Bangalore
 Q. 39. The world's largest personal computer network service is provided by which of the following?
 (1) ERNET (2) Intel
 (3) Internet (4) Technet
 (5) None of these

caused by which of the following?
 (1) The Earth rotating on its own axis
 (2) The Moon revolving around the Earth
 (3) The Earth revolving around the Sun
 (4) The Sun rotating on its own axis
 (5) None of the above
 Q. 41. Manipur is located on the border of which country?
 (1) Pakistan (2) Nepal
 (3) Bhutan (4) Bangladesh
 (5) Myanmar
 Q. 42. Lunishree, a high yielding seed recently developed in India, is a variety of _____
 (1) rice (2) wheat
 (3) groundnut (4) pea
 (5) potato
 Q. 43. The International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD) has agreed to provide India a loan of 142 million dollars, to be spent by seven states, for setting up which of the following?
 (1) Surface or ground water hydrology projects
 (2) Small scale industries in semiurban and rural areas
 (3) Low-cost housing projects in rural areas
 (4) Cold storages in semiurban and rural areas
 (5) Krishi Vigyan Kendras in rural areas
 Q. 44. Which of the following is the currency of Italy?
 (1) Dollar (2) Shilling
 (3) Rial (4) Lira
 (5) None of these
 Q. 45. Jallianwala Bagh massacre, 191 occurred at which of the following places
 (1) Meerut (2) Panipat
 (3) Amritsar (4) Patiala
 (5) None of these
 Q. 46. As part of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Central Government has proposed to set up a mini-ITI (Industrial Training Institute)
 (1) in every district
 (2) in every block
 (3) in every panchayat
 (4) in a cluster of three blocks
 (5) in a cluster of five panchayats
 Q. 47. The Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme recently launched by Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao has a fund allocation of how many crores of rupees?
 (1) 2,600 (2) 3,200
 (3) 4,800 (4) 5,600
 (5) 6,400
 Q. 48. The Headquarters of SAARC is located in which city?
 (1) New Delhi (2) Colombo
 (3) Islamabad (4) Kathmandu
 (5) None of these
 Q. 49. Which of the following plants/institutes of Indian Railways is located at Kapurthala?
 (1) Wheel and Axle Plant
 (2) Institute of Rail Transport
 (3) Rail Coach Factory
 (4) Diesel Locomotive Works
 (5) None of the above

Q. Mr. Renato Ruggiero is the Chief of which of the following International bodies?

- (1) IMF (2) UNESCO
(3) ASEAN (4) WHO
(5) WTO

ANSWERS

1. (4) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (4)
5. (5) 6. (4) 7. (5) 8. (5)
9. (4) 10. (2) 11. (2) 12. (2)
13. (5): He is the Prime Minister of Namibia who visited India in November 1996.
14. (5) 15. (1) 16. (1) 17. (4)
18. (5) 19. (5) 20. (1) 21. (3)
22. (2) 23. (5) 24. (4) 25. (3)
26. (2) 27. (1) 28. (5) 29. (3)
30. (3) 31. (5) 32. (5) 33. (5)
34. (1) 35. (5) 36. (2) 37. (2)
38. (5) 39. (3) 40. (3) 41. (5)
42. (1) 43. (1) 44. (4) 45. (3)
46. (2) 47. (5) 48. (4) 49. (3)
50. (5)

RESULTS OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

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Ramesh Kumar, C/o Arun K. Sharma
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Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500/-)

Ramesh Chandra Behera
C/o Jagadish Pradhan
Duplex-5, Sailashree Vihar
Chandrasekharpur
Bhubaneswar-751016.

Third Prize Winner (Rs. 250/-)

T.R. Ravi
Flat No. 105, Arunodaya Apartments
Plot No. 1-1-526, Gandhi Nagar
Golconda Cross Road, Post-Kavidiguda
Hyderabad-500080

Consolation Prize Winners (Books worth Rs. 100/-)

1. Ajit Kumar, C/o R.P. Sharma, DCIO, 6 Serpentine Road, Patna-800 001; 2. Gandi Gowri Sankara Rao, S/o Raminaidu, Chinabonda Palli (Village), M.R. Nagaram (Post), Parvatipuram, Vizianagaram district, Pin-535522; 3. Jude Jararth K.A., Met Section, AF Hindon, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh); 4. Mahesh S.C., Building No. 9, Navrang, Room No. 297, Subhash Nagar, Chembur, Bombay-400071; 5. R.V. Subrahmanyam, E-26, 2-2-113315/B New Nallakunta, Hyderabad-500044; 6. T.S. Sankara Narayanan, 1-97, Thiruvananthapuram, Kizhanatham (Post), Tirunelveli Dt.-627353; and 7. Umesh Gupta, S/o R.S. Gupta, Pooranpura, Durganagar, Vidisha-464001. (No other entries were found to be satisfactory).

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Vinobha Bhawe

(Lessons we can learn from his life)

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(5) NDA and Naval Academy Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on April 21, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (a) Mathematics and (b) General Ability Test (English and General Knowledge) papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "NDA-MATHS" and "NDA-GAT", as the case may be.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

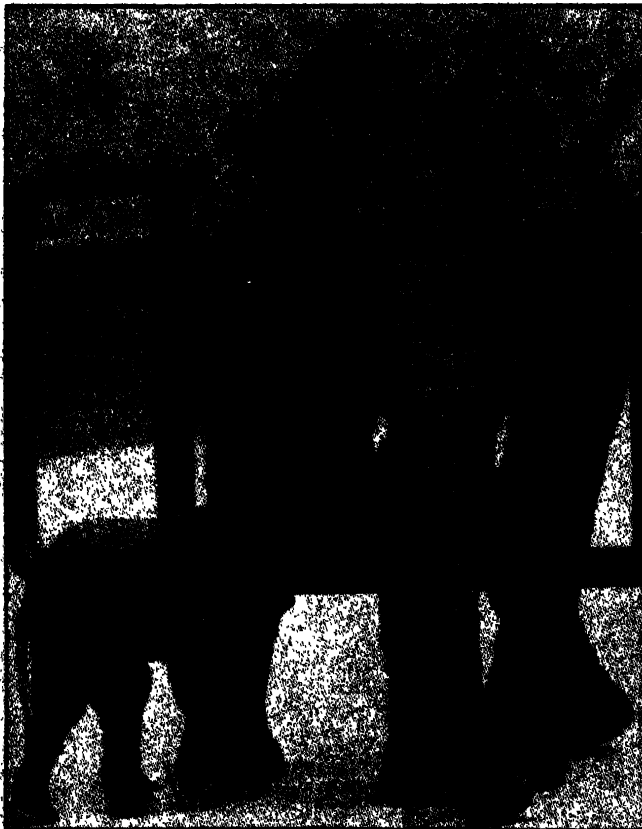
Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is June 3, 1996.

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

India's strategy for the conservation of wild life in India is governed by the National Wildlife Action Plan adopted in 1983. Today India boasts 75 National Parks and 421 wild life sanctuaries covering 4.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the country.

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 governs wildlife conservation and protection of endangered species. India being a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, sees to it that the export or import of endangered species and their products is subject to control. Illegal trade in wildlife is totally prohibited. The Union Government provides financial and technical assistance to the States for the development and improved management of national parks, protection of wildlife and control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife products.



A high-powered committee on wildlife conservation, protection and laws has recommended amendment of the Wildlife Act to regulate and even prohibit the exploitation of endangered marine species of the country. The committee observes that for some strange reasons marine wildlife which is under severe biotic and trade pressure has not received

its due national attention and care. The Committee has also suggested increasing India's protected area from the present 4.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent of the total geographical area by the turn of the century. The committee has also recommended a complete embargo on any import and export of wildlife and its products and the necessary amendment in this regard in the Wildlife (Protection) Act.

The Magical World of Optical Fibres

Optical fibres which have replaced the conventional copper wires have virtually triggered off a communication revolution in our country. In the centuries gone by, smoke signals and lighthouses were employed as light signals. With technological "explosion" shaking the foundation of information technology year after year, with new ideas emerging all the while, the conventional copper wire has already been rendered obsolete. To handle the mammoth communication flow, fibre optics has come to us like manna from the heavens.

Fibre optics comprises glass fibres that work by converting electrical signals into optical signals using a device called a light emitting diode.

Optical fibres can carry voluminous information in contrast to the limited capacity of copper cables; the hair-thin filament of glass is capable of carrying signals for much longer distances without the use of repeaters. While the conventional electrical systems need repeaters after every two kilometres, an optical fibre cable can work perfectly well for 70 kms without repeaters. If all goes well, the days ahead could spring greater surprises with such distances running into several hundred kilometres.

Cheaper than copper cable, with the basic raw material of sand aplenty, optical fibres are lighter, safer and reliable—a non-conductor, immune to electromagnetic interference, thunderstorm and lightning. Small wonder that 25,000 km of fibre has already been installed in the country. Who could have imagined a few years ago that a cable with several fibres packed in tubes filled with a special water-resistant jelly and shielded by polyethylene coating and a nylon sheathing would wreak a miracle in communication?

Making a dramatic leap in the speed of communications, three separate groups of researchers have recently succeeded for the first time in transmitting information at the rate of one trillion bits a second through an optical fibre.

Metro Rail Projects

Started in 1972-73, the prestigious Calcutta Metro Project, the dream and pride of the people of Calcutta, was completed and fully commissioned in 1995 at a cost of Rs. 1,562 crores. Out of this huge investment about 50 per cent of the allocation was made by the Government of India since 1991-92. Survey for extending the Metro from Tollygunj to Garla (8.4 km) has been completed and the survey for the

extension from Dum Dum to Barrackpore (16 km) is in the final stages.

As regards the Mass Rapid Transit System in Madras City, the section from Madras Beach to Chepauk has been commissioned and the remaining portion to Luz would be completed by December 1996.

An underground railway project for Mumbai is being planned by the Government with possible assistance from the World Bank. A feasibility study for the project has been commissioned by the RITES in association with leading foreign consultants. The Mumbai Suburban System is already bursting at its seams, carrying about 45 to 50 per cent of the total passenger traffic on Indian Railways; 55 lakh suburban commuters are using Mumbai suburban transport system out of the total passenger traffic of about 120 lakhs per day on Indian Railways.

Mid-Day Meals for School Children

The widespread practice of providing mid-day meals to children in primary schools in a genuine bid to promote the attendance of poor children in educational institutions has been a successful feature of the welfare programme in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and, to a varying degree, in the neighbouring States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Educationists and social scientists have seen a close link between child labour and poverty on the one hand and poor enrolment in schools and the rising dropouts on the other. On the heels of the success of the midmeals programme in a few States as a method of promoting universalisation of elementary education and retention of children in schools, a massive mid-day meals programme was launched by the Government of India on August 15, 1995.

The mid-day meals programme is to cover 12 crore children in all government-run and aided schools over a period of three years. A total of 3.35 crore children in 2.25 lakh primary schools spread over 378 districts have been covered under the programme during 1995-1996. While cooked meal is being served to school children in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, processed food is being served in Delhi; in few States foodgrains are being distributed.

Deep Sea Fishing Controversy

Both traditional and mechanised fishermen belonging to coastal India have been agitating for months in a determined bid to get the government scrap licenses granted to giant foreign deep-sea fishing vessels to operate as joint ventures off the Indian coast.

In 1991, the Government of India formulated the new Deep Sea Fishing Policy that included initiative for exploitation and utilisation of deep-sea fishery resources within 200 nautical miles. The Policy provided for the setting up of cent per cent export-oriented units for production of value-added marine products and the exploitation of marine resources off the Indian coast by big-time entrepreneurs working together on lease arrangement with foreign collaborators.

The traditional fishermen saw the new Deep Sea Fishing policy as a threat to their very survival and attributed a sinister motive in the so-called foreign collaboration in that. Compared to the overexploited Atlantic and the Pacific, the Indian Ocean is a very small and fragile fishing ground, and that leaving it to the whims of joint ventures would cause irreparable harm to the ecology of the Indian Ocean.

A high-level committee (comprising 41 members) headed by a senior retired IAS official, Mr. P. Murari, appointed in February 1995, in the wake of the agitation by fishermen, has now recommended to the government that all permits,

issued for fishing through joint venture, should be scrapped. The Committee has recommended the setting up of a Fishery Authority of India and the strengthening of the infrastructure facilities such as the modernisation of fishing harbours and fishing crafts. The Committee has outlined several steps to safeguard the interests of traditional fishermen.

In response to the recommendations of the Murari Committee, the Union Government took an interim decision to ban deep sea fishing during the breeding season only, provided the State Governments also imposed similar prohibitions in territorial waters for trawling.

Small Scale Industries in India

According to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industry, Government of India, the number of SSI Units rose from 20.82 lakhs in December 1991 to 25.71 lakhs in December 1994, recording an average annual growth rate of more than 7 per cent. Likewise, the SSI output at current market prices which was Rs. 1,78,699 crores in 1991-92 jumped to Rs. 2,93,990 crores in 1994-95, recording an average annual growth of 17.18 per cent. The SSI sector contributes 40 per cent to the gross turnover of the manufacturing sector.

The SSI sector constitutes the major export segment of the economy, accounting for as much as 34 per cent of the total exports of the country.

The Government have set up a Technological Development Fund, with an initial corpus of Rs. 200 crore for enabling SSIs to go in for contemporary technologies to enhance their global competitiveness. It is increasingly felt that there is a vast scope for greater interaction between the large scale and medium industries on the one hand and the SSIs on the other in such areas as subcontracting, ancillarisation and other linkages.

In its 49th report tabled in Parliament during the budget session early in 1996, the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) has observed that despite the opening up of the economy, some kind of protection is still essential for SSI since the small scale sector is already facing the onslaught of the multinationals whose technology is very much advanced and which can corner the Indian Small Industries very easily. The COPU would like the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) to go all out to tap the potential for development of SSI in the areas identified as backward in all the districts of the country.

Academies

Lalit Kala Akademi: Established by the Government of India in 1954, it promotes the understanding of Indian art both within and outside the country. This is done through exhibitions and publications of paintings, sculpture and other graphic arts. Every year it holds a national exhibition and every three years, the Triennale, an international exhibition. The Akademi organises artists' camps, seminars and lectures and grants to recognised art organisations in the country. It also confers fellowships and awards.

Sangeet Natak Akademi: Established in 1953, it fosters the development of dance, drama and music. As part of its coordinating and promotional activities, it holds competitions, seminars and music festivals, presents awards to outstanding performing artistes, gives grants to institutions of music, dance and drama. It also subsidises and publishes research works on performing arts.

Sahitya Akademi: It was established in 1954 to work for the development of Indian letters. Its functions also include translation of literary works from one Indian language to another and from non-Indian languages to Indian languages, publication of works on literary history and criticism, popularisation of the study of literature amongst the people, etc. The Akademi also confers fellowships and awards. □

Forthcoming Examinations

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY AND NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1996

The Union Public Service Commission will hold on September 15, 1996 (Sunday) an examination for admission to the Army, Navy and Air Force Wings of the NDA for the 98th Course and Naval Academy for the 20th 10+2 (Executive Branch) course commencing from July 1997. Only unmarried male candidates are eligible.

2. **Number of Vacancies :** 354 (214 for the Army, 39 for Navy and 66 for the Air Force, and 35 for the executive branch of Naval Academy).

3. **Age Limits :** Candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1978 and not later than January 1, 1981 are eligible.

4. **Educational Qualifications :** (i) *For Army Wing at the National Defence Academy*—12th Class pass of the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent conducted by a State Education Board or a University. (ii) *For Air Force and Naval Wings of National Defence Academy and for the 10+2 (Executive Branch) Course at the Naval Academy*—12th Class pass of the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent with Physics and Mathematics conducted by a State Education Board or a University.

Candidates who are appearing in the 12th Class under the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent examination can also apply.

5. **Scheme of Examination :** The Written Examination will comprise of Mathematics (300 marks) and General Ability Test (600 marks). The General Ability Test will be of two parts: Part 'A'—English and Part 'B'—General Knowledge.

The question paper in English (200 marks)—Part 'A'—will be designed to test the candidate's understanding of English and workmanlike use of words. The syllabus covers various aspects like grammar and usage, vocabulary, comprehension and cohesion in extended texts to test the candidate's proficiency in English.

The question paper on General Knowledge (400 marks)—Part 'B'—will broadly cover the following subjects:

Section 'A'—Physics; Section 'B'—Chemistry; Section 'C'—General Science; Section 'D'—History, Freedom Movement, etc.; Section 'E'—Geography; Section 'F'—Current Events.

The questions in these papers will be of objective type only. The question papers (text booklets) will be set in English only.

Intelligence and Personality Test : In addition to the interview, the candidates will be put to Intelligence Test, both verbal and non-verbal, designed to assess their basic intelligence. The maximum marks obtainable at these tests are 900.

6. **How to Apply :** Candidates need not apply to the UPSC for application form, rules, syllabus, etc. The application form printed in the Commission's notification appearing in the daily newspapers of March 16, 1996 and *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* dated March 16, 1996 should be used and submitted complete in all respects to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011. They may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper foolscap size (21 cm x 30 cm) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper and fill up the columns in their own hand. There is no objection to the candidates using printed application form and attendance sheet, if available, from private agencies as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the notification of the UPSC appearing in *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of March 16, 1996.

7. **Last Date :** April 30, 1996 (May 7, 1996 for candidates residing in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul & Spiti District and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad.

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Selection will be made through written test/interview to be conducted on **14th July 1996** at Chandigarh, Amritsar, Delhi, Shimla, Jammu, Kanpur, Patna, Shubneshwar, Calcutta, Bhopal, Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Madras, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Bangalore. **Last Date to receive completed application form is 30th May 1996.**

SESSION COMMENCING

26th August, 1996

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Sports Round-Up



World Cross Country Championship: World cross country champion Paul Tergat of Kenya defended his crown in style after Ethiopia's Haile Gebrselassie nearly fell to win his second straight men's title at the 24th World Cross country championship in Stellenbosch (South Africa) on March 23, 1996 and stamped his country's supremacy over the event.

In the women's race, Gete Wami of Ethiopia defeated compatriot and defending champion Derartu Tulu.



SAARC international badminton championship: India's P. Gopichand and P. V. V. Lakshmi won the men's and women's singles titles in the second Bristol SAARC international badminton championship which concluded in Vijayawada on March 30, 1996.

In the men's section, Gopichand shocked national champion and world number 60 Deepankar Bhattacharya 15-12, 17-15, while in the women's section Lakshmi edged out K. Neelima Chowdary 10-12, 11-7.

Lakshmi and her elder sister P. V. Sharma clinched the women's doubles title.

India had earlier scored a double win by lifting the men's as well as women's team titles, with 5-0 victory margin over its Sri Lankan rivals.

All-England Badminton Championship: South Korean Bang Soo-Hyun beat China's world champion Ye Zhaoying 1-11, 1-11 to win the women's singles final at the All-England badminton championship at Birmingham's National indoor arena on March 16, 1996.

In the men's singles, defending champion Boul-Erik Hoyer Larsen of Denmark won the title.



Junior National Boxing Championship: Services Sports Control Board retained the title in the Junior National boxing championship in Hanamkonda on March 27, 1996.

SSCB got 36 medals, followed by Assam Rifles with 26 and Andhra Pradesh with 24.

Junior Featherweight Championship: Antonio Cermeno retained his World Boxing Association Junior Featherweight title with a unanimous decision over fellow-Venezuelan Yober Ortega in a 12-round match in Miami on March 23, 1996.

WBC Middleweight Championship: Keith Holmes upset Quincy Taylor to win the WBC middleweight championship in Las Vegas on March 16, 1996.



National women's 'A' Chess Championship: Mrunalini Kunte of Maharashtra emerged the champion in the 22nd National women's 'A' chess championship defeating Anupama Gokhale in the 11th and final round in Salem on March 16, 1996.

Asian chess queen Bhagyashree Thipsay, who also won her final round tied with Mrinalini with 7.5 points, got second prize and national women's champion Saritha Reddy of Tamil Nadu bagged the third prize.



Ranji Trophy: After a wait of 13 long years, Karnataka proved its supremacy in National cricket by regaining the Ranji Trophy by virtue of the first innings lead against Tamil Nadu when the five-day final ended in a draw in Madras on March 31, 1996.

Wills World Cup: Sri Lanka climbed to the summit of one-day cricket by emerging as the champion of the World Cup. It beat Australia, the winner of the 1987 World Cup final at Calcutta, by seven wickets in the final at Lahore on March 17, 1996.

Aravinda De Silva won the man of the match award and Sanath Jayasuriya the man of the tournament award.

Sachin Tendulkar was the highest run-getter (523), while Anil Kumble the highest wicket-taker (15).

Sri Lanka thus took home the replica of the Wills World Cup Trophy as the symbol of supremacy in cricket. Whatever the trophy might be made of, the cricket buffs would remember Sri Lanka as the 1996 Wills World Cup champions. The replica has been designed by Arun Industries of Jaipur in only 20 days and the original trophy has been retained by the International Cricket Council for its "antique" value.



Santosh Trophy: Holders Bengal stamped their superiority over Goa in convincing fashion to clinch the Bharat Petroleum Santosh Trophy National football championship for the 26th time in its 52nd edition at the Nehru Stadium in Margao on March 31, 1996.

Airlines Gold Cup: Mohammedan Sporting lifted the All Airlines Gold Cup in football getting the better of Peerless 3-2 via the tie-breaker in the final at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on February 29, 1996.



Lipton Trophy: Steffi Graf played nearly flawless tennis and won the Lipton championship for the fifth time in Key Biscayne

on March 30, 1996 by beating American Chande Rubin 6-1, 6-3 in 55 minutes.

Graf earned \$ 210,000 as prize money.

Andre Agassi won the Lipton Final on March 31, 1996 after Goran Ivanisevic was forced to retire with a stiff neck that prevented him from playing.

Champions Cup: Michael Chang beat Dutchman Paul Haarhuis 7-5, 6-1, 6-1 to claim the Champions Cup title in Indian Wells on March 17, 1996.

The victory was worth \$ 320,000.

Evert Cup: Steffi Graf, playing her first tournament since December foot injury, held off second seed Conchita Martinez of Spain 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5) to win the \$ 550,000 Evert Cup title in Indian Wells on March 16, 1996. She earned her first \$ 100,000 of 1996.



Federation Cup: Defending champion Punjab Police in the men's section and Indian Railway women in the women's section retained their titles in the 18th Federation Cup volleyball championship in Kozhikode on March 24, 1996.

Punjab Police defeated Junior India 15-11, 15-6, 15-9 and lifted the Sivanthi Trophy.

Indian Railway women defeated Kerala 15-8, 15-12, 15-9 to win the Indira Pradhan Trophy.



WBC Heavyweight Championship: Mike Tyson got a piece of his undisputed heavyweight championship back by stopping Frank Bruno in the third round at the MGM Grand Garden in Las Vegas on March 16, 1996.

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OBJECTIVE TYPE

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Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the same to the key word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Adverse —A : hostile. B : fortunate. C : favourable. D : advantageous. | (17) Luminous —A : dark. B : ludicrous. C : resplendent. D : provoking. |
| (2) Affectation —A : sincerity. B : pretension. C : stirring. D : affluent. | (18) Meander —A : a straight movement. B : simple. C : turn. D : dispersion. |
| (3) Animate —A : kill. B : dead. C : energise. D : calm. | (19) Niggardly —A : penurious. B : generous. C : liberal. D : nimbus. |
| (4) Annihilate —A : annoy. B : create. C : produce. D : demolish. | (20) Portend —A : warning. B : augur. C : portal. D : recent. |
| (5) Barbarian —A : cultivated. B : civilised. C : uncultured. D : conforming. | (21) Predicament —A : predominate. B : easy situation. C : pleasant. D : dilemma. |
| (6) Bountiful —A : scarce. B : munificent. C : limited. D : petty. | (22) Quip —A : require. B : silly. C : quash. D : witticism. |
| (7) Brazen —A : timid. B : lucid. C : shy. D : insolent. | (23) Redemption —A : recycle. B : deliverance. C : purchase. D : prone. |
| (8) Bygone —A : present. B : past. C : future. D : indefinite. | (24) Resolute —A : steadfast. B : wavering. C : moving. D : resist. |
| (9) Catastrophe —A : akin. B : disaster. C : triumph. D : conclusion. | (25) Scandal —A : scrabble. B : praise. C : ignominy. D : honour. |
| (10) Diminutive —A : enlarge. B : big. C : small. D : demur. | (26) Stupendous —A : uninteresting. B : limited. C : ordinary. D : colossal. |
| (11) Enchantment —A : ugliness. B : unpleasant. C : objectionable. D : fascination. | (27) Torment —A : substantive. B : winsome. C : mental relief. D : anguish. |
| (12) Flourish —A : increase. B : decline. C : fade. D : invaginate. | (28) Transpire —A : permitting. B : happen. C : conceal. D : prompt. |
| (13) Gigantic —A : very small. B : enormous. C : tiny. D : mediocre. | (29) Uproarious —A : tumultuous. B : calm. C : upright. D : posture. |
| (14) Immunity —A : susceptibility. B : proneness. C : exemption from obligation. D : impassive. | (30) Weary —A : satisfied. B : exhausted. C : light work. D : weaponry. |
| (15) Judicious —A : imprudent. B : silly. C : separation. D : sagacious. | |
| (16) Knave —A : dishonest person. B : hero. C : errant. D : signify. | |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) A : hostile. | (11) D : fascination. | (21) D : dilemma. |
| (2) B : pretension. | (12) A : increase. | (22) D : witticism. |
| (3) C : energise. | (13) B : enormous. | (23) B : deliverance. |
| (4) D : demolish. | (14) C : exemption from obligation. | (24) A : steadfast. |
| (5) C : uncultured. | (15) D : sagacious. | (25) C : ignominy. |
| (6) B : munificent. | (16) A : dishonest person. | (26) D : colossal. |
| (7) D : insolent. | (17) C : resplendent. | (27) D : anguish. |
| (8) B : past. | (18) C : turn. | (28) B : happen. |
| (9) B : disaster. | (19) A : penurious. | (29) A : tumultuous. |
| (10) C : small. | (20) B : augur. | (30) B : exhausted. |

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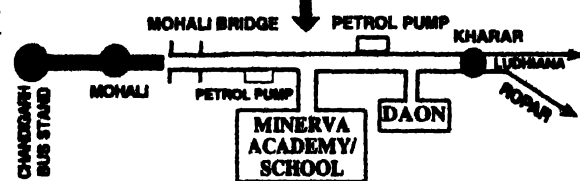
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Ruchir Sinha

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I am the second son of a teacher and we belong to a village called Peddamuddunoor of Mahaboob Nagar District, Andhra Pradesh. When I was in the Eighth Class my father asked me to read some good magazines; I happened to see a copy of CSR, then priced at Rs. 2. I was a Telugu medium student and my friends laughed at me when I was reading CSR. CSR fired me with unbounded inspiration, with its success stories and interviews with IAS candidates. With the inspiration from CSR I became successful in my life: it taught me perseverance and I developed a fascination for English language. So much so I did my M.A. English Literature with distinction

IAS TOPPER WRITES



Kindly accept my hearty thanks and sincere gratitude for helping me to get good rank in the Civil Services Examination with your esteemed magazines. *Competition Success Review* is truly a magazine full of facts, information and analytical study of various topics. I have been a regular reader of CSR for the last 30 years.

In particular, CSR is perfect for preparing for the current affairs section of the General Studies paper. Certain articles contributed by eminent personalities in specific areas are of great help.

I wish all the readers of the *Competition Success Review* the best of luck for their examination and future.

Kindly accept my thanks & congratulations once again.

Kanpur

Praveen Gupta

and a gold medal to boot, from the Osmania University. I am doing my M. Phil in English.

I have now started an English Academy—British Academy of Spoken English (BASE) at my native place to serve the rural Telugu medium students. Today, many school-goers, lawyers, Bank employees and housewives are turning up at my Academy to learn good English. I teach English through overhead projector and audio and video aids (200 video and 100 audio cassettes). Personalised coaching, relevant syllabus, adequate materials, good care on grammar and phonetics, etc. are the assets of my Academy. I attribute part of my success to CSR.

I request the Editor, CSR, to start a separate section on, "How to Learn Spoken English", which will be useful to aspirants for Civil Services from rural India.

Nagar Kurnool

V. Sreenatha Chary

(Andhra Pradesh)

IN OURSELVES ARE TRIUMPH AND DEFEAT

Kudos for the illuminating essay on the above topic, ably written by Ms. Deepa Sreedharan. It is rightly said that "there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so". Mind is a set of two keys with which man unlocks good or bad, hell or heaven, failure or success. Like an obedient servant, man strictly follows the orders of his own mind.

Thanks for publishing such inspiring essays.

Begusarai

Omprakash Anutha

HOOKING UP WITH 'INTERNET'

My brother (who is doing electronic engineering) and I have been reading *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* since 1990 and I am glad to say that every issue of both the magazines is well preserved in our study. We really love everything published in these magazines because everything is new and fresh. Besides, we want to read them again and again because every time we read we gain something new. Honestly speaking, these magazines really give a boost to my personality, my thinking power, my way of taking life positively and looking at everything, big and small.

Competition Success Review, being published from Delhi, can't it hook up with Internet and World Wide Web? Millions of people stand to gain.

Chandigarh

Amit Raj Bhasin

CSR: A HYPNOTIC

I am a MBBS student, keen to take up the prestigious IAS Examination after graduation. I was on the look out for a magazine that could motivate me and provide me the right guidance. Your March 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review* was the first ever copy of CSR I have ever read, and I must say, I feel myself better off, having gone through the single issue of yours. In this era of competition, guidance plays a major role and CSR provides you with the right kind of material. As a medico, I can't suggest a better hypnotic for all those who strive for success in life.

Jalandhar (Punjab)

Silonie Sachdeva

Persons And Places In News



Persons

Lee Teng-Hui: The 73-year-old Taiwanese President won a landslide victory in Taiwan's first direct presidential election on March 23, 1996 and a strong mandate for the policies that have plunged his island into confrontation with China.

Mohammad Habibur Rahman: The 66-year-old former Chief Justice of Bangladesh succeeded Begum Khaleda Zia on March 30, 1996 as head of an 11-member caretaker government that will oversee future general elections under the country's new law. He was sworn in as chief adviser after Begum Zia resigned in the thick of the 19-day non-cooperation movement launched by the opposition.

Ms. Benazir Bhutto: The Pakistan Prime Minister was in the news when Britain's *Times* newspaper on March 23, 1996 named her as the world's most powerful woman. The 42-year-old Pakistani leader beat Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and the former British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, to come to the top.

Dr. Nelson Mandela: The South African President was in the news when on March 19, 1996 he was granted divorce from his wife



Dr. Nelson Mandela

Winnie, ending a 38-year marriage that survived the darkest days of apartheid but collapsed amid allegations of adultery. For the first time, Dr. Mandela publicly acknowledged that he had suffered "considerable public embarrassment as a result of the brazen public conduct and infidelity" of his estranged wife.

Tushar Arun Gandhi: The great grandson of Bapuji ended his indefinite fast on March 24, 1996 on the issue of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes in the custody of the State Bank of India (SBI) after the Orissa Government wrote to the Bank to dispose of the sealed box "in any manner it deems appropriate". The Orissa Government clarified that it had neither the record nor any evidence to prove that the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi had been kept in the strongroom of SBI's Cuttack Branch for the past 46 years.

Bob Dole: The Republican Senator won the California, Washington and Nevada provinces on March 27, 1996 to complete a 25-state march sweep that transformed him from teetering to triumphant in the Republican presidential race.

Steve Forbes: The millionaire publisher bowed out of the presidential race on March

15, 1996 and endorsed his support to the front-runner Senate majority leader, Mr. Bob Dole. He had spent nearly \$ 30 million of his own money for the campaign.

Yigal Amir: The assassin of Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, was sentenced to life in prison for murder by an Israeli court on March 27, 1996.

Gennady Zyuganov: The Russian Communist leader vowed to reunite the former Soviet republics, as he formally launched his presidential election campaign on March 17, 1996. He appealed to the people's nostalgia for a great super power they had lost.

Salman Rushdie:

The India-born British writer was in the news when on March 11, 1996 Iran dropped the death sentence on him. He had been accused of blaspheming Islam in his novel, *The Satanic Verses*.

Shailendra Mahto:

The tribal member of Parliament from Bihar, resigned from the BJP on March 18, 1996. A former Jharkhand Mukti Morcha MP he joined the BJP in January and had caused a sensation on February 26 by claiming that he had received Rs. 40 lakh pay-off from the Prime Minister for voting against a no-confidence motion in 1993.

Mesut Yilmaz: The Conservative Motherland Party leader formally became Turkey's new Prime Minister on March 7, 1996. He had signed a coalition protocol with his former foe, Ms. Tansu Ciller, the outgoing Prime Minister and leader of the centre-right Path Party, for a five-year alliance based on a rotating premiership.

John Howard: The 56-year-old leader of the Liberal Party and its coalition in the National Party was sworn in as the 25th Prime Minister of Australia on March 11, 1996. He was elected Prime Minister of Australia on March 4 after delivering a crushing defeat to Mr. Paul Keating's Labour Party in federal elections.

Robert B. Oakley: The former U.S. Ambassador to Islamabad revealed on March 1, 1996 that Pakistan had reached a secret pact with the United States to cap its nuclear programme in the late eighties but had unilaterally broken it in early 1990 forcing the Americans to invoke the Pressler Amendment to ban the arms supplies.

Jigme Singye Wangchuk: The King of Bhutan was on a four-day State visit to India from March 4, 1996. India and Bhutan signed a key agreement to produce hydroelectricity. The two countries decided to jointly produce 1220 MW of electric-power as part of the Tala



Salman Rushdie

Hydro-electric Project which had long been hanging fire. The Rs. 2000-crore Tala project will take eight years to complete and the Indian Government will provide 60 per cent of the cost as grant and 40 per cent as loan to Bhutan.

Warren Buffett: The U.S. investor moved ahead of Mr. Bill Gates to become the world's wealthiest businessman.

Tarun Kanti Ghosh: The veteran Congress (I) leader and Director of the *Anmit Bazar Patrika* and *Jugantar* publications died on March 24, 1996 after a heart attack in Calcutta at the age of 74.



Places

Hazratbal Shrine: Located in Srinagar, it is the place where the holy relic of Prophet Mohammad is kept. It was in the news when 17 militants of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (Siddiqi) who had been occupying the shrine, vacated it on March 26, 1996. The Jammu and Kashmir Police took over the control of the holy shrine. This was the second time that militants occupied the shrine in the six-year-old militancy in the State.

Quezon City: Located in north-eastern Manila, it was in the news when at least 150 people, including many students, celebrating the end of the school year, were killed on March 19, 1996 after a fire engulfed a packed disco pub house in this Manila suburb.

Khushab: Located in Pakistan's Punjab province, it is the site of Pakistan's nuclear reactor. The reactor is to be run by a special kind of fuel which has been produced locally.

Sharm el-Sheik: The Red Sea resort where a historic peace summit was held on March 13, 1996 in an effort to save the West Asian peace process. Twenty-nine countries and institutions participated in the summit.

Chagai Hills Mountain: It is known as Pakistan's probable nuclear test site in the south-western province of Baluchistan, according to the evidence obtained through spy satellite photographs by the U.S.

Tel Aviv: The important town of Israel was in the news when at least 20 people were killed and 100 injured on March 4, 1996 as a suicide bomber walking along a busy street between two shopping malls here blew himself up. The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, claimed responsibility for the blast.

Jerusalem: The capital of Israel was in the news when at least 20 people were killed and seven wounded on March 3, 1996 as a powerful bomb ripped through a packed passenger bus in the city. Consequently, the Government declared war on Hamas. □

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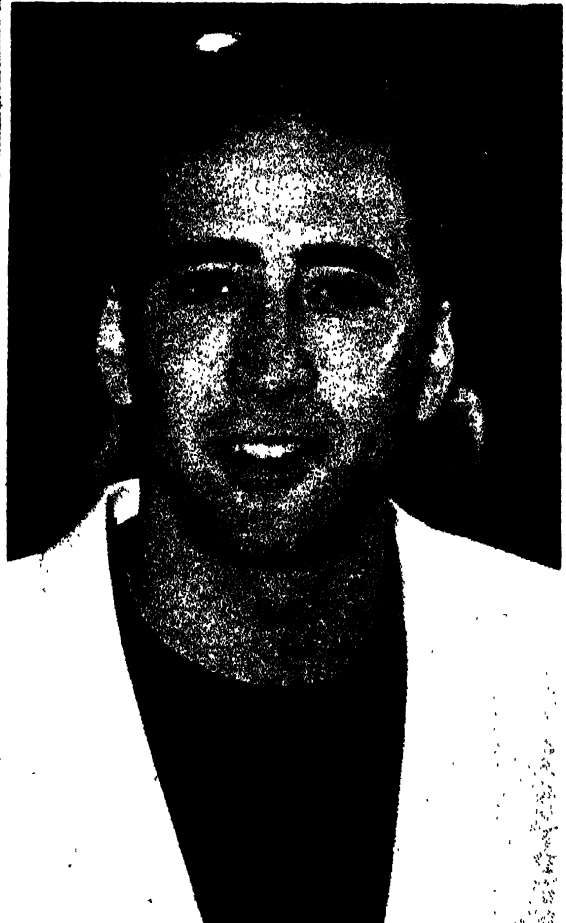
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Oscar Awards



Susan Sarandon



Nicholas Cage

Nicholas Cage who won the Best Actor Oscar award for his performance in "Leaving Las Vegas" and Susan Sarandon who won the Best Actress Oscar award for her role in "Dead Man Walking", at the 68th annual Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles on March 25, 1996.





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(a) Australia (b) England (c) Pakistan (d) None of these
- The highest individual score in all the previous World Cups was held by
(a) Kapil Dev (b) I.V.A. Richards (c) G.M. Turner (d) None of these
- Where will the final of the Wills World Cup 1996 be held?
(a) Calcutta (b) Chandigarh (c) Karachi (d) None of these
- Wills World Cup 1996 will be won by
(a) India (b) Australia (c) Sri Lanka (d) None of these
- Who will aggregate the maximum number of runs in Wills World Cup 1996?
(a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) Brian Lara (c) Steve Waugh (d) None of these
- Who will aggregate the maximum number of wickets in Wills World Cup 1996?
(a) Wasim Akram (b) Shane Warne (c) Dominic Cork (d) None of these



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SUPER BRAINS CONTEST

(See page 105)

Think & Act

If A equal success, then the formula
is A equals X plus Y and Z, with X
being work, Y play, and Z keeping
your mouth shut.

—Albert Einstein

Climb high
Climb far
Our goal the sky
Our aim the star

—Inscription on Hopkins
Memorial Steps, Massachusetts

Talk low, talk slow and don't say
too much.

—John Wayne

Be cheerful while you are alive.

—Plahhotpe

CSR

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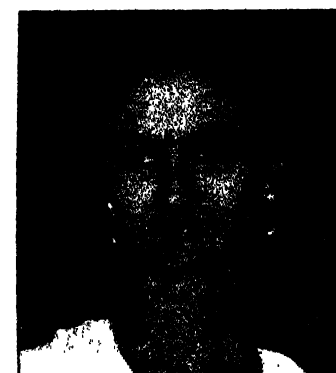
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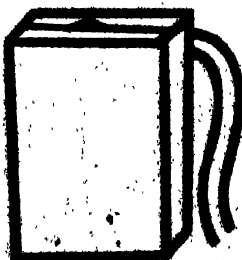
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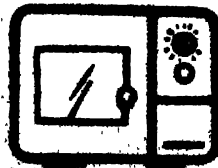
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12

Ms. Intellectual Of The Month

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12

Mr. Intellectual Of The Month

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Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched by *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. As is widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who are going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively, general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stage comprises of an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men will receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectual Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a general knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As part of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following four events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round and Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising the distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.



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She

was

comfortable

with her

favourite book,

the corner

window

and her

glasses.

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Aware that she looked a bit

too studious, and afraid of

dropping her glasses, she

turned the invitation down.

But her friend simply carried on.

It would be so much fun. And

this made her uncomfortable.

Because deep down she knew she'd

had enough of the book

and corner window.

Well, she decided not

to hide behind her glasses

any longer. She consulted

her eye care

practitioner.

Who recommended soft contact

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company. He also

advised her to use

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so easy. So at the party, as she wasn't

wearing her glasses (or dropping

them) she even felt comfortable

on the dance floor. So now,

just like 60 million

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worldwide, shouldn't you consult

your eye care practitioner too?

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Use More Mind Power for More Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. In this letter, I have something very important to say that can help you greatly to get success in your exams and competitions. If you have 10 minutes, I request you to read this page about two courses that teach you how to study, how to use more mind power, how to improve your memory and much much more. These courses are so powerful that I give you a no-risk 31-day money back guarantee.

Just read this page now and it will make you a little better student

Yogis have always known it and scientists have also discovered it now—that each person's mind is very powerful. That most people use only 10% of their mind power. That upto 90% of mind power remains hidden and unused.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make it clear that my course cannot give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in the following **9 Critical Success Factors**:

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration.
2. Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly.
3. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase.
4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good).
5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence.
6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success.
7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills.
8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied.
9. Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure.

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is $5 \times 9 = 45\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students.

You may find it difficult to fully understand the power and benefits of my course just by reading this page now. But, those who join my course will benefit greatly and avoid mistakes that can cause failure for others. If you do not believe me, then read what newspapers and journals say.

The newspaper **Times of India**, says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." Similarly, the **CA Journal** says "To wake up students... to tackle the problems of study and life... to achieve fair degree of success."

New All India Memory Record

One of our students R Caudally has set All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses **Mind Power Music** and **Mind Power Study Techniques** from the Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Let me ask you one question: If my course can help someone to set a new memory record, can it not help you to get more success in your exam?

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here **ONE**. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO Scientific research has proved that for better learning, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest & Learn" to get maximum benefit from the study. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves and puts you in a "learning state".

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes. Your reading may be slow if:

- If you read aloud or move lips
- If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read
- If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance
- If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again.

My course will help you to overcome these habits.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Here is what two experts say about this technique:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100." —Prof M Bhatnagar, PhD Formerly in USA

I Was Not Always Successful

I want you to know that I was not always highly successful as a student. You can call it luck or chance that I happened to discover a few techniques to study for success. These techniques changed my life and my marks improved in three years from 73.0% to 78.0%, 83.5%, 87.7%. Similarly, I did not get NTS scholarship in class 10 because I made a simple, stupid mistake. Then in class 11, I did not make the mistake and I got success in NTS.

Do you realize that if just a few techniques improved my success so much, what my complete course can do for your success? It now contains much much more than I used to get the success mentioned above.

You probably know that in competitions just 1 or 2 percent more marks can turn failure into success. So, there is no limit to what my course can do for you.

Actually there are 2 ways to get success:

One. By chance, learn techniques for success yourself. Some people get success this way.

Two. Learn under the guidance of an able teacher who has been successful. In this way, you benefit from teacher's mistakes and experience. Many more people can get success this way. This is the reason why my course is so valuable.

What is Unique About It

My course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries.

In USA, just before returning to India, I spent 1300 dollars (about Rs 42,000) to join two courses to learn 3 more mind power techniques. You will learn them in my course. My personal library has books and courses worth Rs 1,17,210. I have read, experimented, researched with all their techniques and included only the best ones into my course. These techniques are in addition to my own developed techniques in the course.

You may now realize that my course is very powerful. Using it for just one week will prove it to you.

If You Are Taking Coaching

Good. It is better to take coaching than to risk failure. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work.

Used by Lakhs World-Wide

Lakhs and lakhs of people from every corner of India and from many parts of the world are benefiting everyday from my course. Consider just this simple fact: If a course from India is used even abroad, the course must be really good.

Are you sure you understand fully that you must order this course now if you really want to get success and also fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

Music for Success

Mind Power Music is based on scientific research into

BIO-DATA

You have the right to know about my life and my experiences that explain how I achieved success myself and why I can help you now.

- B E, BITS Pilani M Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling **MS-DOS Masters** (cost \$27)
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time to do research for students' benefit
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc

how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river, birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller book "Superlearning".

The Hidden-Messages™ in music bypass your conscious mind and go directly to your subconscious mind, and change your behaviour. Hidden messages may also be called subliminal messages or hidden hypnosis. Here is what people say:

"I have already purchased a course of Mind Power Music. Please send me 6 more for the use of my staff. Thank you." —Rector (Principal), Holy Rock School, Burdwan, WB

"Very good. It relaxes my body and mind. It reduces the tension of my studies." —Dr Anju Banthiya MBBS, Bhopal

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy.

Money-Back GUARANTEE

Order my course (code R06 or R06H) and if you are not fully 100% satisfied, tear it into pieces and return in 31 days. I will send MO for your money back (less Rs 20 for postage, handling). No questions will be asked.

Are you thinking how I can give such a unique no-risk guarantee? It is because I know from experience that many people benefit on the first day and almost everyone benefits within one week, and so 31 days is more than enough to benefit greatly and to be fully satisfied.

I will also send a poster of Bapna's Optical Illusion™ Technique for Concentration.

Time Does Not Wait

It is now upto you. You can turn this page as if you did not even read it and miss this opportunity for more success. Or, you can join this course today.

Will the coming weeks and months make you a much better student by joining this course? Or, will you remain like many others and struggle for success?

You decide.

Name and Description	English Code	Hindi Code	Price + Postage
Mind Power Study Techniques	806	806H	120+15
Mind Power Music Courses			
Memory and Concentration (with free book in English only) (Thousand sold for Rs 110)	111	111H	85+15 (was 110)
Develop Strong Will Power	280	280H	95+15
Special Offers: Save Even More			
All the three above (806, 111, 280)	641	641H	280+15
Both courses 806 and 111	713	713H	185+15

Not sold in shops

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- You can order in two ways:
- (1) Send the full price to get by Registered Post OR
 - (2) For VPP, the price is Rs 10 more than full price; send roughly half the amount as advance, pay remaining amount to the postman.

To order, go to the bank or post office, and quickly send a D.D. or M.O. in the name of **M.P.R.I.** payable at **Udaipur-Rajasthan** to:

Director, Mind Power Research Institute
R-6 Mind Power Chambers, Sect 4 Highway
Udaipur (Rajasthan) 313002

To get it fast, please write in CAPITAL letters the item code, name PIN, address. Also write your name & address at the (1) bottom of MO form OR (2) back of DD. Don't send TMO or IPO. Allow 1-3 weeks for order processing. TM-trademarks. Udaipur only. Copyright by MPR



Think And Believe You Can And You Will Win

Dear Friend,

Opportunities are aplenty and they keep knocking at your doors all the time. The one who is bold and ready and alert seizes them and puts them to best use.

Competition is tough, has been tough and will remain so in the future as well. You have to accept this fact and meet the challenge squarely. If you are physically and mentally fit, show grit and prove tough, you will not only survive but overcome all obstacles including competition. It is truly the survival of the fittest, but fitness of the mind is more important than that of the body. You will win, if only you think and believe you can.

A careful study and critical analysis of the lives of over one thousand of world's great and highly successful personalities, from various walks of life, have shown that positive attitude and sustained efforts are the two basic factors which account for their phenomenal success and stupendous accomplishments. Nobody ever achieved any worthwhile success or greatness except through unassailable optimism or unwavering faith and diligent hard work. To realise your cherished ambition, to get ahead in life, to rise above competition and ruthless rat race, he wins the most who can most endure, who faces issues, who never shirks but always persists with hope and faith. You must, as if it is impossible to fail. He alone fails who feebly creeps; he wins who dares the hero's victorious march. Genius, that power which dazzles mortal eyes, is more often than not, mere perseverance in disguise. Continuous effort by itself implies, inspite of countless falls, the power to rise.

The world of success is always open to the dynamic, keen, confident and courageous youth. All we need is the positive attitude and forceful personality, to break the myth of bad luck and tough competition. With adequate spirit and determination you can make people take notice of you and get in step with you. With indomitable will power and vigorous efforts, you can win your way to victory. Hence, be bold, accept the challenge, work hard and persevere till the end to embrace success. When you are decided and determined none can stop you from reaching your chosen goal. Greater the challenge and greater your efforts, greater and sweeter will be your victory. Now go forth and do, with head erect, chest forward, steps firm, nerves steelled and thoughts positive. You will lead and succeed.

Beckoning you to embrace brilliant success,

Yours sincerely,

Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

(Surendra Kumar Sachdeva)

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Agenda For The New Government

A bizarre and an impalpable, but at the same time, an imposing form of protest, verging on moral indignation at the official apathy to redressing some of the chronic grievances of the people, was demonstrated by people in some of the constituencies in India by putting up an astronomical number of candidates in their constituencies, making the task of the Election Commission more worrisome, eventually compelling it to postpone the elections in those constituencies.

The queer form of protest came in for student criticism in that it sought to delay the democratic process of smooth election, but what the critics, however justified they are, failed to see was that the man in the street has exhausted all the means at his disposal to make the authorities see his miserable plight. On a bigger scale, it was this unpardonable callousness towards the fulfillment of the basic needs over a half century of independence that has made bulk of the voters stay away from the polling booths. In some States like Gujarat women gave vent to their feelings when they told the candidates pointblank that they would vote for them only when they give enough drinking water!

It is not enough that the politicians of our country, whatever be the party they belong to, go on all the fours before their voters, every five years to stay in, or come to, power. The common man may not be interested in the *mantras* of socialistic pattern of society, mixed economy or economic liberalisation; what he needs most is a small roof over his head, food, clothing, work for his hands and brain, potable water, and broadly speaking, the minimum requirement for a reasonable quality of life. That neither the Nehruvian model of economic development nor Manmohanomics has succeeded in raising millions above the poverty line has been proved by cold and bare statistics as well as the abominable conditions of living in many of India's villages and the slums.

The poor people can no longer be deluded into fabricated statistics. The number of 'problem villages' has only tended to increase with people compelled to walk long distances every day to fetch their pail of water. About the ecological condition and environmental sanitation in both villages and urban India, the less said, the better. This is bound to happen in a society that works by fits and starts; plague or the scare of plague made both the politicians and civic authorities and others take to a kind of window dressing or a superficial face lift for a while in most cities. When the scare was called off, both the cities and villages once again proudly displayed their running sores in the putrefying garbage dumps.

With the meagre resources earmarked for the social services sector, in Plan after Plan, small wonder, most of the hospitals in the cities have turned 'sick' and bulk of the villages still remain with their rudimentary or no



medicare at all. In such a clumsy situation, we have to blame ourselves if we still hold the dubious distinction of registering one of the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the world. Little attention is also being paid to child morbidity or disabilities. Along with the health sector, the vital field of education has also suffered both qualitatively and quantitatively, with our country harbouring the largest number of illiterates.

Where education, health and allied social sectors make snail's progress, progress on programmes to limit the size of families tends to be tardy. States like Bihar, UP, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh provide the classic examples as to why family planning objectives cannot work on targets and sterilisations alone. One of the keystones for the success of the small family norm has been the awareness among women, but this awareness largely remains a distant dream in those pockets where child marriage is the rule, rather than the exception, and where the girl child is at once a stigma and liability. Experience would thus show that the success of the drive towards a small family hinges on not merely the distribution of contraceptives or provision of clinical facilities, but on attacking headlong the bastion of social taboos, ignorance, myths and the lowly status of the girl child. But the inescapable truth is that the longer the duration it takes us to grapple with the ticking population bomb, the more intractable will be the problems thrown up on different fronts. Worse still, the growing number will neutralise the gains in different realms.

The politicians of all hues are well aware of what ails the country and what needs to be done. Since the bulk of them are more interested in their own welfare than that of their electorate, they have all along paid scant regard to the basic needs of the people which matter to them only during elections or in the platitudes of their manifestos. One oft-repeated alibi for not doing enough in the vital sector of human resource development has been the 'resource crunch'. There cannot be a bigger lie. If only a part of the hoard of unearned income through the known and unknown *hawalas* and other murky deals built up by our politicians, bureaucrats, businessmen and the underworld is spent on the basic needs, few will hear the forlorn cry of a lonely child, few will see the festering slums, few will see the army of unemployed before the Employment Exchanges or the squaor in rural and urban India.

Which bring us once again to the fast spreading cancer of Indian body politic: corruption. So deep-rooted is the virus that it may take different forms now that it has been attacked from different quarters. There is no limit for human avarice and in the new culture nurtured by our consumerist economic policy, corruption is only likely to

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grow, with people inventing ingenious means to 'cover up' their insidious practices. Unless the right values are taught right in the home and the class room, with right people at the helm of affairs accountable to the people as much as to their conscience, the greed for kickbacks will stay put. But there is no other go; people have their expectations and they would not like the Eleventh Lok Sabha to go the

way of the previous Lok Sabhas in terms of meeting the minimum needs of the people.

This is the agenda waiting for the new powers that be. They have all the world to win if they care for the millions who just survive on the eluding hope. Act they must, if India is to survive and if the largest democracy is to survive. □

Mr. T. N. Seshan: The Undisputed Winner

Now that the elections to the biggest democracy in the world are over and with efforts on to form a new government, there emerges one charismatic as well as a controversial personality, unsullied by the dust kicked up before and during the elections, occupying the centrestage of Indian political scene and fighting every battle single-handedly in real life, a dream millions of ordinary folks would have dreamt of doing after seeing their favourite heroes in the reel life, but could never do



it. But India's T. N. Seshan could do it as none before him could, in the history of India, not only as Chief Election Commissioner, but even going beyond the compass of his high profile office to clean up the stables. He surmounted every obstacle in his way—the carping criticism of the press, the botched efforts of the opposition to impeach him, personal attacks by all and sundry; literally he strode the election scene in India like a colossus, declaring from every podium that the roots of the malaise in Indian politics must be traced to the very election process, and he, for one, made it clear that he would tolerate no nonsense by anyone to beloul the election process.

The entire credit for the success of making the General Elections 1996 as the cleanest India has ever had—it could be the envy of other Asian democracies and democracies in the rest of the world as well—goes to Mr. T. N. Seshan who set the process in motion as soon as he took over. In a country where politics has got muddled and vitiated beyond the saturation point, with people finding it difficult to differentiate between politicians and mafia thugs, with vulgar and dirty lucre laundered to jack up the unscrupulous to the hustings and with all social values thrown overboard, T. N. Seshan looked an anachronism, an odd man out, the reel (real?) hero fighting any number of adversaries at the same time, all alone.

The Chief Election Commissioner's concern for a clean election emanated from the basic premise that a clean leadership alone could deliver the goods. He firmly believed that those whose candidature and elections were manipulated by money interests from the underworld, and who would stoop to any means—like booth-capturing, impersonation, arousing public passions in the name of religion, caste, language and the like, and who would go to any length including violence, hohnobbing with the enemies of society—would only take the country near its doomsday. Enough is enough, and Mr. Seshan was hell-bent to cry a halt to the drift. This crusader was made of such sterner stuff that he wouldn't buckle under any pressure from any quarters, however, menacingly mighty it be, in his avowed mission to reform the polls.

People, inured to the decibel inferno and mayhem the pre-poll scene raises for days running in the previous

elections, must have really heaved a sigh of relief this time when the country went to the polls in April-May: no loudspeaker menace shattering the quiet of the night, no defacing of your compound walls with graffiti, slogans, symbols and posters; this is not all, the giant cutouts and many forms of mischief and subterfuge are conspicuous by their absence in this election. The CEC launched the unique experiment of photo identity cards for every voter. Though

millions of people across the country have already been issued the identity cards, since the gigantic job was not complete, production of these cards was not made compulsory during this election.

A leading political weekly, rightly observes that the diktats of Mr. T. N. Seshan, the "omnipresent policeman of campaign fairness" has made both politicians and businessmen squirm.

The "Big Brother" put the fear of God in every politician, dispatching video camera crews to keep candidates on their toes and from the control room at the EC's headquarters the CEC and his colleagues, Mr. M. S. Gill and Mr. G. V. G. Krishnamurthy and other officials kept the vigil to see that none sought to compromise with the fairness of the poll anywhere in India. The diktats of EC sought to prevent the politicians in power from using the resources of the state like transport, property and media to secure an edge over their rivals. This apart, the Election Commission did deploy its battallion of observers to monitor the critical aspects of polling— from the sensitive area of law and order enforcement to the enforcement of the moral code of conduct down to the minutest details. A state like Bihar was warned to keep a watch on the so-called private armies lying in wait to disrupt the polls.

With the apex court of the country decreeing in April that parties must account for their spending on candidates, or else it would be attributed to the individual politicians, the country has set a precedent for 'cleaner politics' now and for the future.

Amidst the gathering darkness of growing pessimism all around, fuelled by the rising wave of political corruption, there is the irrepressible optimism that Indian democracy can still flourish if there are brave and dedicated people, fired with the zeal to fight forces that seek to pull the country to the darkest abyss.

What is more, the process of reform initiated by the EC must percolate to every stratum of the body politic just because reform is a continuous process with no delimitation drawn anywhere. There is a surge of hope everywhere that the tempo already built by both the EC and the judiciary, buttressed up by the Fourth Estate, should not be allowed to peter out. □

INDIA

Elections for 11th Lok Sabha

Described as the biggest democratic event in the world, some 590 million voters went to the polls to elect 543 members for the 11th Lok Sabha. Elections were also simultaneously held for the five State Assemblies—West Bengal, Kerala, Haryana, Assam and Tamil Nadu—and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

In the first phase, voting was spread over 14 States and Union Territories to elect 150 members for the Lok Sabha and 532 for five Assemblies on April 27, 1996. In the second phase, polling for 201 Lok Sabha and 224 Assembly seats was held on May 2 and in

national security, communalism and economic policies. The Congress, which has suffered the brunt of the hawala scam with quite a few of its sure-fire winners embroiled in the mess, has, however, skirted the issue of corruption and instead decided to go for the stability plank. The BJP adopted the slogan of "Delhi chalo—for su-rajya" (march to Delhi for better governance). For the National Front, especially the Janata Dal, a major selling point was "social justice" in the earlier elections. "The poor need power, not patronage" was to be its battle-cry this time also. Even the CPM's election manifesto included a section entitled "Strengthening parliamentary democracy". It laid claim to power at the Centre on the basis of its record of "providing the most stable government in independent India."

The run-up to the elections was, however, marked by a low-grade poll fever. The voter's mood seemed to sway from confusion to total indifference. It was because the Chief Election Commissioner had managed to take the colour out of the campaigning blitzkrieg by imposing a code of conduct on political parties and candidates. It was also because the faith reposed by the masses in the political

system has been so wrecked by politicians that an average voter's or a common citizen's hatred for politicians has now mounted to contempt for the political system.

The election-eve realignments had an impact different from the one in the earlier national polls. On previous occasions, these realignments served to unify political foes. This was true of the Janata Party in 1977, the Janata Dal in 1989 and even the National Front-Left Front in 1991. This time, however, the realignments have had the opposite effect. The National Front has not been able to put together a cohesive alliance, the Congress has splintered and, though the Bharatiya Janata Party is still in one piece, it has had to grapple with open dissidence. Add to this, the prospect of further splits after the polls and it is quite legitimate to wonder whether stable political parties will ever again dominate Indian democracy.

Salam : Economic Times

There is a general agreement that no single party is going to be able to secure absolute majority in the 11th Lok Sabha and

form a government all on its own. Arithmetic suggests that whichever of the three front-runners—the Congress, the BJP and the NF-LF combine—has the most seats will form the government. No less a person than the former President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, has suggested developing a convention that would empower the President, in the event of a hung Parliament, to invite the party which has the largest membership in the House to form the government.

Whatever the claims of straw opinion polls and of political parties, each of the three major contestants—the Congress, the BJP and the NF-LF combine—has to admit that it is nowhere near winning majority in the Lok Sabha. This means that each claimant for power will need the support of other national and regional parties to form a government. The President will have to face the question of who is to be invited under Article 75 of the Constitution to form a government. If a political party gets a majority, this decision is simple as he has to call its leader to do so. However, complications arise when no party is able to win a majority in the new House.

In that event, the President would invite the leader of the party with the largest number of seats to form a government. If he declines or fails in his attempt to form a government, the President can move on to invite the leader of the party next in the queue. When the Congress was defeated in the 1989 elections but emerged as the single largest party, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi did not stake claim to form a government. The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, had invited Mr. V. P. Singh, leader of the next largest party, the Janata Dal, to form a government and prove his majority in the House. This was done after some members of the Left Front, the Telugu Desam and other sundry parties met the President to convey their support for Mr. V. P. Singh's government.

Mr. V. P. Singh's government was defeated on the floor of the House on November 7, 1990 and the President faced a similar situation when Mr. Singh resigned to facilitate the formation of a new government, but without recommending the dissolution of the House. The President then sounded the leader of the Opposition to form a government and on his declining to do so, invited, one by one, the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Left Front. When none was willing to take up the responsibility, the President's choice fell on Mr. Chandra Shekhar's 54-member strong breakaway group which was able to enlist the support of Congress (I). Mr. Chandra Shekhar's government lasted barely seven months after Mr. Rajiv Gandhi pulled the rug from under the former's feet on flimsy grounds.

In case of a hung Parliament, the President



he third phase on May 7, polling took place for 186 Lok Sabha and 154 Assembly seats. The elections for the six constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir spread over 23 days in May, also began on May 7 and are scheduled to be held later on May 23 and May 30. While the fear of the gun was still there in Jammu and Kashmir, the Centre was determined to go ahead with the elections. The counting of votes began on May 8.

Hamstrung by the hawala scam, poll managers of mainstream political parties had a difficult job at hand, inventing war-cries and selling their parties' slogans to the common man. He or she has learnt the hard way through several elections. The common man was not guided or misguided much long by tall promises and empty slogans based on caste, creed, region or language.

The three major political formations—the Congress, the Bharatiya Janata Party and the National Front—were desperate to create a favourable support base among the electorate by finding a focus on the broad spectrum of issues: corruption, stability,

could also face similar problems if the 11th Lok Sabha experiences fluctuating loyalties. There is an undefined area of discretion available to the President when no party has a majority in the House and he has to satisfy himself that the person he is inviting can form a viable government and his or her claim to assume power is legitimate and credible. The exercise of power to invite a party not enjoying a majority in an unclear situation can, however, be subjective and controversial at times.

The President has undoubtedly a key role to play, in case no party secures absolute majority in the general elections. Strangely enough, the Constitution is silent on what the President should do if no party is in a position to command a majority in the House. The precedent of 1989 might carry weight. And this undoubtedly is the correct

J&K Migrants' Vote

An ordinance was promulgated by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, on April 25, 1996 to enable the Kashmiri migrants to exercise their franchise through postal ballot to the Lok Sabha in the constituencies of their origin. Kashmiri migrants, who had left the constituencies of their origin on or after April 1, 1989, were made eligible to cast their votes.

Polling for Jammu and Ladakh was scheduled for May 7, Anantnag and Baramulla for May 23 and Srinagar and Udhampur for May 30. The ordinance has been widely welcomed. The credit for the initiative goes to the Election Commission, which had been pursuing the matter despite the Centre's reluctance. It is for the

first time that the facility of postal vote has been extended to people other than Government officials on duty and the security personnel.

Had the Government acted in time and amended the relevant laws, some of the confusion caused by the ordinance could have been avoided. For instance, many of 1.5 lakh migrants living in Delhi and Jammu have already enrolled themselves as voters in the towns where they reside at present. Since there is no separate list of such voters, the election author-

general elections (Parliament alone), yet nobody accounts for the bulk of money so spent and there is no accountability anywhere. Nobody discloses the source of the money. There are no proper accounts and no audit, a Division Bench comprising Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh and Mr. Justice Faizanuddin said in their 30-page path-breaking judgement.

Reading down provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the judges said the expenditure "incurred or authorised in connection with the election of a candidate by a political party" can only be expenditure which has a transparent source. Therefore, explanation one to Section 77 of the Act, which states that such expenditure shall not be deemed to be expenditure in connection with election, incurred or authorised by the candidate or his agent, did not give protection to such expenditure which comes from an unknown or black source.

The court held that if a political party deliberately chooses to violate or circumvent mandatory provisions or law for transparency in accounts and expenditure and goes through election process with the help of black or unaccounted money, the said party cannot be permitted to claim that it has incurred or authorised expenditure in connection with the election of candidates in terms of explanation one of Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act. The landmark judgement, which came on a public interest petition by "common cause", a registered society, held that the political parties had, in patent violation of the law, neither maintained audited accounts nor paid tax since 1979-80 though they were under a statutory obligation to furnish a return of income for each assessment year.

The following are the highlights of the Apex Court's judgement on election expenditure by political parties:

- Use of unaccounted money in an election completely prohibited.
- Political parties not filing income tax returns and not maintaining books of accounts cannot fund their candidates.
- Central Government pulled up by the court for not enforcing the mandatory provisions of law.

● The Revenue Secretary shall order inquiries against defaulters and initiate necessary action.

● The Revenue Secretary shall order an inquiry into the non-enforcement of the law regarding filing of returns by parties. Action shall be taken against any officer found remiss.

● All poll expenditure will be presumed to have been authorised by the candidate or his election agent. The candidate can rebut the presumption and show that it was in fact incurred by his party or some other association or by another individual.

● Inquiry to be conducted against Income Tax officers responsible for inaction.

● Charge against a candidate for overspending is made rebuttable.

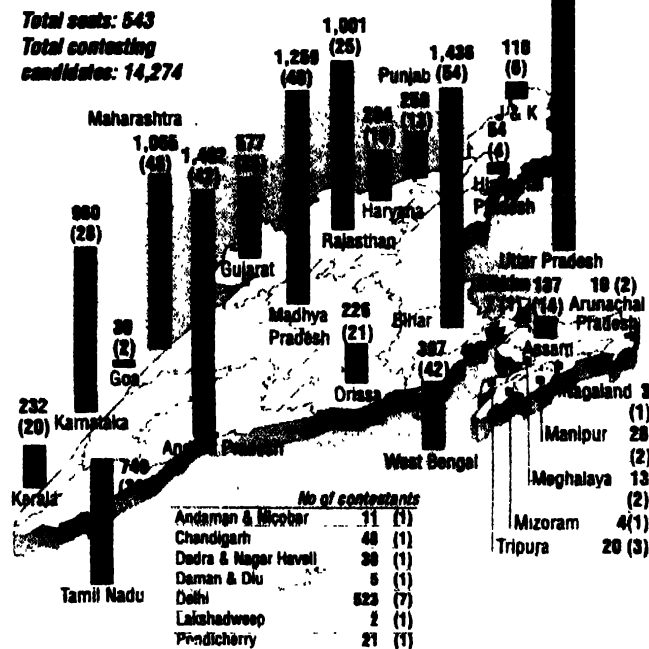
● Election Commission is empowered to scrutinise the expenditure incurred by a political party.

In the immediacy of its political impact the Supreme Court verdict on election

CONTESTING CANDIDATES

Break-up of contestants for general elections, 1996

Total seats: 543
Total contesting candidates: 14,274



(Figures in brackets indicate total seats)

KBK Infographics

step to invite the single largest party to form a government in case the elections throw up a hung Parliament. It is for that party to muster support. But in case there is no chance of securing the necessary support, the President may be called upon to make a difficult decision. His task will be easier if an alliance of parties which fought the elections on a common programme gains the necessary majority in the elections. If a coalition born after the elections makes a claim to form a government, the President should not turn it down if the concerned parties express their unity categorically in writing.

A coalition government at the Centre involves not just the counting of heads in the new Lok Sabha to ensure a majority in the House, but much more: the programmatic base of the new government. Any coalition at the Centre to be enduring, would need a common understanding among the coalition partners about the programmatic agenda of the new government.

rities will have to devise ways in which the facility is not misused and the fairness of the whole exercise is not questioned.

Curbs on Poll Expenses

The Election Commission has set the pace for curbing the use of black money in the elections to the 11th Lok Sabha and six State Assemblies. In a far-reaching order, the Election Commission on April 7, 1996 directed all eight national political parties and 39 State-level parties to submit to it, latest by July 31, details of expenditure incurred by them for the general elections.

The Supreme Court had on April 4 ruled that political parties not maintaining books of accounts and not filing income returns cannot take advantage of an election law that exempts expenditure incurred by the parties on its candidates.

The political parties in their quest for power spend more than Rs. 1,000 crore on

expenses outshines even the hawala case. Electioneering round the country was robbed of much of its lustre and din. The Election Commission has taken the correct juridical view of the Apex court's pronouncement that unless the statutory provisions meant to bring transparency in the functioning of democracy are strictly enforced and election funding and spending are put above suspicion, "the vicious circle" cannot be broken and corruption cannot be eliminated from the electoral sphere. Not only the eight national political parties and 39 State-level parties have to submit to the Commission by July 31 the complete details of the expenditure incurred by them during the elections, even the 400-odd "unrecognised" outfits have not been spared.

Housing Scam Leads to Sheila Kaul's Exit

The Himachal Pradesh Governor, Ms. Sheila Kaul, resigned on April 21, 1996 after the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, indicated she should not continue in office having been implicated in the government housing scam. Her resignation ended the five-day impasse which threw up differences between Dr. Sharma and the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, on whether she should remain in office after being implicated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Ms. Kaul's resignation as Governor of Himachal Pradesh came a little too late. Her assertion that her decision was in keeping with the high traditions of democracy and dignity of the high office carried no conviction if one were to take into consideration her dogged persistence in clinging to the constitutional post even after the CBI had accused her of favouritism in the allotment of certain commercial establishments when she was Union Minister for Urban Development. Dr. Sharma had suggested to the Prime Minister that Ms. Kaul should demit office to safeguard and uphold constitutional propriety.

The President, in his letter of April 20 had categorically pointed out that it was "inconsistent with the dignity of the high office of the Governor of a State and the dignity of the people of the relevant State that any Governor should have to be subjected to examination or interrogation by the CBI in the context of the material evidence gathered against that Governor." Dr. Sharma had also made it clear that the "correct course, to my mind, in keeping with first principles of constitutional propriety, is for the concerned person to demit office without further ado."

Since last year, when the CAG first drew attention to the inordinately large number of government employees allotted houses on an out-of-turn basis by the ministry, rumours circulated about corruption at its higher levels. Despite the public outcry, the case went largely uninvestigated and it was left to the Division Bench of the Supreme Court in February to order the CBI to investigate the scandal. Taking cognizance of

the allegations that some of the 8,700 out-of-turn allottees had been forced to pay bribes ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1 lakh, Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh had averred at the time that the total amount that might have changed hands was probably greater than the sums involved in the hawala scandal. The ministry rules allow for up to 20 per cent of its housing allotments to be made on a discretionary basis. Under its former Ministers, Ms. Kaul and Mr. P. K. Thungon, such allotments rose to nearly 50 per cent.

Ms. Kaul's involvement in the multi-crore housing scam has embarrassed the Congress. This is probably the first time that an investigating agency has felt the need to examine a constitutional authority over her past performance as Union Minister. The CBI had told the Supreme Court that Ms. Kaul had allotted 43 shops and stalls in prime areas in the Capital to close relatives and friends when she was Union Urban Development Minister. It said Ms. Kaul granted the shops violating a policy which she had approved as minister. The Apex Court had indicated that Ms. Kaul should resign. But she was unfazed and refused to step down, saying she was in office at the pleasure of the President.

The authorities were apparently banking on clause 1 of Article 361 of the Constitution which says that the President or a Governor shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his/her office or for any act done or purported to be done by his/her in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties. This was also the plea taken with regard to the hawala scandal involving a few other Governors. Mercifully, the Division Bench of Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh and Mr. Justice Faizanuddin has made it clear that the protection provided in Article 361 pertains only to his/her gubernatorial duties and is not meant for something which had been committed earlier. This landmark verdict will go a long way in correcting a major loophole in the official thinking. A graceful exit, in the circumstances, was the only way out for Ms. Kaul.

'Mad Cow' Disease in India too

While the British are hopping mad about the "mad cow" disease (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy or BSE for the technically inclined) and its human form, Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), there is the fear that the disease has cast its shadow over India also. Human form of the mad cow disease which rocked Britain has also been occurring in India and a leading microbiologist says the fatal brain infection in this country might have spread from an outdated rabies vaccine made from sheep brain. It has been revealed that there have been at least 26 documented cases of CJD in India till 1984. Since then two more cases were reported at the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) in Bangalore.

CJD is the human equivalent of BSE affecting British cows. The recent uproar in Britain was due to discovery of 10 human

cases of a previously unrecognised variant of this disease. The discovery led to a recent decision to ban British beef from its restaurants in the wake of the 'mad cow' scare more significant, in many ways, than that of the European Union's. The loss of faith in the British cow was tantamount to a death sentence for the over five million heads of cattle thought to be infected with the lethal, brain-devouring disease, BSE. Countries round the world have banned the import of British beef. And by a curious twist of fate, the British—who played a role in wiping out the cattle population of another people in the last century—are now faced with the prospect of having their own cattle slaughtered in even more fearsome proportion.

Beef-eating in India is not quite prevalent because of the religious taboo among Hindus but the cattle offal is used in preparing cattle feed. Indian doctors settled abroad have started sounding a warning that it is dangerous to feed cows to cows. It turns herbivores into carnivores and then carnivores into cannibals. They have, therefore, advised the officials not to grant permission to bone meal factories scheduled to be set up in Kerala and West Bengal.

The spongiform disease is believed to have spread to the cows from sheep infected with a related disease called scrapie after Britain started feeding its cows with bone meal made from dead sheep from the late 1970s. The disease has now entered humans through beef. While scientists are not quite sure, the agent responsible for the spongiform disease in animals and humans is a protein called 'prion'. "While in the U.K., the prion disease has reached humans via cows, the CJD cases in India could have been due to the use of scrapie infected sheep-brain rabies vaccine," warns Dr. Subhash Arya, a well-known virologist and formerly Deputy Director of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases in New Delhi.

Dr. Prakash Tandon, a well-known neurosurgeon who had studied one of the first few cases of CJD at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi 25 years ago, has said that "many more cases might have been missed in India because there was no autopsy." According to Dr. S. K. Shankar, Assistant Professor at NIMHANS, besides his own institute, CJD cases have been reported from Nizam Institute of Medicine Sciences in Hyderabad, G. B. Pant Hospital and Maulana Azad Medical College in New Delhi.

The rabies vaccine, that has been in use for over four decades, is still being given to some 40,000 Indians every year for dog bites. Many countries in the West have stopped using this type of vaccine decades ago. "It is likely that previously no doctor bothered to ask the CJD patients if they had received rabies vaccination. In many cases since the brain disease progresses rapidly, a patient may not be in a condition to remember," Dr. Arya said. He said the only way to establish the link is through serological studies of patients suspected of CJD. □

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The World

Pakistan's Nuclear Charade

While the world mourned the victims of the Chernobyl disaster around its 10th nightmarish anniversary as the "greatest technological catastrophe in human history" that took place in a part of the erstwhile Soviet Union on April 26, 1986, Pakistan was reported to be building an unsafeguarded nuclear reactor that will provide it with a substantial capability to produce weapons grade plutonium, a U.S. Defence study has said. The reactor is expected to become operational in the late 1990s, the study on proliferation released by the U.S. Defence Secretary's office said.

About India, the study says that India's very active nuclear energy programme has enabled it to obtain all of the essential materials and facilities for producing nuclear explosives. The study said India has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) but is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and several Indian nuclear reactors are subjected to IAEA safeguards.

At present, the study says, most of Pakistan's nuclear research and development is conducted by its Atomic Energy Commission, which operates over a half-dozen facilities throughout the country. It says three of Pakistan's operating nuclear reactors—the Kanupp power reactor in Karachi and the Part I and Part II research reactors near Islamabad, are under IAEA safeguards. The Chashma nuclear power plant, also near Islamabad, is under construction and will also be covered by IAEA safeguards.

"Pakistan possesses all the components necessary for producing a nuclear device, and it probably has sufficient fissile material now to assemble a few nuclear weapons." The new plutonium capability will be in addition to these, the report said.

The race to acquire nuclear technology between India and Pakistan is one of the regional threats which confronts the United States. It is comparable to the threat of global conflict that once cloaked the rivalry between Washington and Moscow during the height of the cold war. The other threats are from nuclear, chemical, biological and ballistic missiles. These form part of an alarming compendium released in Washington by the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Mr. William Perry, on behalf of the Department of Defence in April 1996.

Of late a spate of reports have appeared in the media to suggest that the U.S. was aware of the Sino-Pakistan nuclear connection. China has admitted selling Pakistan 5,000 ring magnets, and maintains

that it has not violated any national or international proliferation law as the magnets sold to Islamabad are not magnetised, the *Wall Street Journal* reported. But a Clinton administration official has dismissed the argument, saying the magnets are easily chargeable.

Indians may also be close to finishing "boosted" bomb that uses tritium to magnify the blast of the old-fashioned atomic warhead and are working on other ways to miniaturise warheads, the *Newsweek* has said in one of its issues. India's next step would be to load those warheads into a new fleet of missiles already built, it adds.

The article in *Newsweek* also quotes U.S. officials as saying Pakistani scientists at the Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology in Nilore may actually be ahead of India in the race to build a missile warhead. Islamabad, it points out, spends 63 per cent of its budget on the military and debt service mostly for arms purchases.

The reason for attaching importance to the disclosure in the U.S. newspaper of Pakistan's activities in the nascent stages of its nuclear programme is not their novelty. A blueprint of a Hiroshima-size bomb was believed to have been detected in the possession of the Pakistani nuclear scientist, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, in the eighties. There is enough evidence to suggest that the know-how in the Pakistani scientist's possession, meant to build the nuclear bomb with Chinese collaboration, had led to the development of a model of the "Pakistani-Chinese" bomb in a Washington laboratory in 1987; and that the U.S. remained convinced of Pakistan's plans despite a denial by its then Ambassador in Washington. Reports on the transfer of Chinese-made ring magnets to Pakistan for use in equipment for enriching uranium for nuclear weapons have heightened concern in the U.S. media over the dangerous potential of Sino-Pakistani collaboration. It constitutes a violation of anti-proliferation laws within the U.S. and outside.

Change in Italy

Italy, long mocked as the sick man of Europe, has lurched leftwards in its three-year long experiment. The 48 million voters of the country have on April 21, 1996 gave a mandate to a Centre-Left coalition, headed by an arch-establishment industrialist, Mr. Romano Prodi, but in which are included the rechristened Communists and a doctrinaire Marxist group. This is the first unprecedented aspect of the elections, the third in four years.

The Centre-Left Olive Tree coalition, led by the ex-Communist Party of Italy, was about the only political grouping in the

country that had not been king for a day in Rome. Nonetheless, the Italian voters surprised everyone by granting the Olive Tree a majority in both Houses of Parliament.

The vote for the Olive Tree alliance has some interesting implications. Notwithstanding the presence of the Communists, the markets soared on news of the results because the reformed Communists have promised that privatisation will continue on course and liberal policies will endure. The fact that the Alliance is led by the celebrated economics professor, who will become Prime Minister, gives the grouping the credibility it may otherwise have lacked. The opposing Freedom Alliance with Mr. Silvio Berlusconi and the neo-fascists of the North has been defeated.

There were, no doubt, compulsions, chiefly the need for the restoration of a truly political government in a country that had been ruled by technocrats for nearly five years after the exit of the Prime Minister, Mr. Giulio Andreotti. Though these successive governments pursued a pragmatic economic agenda, chaotic political governance was indeed disabling at a time when even tougher decisions, such as the integration of Italy into the European Union had to be managed. In this situation a clear mandate for Italy's 55th post-War government is a welcome respite, as can be seen from the response of the financial markets. Mr. Prodi has promised constitutional and institutional overhauling, including direct election of a president imbued with more powers, and reform of the new electoral process.

Despite the slender overall majority, there is reason to believe that the new government of Italy in the fifty years since the end of World War II will endure. The 55th government must move quickly to consolidate and occupy the middle ground so recklessly surrendered by Mr. Berlusconi in the pursuit of his private interests. Technocrats will be behind the Alliance and if a clean administration can be promised and the promise brought to fulfillment, there will be no going back. Italy's capacity to fulfil the strict terms of the European Union as regards common currency will stretch the government's ability to keep its constituents together.

G-7 Leaders Agree on N-Package

The nuclear safety summit in Moscow in April between the Group of Seven (G-7) and Russia agreed to seek a ban on all nuclear explosions by the end of this year and also to cooperate more closely in improving nuclear safety worldwide. The eight leaders said a comprehensive test ban treaty "must

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prohibit any nuclear weapons test explosion or any other nuclear explosion. We affirm that this would constitute a truly comprehensive nuclear test ban."

The G-7 leaders are the U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, the British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Jean Chretien, the French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac, the German Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Kohl, the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Lamberto Dini, and the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto.

The Moscow summit has produced an agreed declaration but no one has any illusions of its outcome. At the same time, it has served one common purpose, Mr. Yeltsin wanted to play the role of one of the top statesmen of the international community, and the leaders of seven industrialised countries wanted to signal to the Russian public that Mr. Yeltsin was their candidate for the presidency in the forthcoming elections. The world has to wait till mid-June to find out whether the Russian public are really swayed by the endorsement of Mr. Yeltsin by the big seven leaders.

The G-7 leaders need not have travelled to Moscow to discuss nuclear safety. The Russians agree with the West on the subject totally. If the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster was the occasion, then Kiev would have been a more appropriate venue. To remind all of Chernobyl, Ukraine was invited to the summit, although that country had agreed soon after Soviet disintegration to give up its nuclear weapons and carrier systems. It is no sense that China, the fifth nuclear weapon state, should have been left out. The G-7 members in any case belong to all the U.S.-sponsored regimes aimed at preventing nuclear proliferation and technology needed to ensure the safety of nuclear plants.

Peace Process in Lebanon

Israel and Iranian-backed Hizbullah guerrillas halted more than two weeks of fighting on April 27, 1996 as a cease-fire went into effect, allowing thousands of Lebanese refugees to head home. The exchanges went on up to the last moment, with Israel shelling late into the night and Hizbullah launching a final salvo of rockets just five minutes before the truce went into effect.

Israel's 16-day "Operation Grapes of Wrath" to halt rocketing of its northern border region killed 164 Lebanese, nearly all civilians. Hizbullah admitted to losing 13 guerrillas and said none of its Kaytusha bases was hit. The operation had again plunged Southern Lebanon into the sort of darkness it knew during the civil war years of the 1970s. The cease-fire accord stops Israel and Hizbullah from targeting civilians on either side of the border, but allows the guerrillas to pursue operations against Israeli troops in occupied buffer zone. The calm signalled the moment for 400,000 who fled the conflict, to return.

Israel had extensively bombed targets in Lebanon including some close to its capital, Beirut. A power station on the outskirts of Beirut was hit, depriving parts of the city of its power supply, while the people within a

30-km border belt in Southern Lebanon were being shelled and bombed into fleeing the area. That makes for four lakh refugees. The justification for this pulverising military action was the rocket attacks by Hizbullah on an Israeli town in Northern Galilee. Earlier, Israel faced terrorist attacks from the extremist organisation, Hamas, and now it was the turn of Hizbullah which has a longer history of activity against Israel and which operates from Lebanon, supposedly with the help of Syria and Iran.

The Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr. Rafiq Hariri, has said that "under a written understanding" reached with U.S., Syrian and French help, Israel and Lebanon also would pledge to spare civilians on both sides of the border. "This understanding would lead to long-term stability and to the protection of civilians."

American-Japanese Relations

After spending three years confronting



Mr. Bill Clinton

Japan over trade issues, the administration of the U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, has belatedly remembered that security has been the cornerstone of the U.S.-Japan relations. The summit between Mr. Clinton and the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Ryutaro

Hashimoto, in April 1996 is notable for its focus on refurbishing Asia's most important bilateral security alliance.

The two leaders have on April 17, 1996 signed a joint declaration on security cooperation that pledges to maintain American force levels in both Japan and elsewhere in Asia. The declaration also expands Japan's role in supporting U.S. forces in the region through supply and logistic measures. Japan has agreed to help maintain 100,000 U.S. soldiers in the Pacific, including about 47,000 in Japan, and, more dramatically, promised to rethink its post-war taboo on sending troops outside its borders. Japan's commitment rather looks vague, but it may carry the first seeds of a defence autonomy vis-a-vis the U.S.

The figure is important because many in Japan and the U.S. have questioned the need for the U.S. to deploy that many forces in Asia after the collapse of the Soviet Union as a potential regional threat. Mr. Clinton acknowledged that the U.S. troops in Japan will be redeployed into fewer and smaller bases and said that intrusive training activities would be curtailed to address Japanese sensitivities about American forces here. The U.S. troops' presence has been greatly controversial for the past six months because of the rape of a 12-year-old Japanese schoolgirl by U.S. Marines on Okinawa last September.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hashimoto, in a joint declaration, have called the U.S.-Japan security pact necessary "for maintaining a stable and prosperous environment for the

Asia-Pacific region as we enter the 21st century." They have pledged closer cooperation on development of military technology, and Japan has promised to provide \$5 billion annually for at least five years in host-nation support for the U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

The Japanese Constitution, written by the U.S. occupiers after World War II, forbids Japan from developing an offensive military capability, which would alarm its neighbours and provoke a wrenching domestic debate. The U.S. has its own reasons for wanting to deploy large forces in the Pacific—as a counterbalance to China and a deterrent to North Korea.

Slowly but surely, the U.S. seems to be erecting the scaffolding of a new containment policy—only this time the object of the exercise is not communism or even Islamic 'fundamentalism', but China. As the future contours of big power rivalry become more apparent, the U.S. has begun to take measures aimed at building a diplomatic, military and economic *cordon sanitaire* of sorts around Beijing. Of course, its efforts have been partially compromised by the huge investments the U.S. companies have made in the Chinese economy and by the fact that other Asian countries do not necessarily think isolating or pressuring China is the best way of dealing with it.

Emergency in Sri Lanka

The uneasy calm in Sri Lanka was shattered again—this time by the imposition of nation-wide emergency. April is normally the cessation period in the ongoing battle between the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) because it marks the Sinhala-Tamil new year. But the Sri Lankan President, Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, on April 8, 1996 proclaimed a "state of emergency", giving herself sweeping powers to enact laws in the nation wrecked by a 12-year civil war.

The Opposition criticised the move as a "blatant attempt" to curb political activity and a political analyst said Ms. Kumaratunga will use the powers to postpone voting for municipal and area councils which are required to be held in June. The Parliament, which is controlled by Ms. Kumaratunga's People's Alliance Party, has to vote on the presidential proclamation within 30 days if she wants to prolong it. A defeat in the local government polls, which will be seen as a referendum on her policy to fight the Tamil rebels to the finish, would increase pressure on Ms. Kumaratunga to call general elections.

The extension of a state of emergency to all parts of the island is a cause for serious concern. It is a prelude to staggering or postponing the local government elections. Emergency was hitherto restricted to the strife-ridden north-east and certain towns,



Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga

including Colombo, which have been vulnerable to attacks by the LTTE. Now it has been extended even to those areas in which the security situation does not warrant emergency measures. While the government claims that the proclamation was made to preserve public order, it is widely believed that the security situation there was not grave.

By imposing emergency throughout the island, Ms. Kumaratunga's ruling People's Alliance has gone back on a major election pledge not to resort to emergency rule. It has also come amid official claims that the law and order situation had improved in the island under the present government and that war in the north-east against the LTTE would soon be brought to a successful conclusion.

The much-needed respite in the ongoing battle between the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE is unlikely to come about this year. Instead, a bloody and decisive operation is foreseen against the separatists in the island. The state of emergency declared all over the country is being widely interpreted as a precursor to this impending battle. The hostilities have been mounting this year with a series of bomb blasts in the capital city, Colombo, and elsewhere, making such an operation almost inevitable. More than 200 persons have died recently. The success of these raids has helped the LTTE recover from the demoralising reverses it had suffered during last year.

Ms. Kumaratunga had won the 1994 parliamentary and presidential elections on a plank that was trenchantly critical of the UNP Government's use of emergency provisions for normal governance. In fact, true to her word, she had the emergency withdrawn soon after she ascended the presidency. She is now in a tight corner. She rules with a single vote majority in Parliament and is overly dependent on support from small Tamil and Muslim parties. Her sole election platform when she was elected in 1994 was a promise to end the war. Unfortunately the capture of Jaffna and winning the cricket World Cup seem to have aroused support for military victory rather than political compromise. She is desperate to avoid polls right now but her plan would not survive a poor electoral response.

Efforts Towards Reintegration of C.I.S.

After presiding rather indifferently over the drifting apart of the former Soviet republics for about five years, Russia is suddenly scrambling to bring them back into its fold. After signing a treaty on economic and cultural integration with Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on March 30, 1996, the Presidents of Russia and Belarus have on April 2 agreed to link their economies and political systems but stopped short of creating a single state. The four-nation treaty created a customs union and set up an inter-state council and inter-parliamentary committee to carry out the work of integration.

Mr. Boris Yeltsin and Mr. Alexander Lukashenko have agreed on creating a new

"community of sovereign republics". The union is to be governed by a council made up of the countries' Presidents, Prime Ministers and Parliament leaders, and would eventually have a common constitution, budget and currency. The agreement stops short of creating a single state and each country keeps its independence.

The creation of the new union came just two weeks after the Russian Parliament passed a Communist-inspired resolution declaring the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991 illegal and demanding its restoration. The resolution had denounced the dismantling of the Soviet Union and said they planned to campaign on the peoples'

nostalgia for the super power they lost in December 1991. The move could deflate any further efforts by the Communist Party and its presidential candidate, Mr. Gennady Zyuganov, to use Soviet restoration as a campaign issue against Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin has made reintegration of the Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.) a trump card in his bid for re-election. He is hoping to steal the ground from Mr. Zyuganov in the coming June presidential election. But Mr. Yeltsin has effectively usurped the role of a re-integrator of the former Soviet republics. If he plays that role to the end, the Russian economy may crumble under the new burden. The C.I.S. partners already owe Moscow \$ 9 billion, mainly for oil and gas supplies. If the treaties with Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are carried through, Moscow will have to pay much more to bring up the living standards in the three countries to the level of Russia. □

Competition Opportunities

Combined Management Aptitude Test by All India Management Association, Centre for Management Education, for admission to the participating Management Institutes' MBA/Post Graduate Programmes in Management, July/August 1996
(May 19, 1996)

Management Aptitude Test by Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management and Development Studies, Lucknow
(May 19, 1996)

Civil Services (Prelim.) Examination, 1996
(June 9, 1996)

Combined State/Upper Subordinate Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1995 by U.P. Public Service Commission
(June 1996)

Sub-Inspectors of Police in CBI and Central Police Organisations Examination, 1996 by Staff Selection Commission
(June 16, 1996)

Test for MBA Admission 1996-98 Programme of Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, M.S. Patel Institute
(June 23, 1996)

Miscellaneous Services Recruitment Examination, 1996 by Public Service Commission, West Bengal
(June 23, 1996)

Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1996
(July 7, 1996)

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1996
(July 14, 1996)

Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police Examination, 1996 by Staff Selection Commission
(July 28, 1996)

Combined Subordinate Accounts & Audit Services Competitive Examination, 1996 by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(July/August 1996)

Engineering Services Examination, 1996
(August 4, 1996)

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1996
(September 2, 1996)

NDA and Naval Academy Examination, September 1996
(September 15, 1996)

Recruitment of Clerks, 1996 by SSC
(September 22, 1996)

Last date : May 17, 1996

Combined Lower Subordinate Assistant Grade Examination, 1996 by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(October/November 1996)

Commission in the Army 84th Technical Graduates Course (January 1997) and 8 Short Service Commission (Technical) Course (May 1997)

Last date : May 21, 1996

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1996
(October 6, 1996)

Last date : June 3, 1996

Clerkship Examination by PSC, West Bengal
(November 17, 1996)

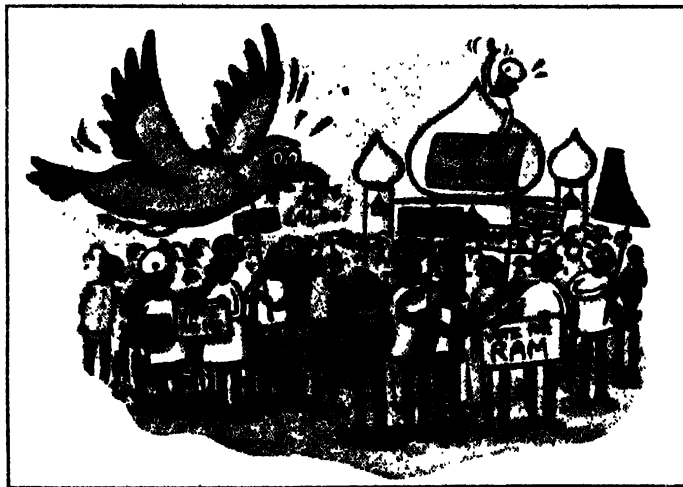
Last date : May 31, 1996

World Press—Important Topics

Disciplining The Leaders

For the first time in the history of free India politicians have learnt, to their shock, that they have to break with the past and learn to behave, shedding all the old habits of pasting walls with posters, scrawling graffiti, assaulting eardrums with blaring music and grating moralising, and serialising achievements or mouthing abuses on their rivals through megaphones and spending huge sums of money to get back to the citadels of power. All this is part of yesteryears, thanks to the strict code of conduct laid down by India's powerful Election Commission. **NEWSWEEK** (April 29, 1996), takes a look at the changing election campaign scene in India.

"As a good guy in Indian movies, Rajesh Khanna has jumped from speeding trains, punched out 10 gangsters at a time and blasted through enemy lines without smudging his cherubic features. None of that prepared him for his new role. Running as a parliamentary candidate for the ruling Congress Party in this month's elections, Khanna had to leave behind his movie-star lifestyle and play the humble man of the people. The candidate limped away from his first day in the narrow lanes of New Delhi, sunburned and aching. After a second day of dust and scorching heat, he collapsed of dehydration and had to be helped home.



"Khanna has the right idea. As India itself limps through the biggest bribery scandal in its modern history, voters want to see their candidates suffer. The country's tough Election Commission has limited each contender to a measly \$15,000 in campaign spending. Hundreds of official monitors are demanding an accounting of every free Coke offered or received—and forbidding government satraps from giving away so much as a railway pass.

"The humbling of the rich and powerful is producing something Indians have not seen in decades: a level political playing field. Nobody is immune from the election cops. A. B. Vajpayee,



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candidate for prime minister of the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), was among those reprimanded for abusing their perks; a monitor spotted an official car trailing one of his campaign processions. In West Bengal, the Marxist chief minister, Jyoti Basu, was grounded in a small town when orders came that he could not use his government helicopter for campaigning. Basu, a British-educated, whisky-sipping communist who

appreciates his bourgeois comforts, had to motor down potholed highways in searing heat to make it to his far-flung rallies.

"The strict spending rules are forcing even the richest tycoons to leave their aircraft in the hangar. Congress candidate Rita Singh, whose \$300 million business empire includes six helicopters and her Rolls-Royce, has to skip the magnate's traditional prerogative of swooping from the sky into the midst of

poor and illiterate villagers. Instead, Singh can be found trudging through dusty villages in western Uttar Pradesh, dodging cows and water buffaloes."

The Parties Change Their Colour

All through the regime of P.V. Narasimha Rao, the BJP, the Left Front and other groups like the Janata Dal have been hypercritical of the ruling Congress hurtling the country headlong into economic globalisation. BJP showed its ire by first scuttling the Enron project

and then reviving it. But the manifestos issued by different parties in the course of the General Election 1996 would have us believe that all that diatribe against MNCs and foreign collaboration was only part of the propaganda warfare. **THE ECONOMIST** (April 20-26, 1996), published from London, examines the manifestos of different political parties in the light of their attitude towards economic reforms.

"...On the face of it, the parties have some deep differences. Both the BJP and the Janata Dal manifestos have been hailed in the press as anti-Congress, anti-reformist tracts. This judgement is based upon statements like the Janata Dal's claim that India's economy has been damaged by the Congress government's pursuit of policies of liberalisation and globalisation. But read the fine print, and things look a little different. In this, Janata Dal goes on to say that foreign investment is now needed in selected areas, even though the party has not totally abandoned its old belief that such investment is neo-imperialist. It still wants a strong public sector, but now believes in deregulating the economy to give full scope to entrepreneurial endeavour, and to minimise the scope for corruption. You can almost hear the World Bank cheering...

"The BJP has in the past condemned the government for selling India out to multinationals, and complained that Indian culture is being endangered by American junk food. But its manifesto now welcomes foreign investment, "because we hold that it supplies knowledge, technology and knowhow, and sharpens the competitive edge of our economy." Despite its past agitations against Coca-Cola, Pepsi and Kentucky Fried Chicken, the party now says that it will not ask them to leave if voted in to power. Its manifesto merely says that it does not consider foreign investment in "consumer non-durables" as an "area of priority". Nor, it seems, do foreign investors: less than 10% of their proposed investments are in these areas. Indeed, the BJP manifesto calls loudly for more deregulation, and sounds altogether more reformist than that of Congress, which takes credit for past liberalisation but has virtually no clear proposals to push the process further...."

The World's Most Dangerous Border

In its cover story in the April 22, 1996 issue of **NEWSWEEK**, published from New York, the weekly provides an insight into the growing nuclear arms race in the Indian subcontinent and China fuelled by mutual distrust and suspicion. Going by the past experience, India can trust neither Pakistan nor China and it has to do everything possible to guard itself from its wily neighbours. Pakistan and China would also ferret out the possible reasons for their going nuclear. Whatever be the reasons (exa-

created by the subtle power game of the West, more particularly by USA), the actual position is that the three Asian neighbours are caught in a frightening nuclear competition. Says the NEWSWEEK.

"...If a tragedy comes, it won't be unexpected. America's Central Intelligence Agency has been warning repeatedly that the India-Pakistan border is the "most probable" site for a future nuclear war. On the Subcontinent, three nations—India, China and Pakistan—are locked in a triangle of nuclear competition and intrigue. India trusts neither Pakistan nor China and fears they are conspiring against her. Secrecy and deception reign: each country is convinced that spies from elsewhere steal its secrets, while scientists race to build more powerful and compact nuclear weapons for new generations of lethal missiles. None of the mechanisms that helped the United States and Soviet Union control the cold war—summit meetings, nuclear hot lines, arms-control treaties—exist in South Asia. "The two sides are working themselves into just about as unstable a posture as you can imagine," says Evan Medeiros of the Arms Control Association, a Washington think tank. "It's a nightmare."

"South Asia's cold war is driven by a recent history of fierce conventional battles and betrayal. India can hardly forget that China still holds a vast swath of Himalayan mountain territory that it seized in a 1962 surprise attack. The incursion left New Delhi with a gut fear that China's grand aim is to "pin down" India below the Himalayas, and those suspicions only deepened when China took the side of Pakistan in its wars against India. To this day, the India-Pakistan frontier in Kashmir is so jealously disputed that even stray cows draw machine-gun fire, and troops die every day (mostly from exposure) in a pointless battle for the high-altitude wilderness of the Siachen glacier.

"It would be tempting to cast this as just another regional brush fire—if the feud were not also driving the clandestine bomb programs. After India's 1974 nuclear test, Pakistani leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto thundered that all the "great civilizations" of the world had the bomb—Christians, Jews, Communists and now Hindus. Islam, he vowed, would have its bomb, too. India had much the same motivation: fear of a larger nuclear neighbour. Its first leader, the great pacifist Jawaharlal Nehru, abruptly dropped his vow never to build the bomb after China's surprise nuclear test in 1964. "On strategic grounds," says Indian

Army Maj. Gen. D. Panerjee, "India cannot accept a permanent nuclear imbalance between herself and China...."

Neighbours Hamstrung By Old Mindsets

Will the bitterness and bad blood between India and Pakistan stagger from bad to worse before it becomes better? So it seems in the eyes of many indologists and scholars. In other words, many see in the subcontinental divide a historic dimension even as the ordinary wise men see practically no differences between Pakistanis and Indians



that cannot be resolved by sincere and purposeful negotiations. Kashmir and the nuclear threat continue to foul the relations between the two neighbours, says FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (April 11, 1996), published from Hong Kong, in its cover story.

"...Still, with the relationship already as tense as a bowstring, it wouldn't take much to make it snap. The nervousness born of deeprooted mutual suspicions could easily lead to hasty moves, warn independent observers. Even Ambassador Simmons injects a cautionary note to his belief that neither side wants war, warning that "mistakes could occur; it's a deadly embrace in a very nervous region." Civil disturbances within each country and border skirmishes tend to feed the tension, leading to belligerent exchanges between Delhi and Islamabad that sound like the verbal equivalent of war....

"...K. Subrahmanyam, a leading Indian defence expert, says that Kashmir has become Pakistan's main obsession because of domestic political problems. To Bhutto's frequent remarks on human-rights violations in the Kashmir Valley, Indian Premier Rao retorts: Has Pakistan become the custodian of all Muslims? There are as many Muslims in India as in Pakistan. Pakistanis should worry about human rights of their own citizens first.

"Rao says India has dealt with its diverse, secular milieu by making adjustments and concessions through the democratic political process, and is addressing the Kashmir question in the same spirit. The dialogue with several militant groups in Kashmir and the coming parliamentary elections in the state are part of that process, he says. Indian officials also point to the growing human-rights movement in the country and official mechanisms to deal with such issues.

"Diplomats say a series of visits to Kashmir by foreign ambassadors in India have helped allay fears of human-rights violations in the state. But

Islamabad has declared the planned elections and New Delhi's talks with the Kashmiri militants—who it says do not represent the people of the territory—unacceptable. Still, independent observers believe that even a marginally credible election could put Kashmir on the back burner of international concern. And that could lead to a "no war, no peace" situation resembling the Middle East of the mid-1970s, says a European envoy in New Delhi.

"As Indians and Pakistanis continue to engage in their primordial conflict, however, they risk being left behind in the worldwide race to economic prosperity. Though both countries have launched free-market reforms and made some economic

progress, old mindsets continue to handicap attempts to tap into Subcontinental synergies.

"K.D. Kurtkoti, an eminent Indian cultural and literary scholar, depicts the Subcontinental divide in historical terms: "The pan-Indian civilization has for millennia faced outside invaders but slowly absorbed them. Our enmities always lie within. Our epics are

full of our own brothers turning into our enemies from time to time. Sadly, the Indo-Pak problems will have to run their course before another era of harmony comes in."

Operation Grapes of Wrath

Did Israel overreact to the Hizbullah threat? Did they use a sledgehammer to kill a fly? Was the Operation Grapes of Wrath planned to secure a convincing mileage for Shimon Peres in the coming Israeli elections? Was the enormous number of civilian casualties justified? The Israeli shelling of Hizbullah positions in Lebanon is now happily over with the truce signed with Syria's President Hafez Assad. THE ECONOMIST (published from London), comments on the Israeli bombing in Lebanon in its leader in the issue dated April 20, 1996.



"Israel has the right, and indeed the duty, to protect its people. And it would be excellent for the peace of the region if Shimon Peres, Israel's prime minister, were to win reelection next month. But neither the protection of its citizens in northern



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Gallilee, nor the hope of a comprehensive Middle Eastern peace, justifies the forcible displacement of up to half a million inoffensive Lebanese, and the savaging of their homes and livelihoods. Those consequences were planned. The death of more than 50 refugees sheltering in a UN base in southern Lebanon, reported as THE ECONOMIST went to press on April 18th, was merely a foreseeable contingency. It brought the toll of fatalities close to 100. Operation Grapes of Wrath, launched a week ago, requires the ends to justify the means. They do not.

"...When Israel was surrounded by enemies, convinced that a lost battle would be a last battle, its disproportionate response to Arab acts of aggression was understandable. But those days are long gone. Israel is either at peace with its neighbours, or negotiating peace. Since, as a state, it is no longer in danger, the world should no longer smile when it claims two eyes for an eye.

"That said, Israel had a dilemma, as do all countries, in responding effectively to a guerrilla threat. The Hizbullah campaign against Israel's occupation of a slice of south Lebanon had grown fiercer; the guerrillas were killing Israeli soldiers and firing rockets into Israel—though still keeping to the rough tit-for-tat rules worked out after Israel's last pounding of Lebanon in 1993. Mr Peres, facing an election and under attack from the opposition for not being "strong", decided he had to do something.

"... It would be wrong to imply that Mr Peres has been guided entirely by opinion-poll considerations. But if the election had not been pressing on him, the need to show himself a "strong" leader so urgent, he might well have resisted the temptation to turn much of southern Lebanon into a crater. The electoral framework makes the operation particularly cynical: a pounding of people who in no way deserved it.

"Good may eventually come out of evil. But Israel, at this turning-point in its history, needed to show itself an honest, as well as a strong, neighbour. The punishment of Lebanon reveals that Israel the peace-seeker is still Israel the embattled, punching first and talking afterwards."

Singapore: Growing External to Grow Stronger

Singapore Inc. is doing and going big, internally as well as externally. Now that a solid base has been laid at home, the tiny state is heading out to far and near: Hungary



Belgium, India, Vietnam, etc. Singapore wants to go up in the economic ladder by building an external economy. Soon, Singapore Inc. will spread across the world, wave after wave, burnishing up its image of corporate competitiveness, transferring its excellence abroad. In the April 25, 1996 issue, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published from Hong Kong, is probing whether the protective city-state will be able to fare equally better in the chaotic emerging economies of Asia.

"With its squeaky clean streets and strictly enforced rules, Singapore isn't everyone's cup of tea. But even its fiercest critics concede one thing: the island republic has created a wildly successful economy on its tiny base.

"Its per-capita output, \$22,400 in 1995, is the world's ninth-highest; its annual growth rate one of the world's fastest. In little more than a generation, this small, densely populated city-state, virtually devoid of basic resources bar its 3 million people, has lifted itself into the ranks of the developed world.

"But it has done so in an environment carefully controlled by a paternalistic government that, with an eye on changing world markets, cajoles local companies to make this product or that service. That approach obviously works well at home, but would it work overseas? That is, can the government encourage Singapore's biggest companies to spread their investment oars across Asia—and can those investments pay off?

"These aren't mere academic questions. Indeed, Singapore's economic future will rely increasingly on how they're answered. At home, the nation has virtually run out of room to grow. Foreigners already make up 20% of its labour force. Wages, which rose 6.7% last year, keep soaring. Further growth for Singapore's companies will depend on a successful overseas push. And so, with a heavy nudge from the state, the biggest are heading out: the Keppel Group to Vietnam, Sembawang to India, IPC to China, Singapore Telecommunications to Belgium, Excel Machine Tools to Hungary—to name just a few.

"Building an external economy is a national imperative," Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong told businessmen a few years ago. "Investing in the region... is part of our long-term strategy to climb up the economic ladder."

"... Not content to rely on mere market forces, the government is pressing state-owned firms to invest, and invest big. Singapore-run industrial parks are popping up as far afield as Suzhou in China and Bangalore in India.

"It's a risky strategy. There is no guarantee that Singapore's entrepreneurs can replicate in Asia's chaotic emerging economies the success they've had in their protective city-state.

"... But the latest wave may be Singapore's best bet for keeping up its corporate competitiveness in the coming decade. As labour, land and other business costs rise back home, Asia's newly opened markets—from China to Vietnam to Burma—offer opportunities to sustain the 9%-10% growth rates Singapore has posted in recent years."

China: From Maoism to Permissive Society

Mao must be turning in his grave if he were to know about what is happening in his paternalistic society. The Chinese are now discovering that sex is more than a biological

activity as a new wave of sexual revolution is sweeping across the country. Gone are the days of puritanism and prudery and the average Chinese knows more about it all through close encounters, TV and he or she acts upon it, leaving behind the do's and don'ts of the Communist Revolution and the Cultural Revolution. In its April 15, 1996 issue, the NEWSWEEK, published from New York, takes the readers to the new scene depicting the revolutionary side effects of demystifying the sex act.



"On Sunday nights, listeners all across China tune their radios to "Midnight Whispers." The sexual-advice call-in show, broadcast from Shanghai, gets fan letters from as far away as Inner Mongolia, 1,400 kilometers to the north. The state-run station's directors try to keep the two-year-old program from getting too explicit. Even so, callers sometimes catch Wei Lan and her cohort, Chen Kai, by surprise. A few weeks ago the evening's first caller blurted: "When my husband's away and I need to control my desire, I put ice cubes in myself." Chen interrupted her politely but quickly. "Ask your doctor to check if you've caused nerve damage," he urged. The rest of the evening went more smoothly. There was a routine question about premature ejaculation, another from a woman complaining about her husband's sexual needs, a call from a fan saying how much he and his wife enjoy the show, which helps couples stir up the fizz in faltering marriages.

"Mao's government regarded the masses' libidos as a major threat to the Communist Party's authority. As soon as he took power in 1949, his troops went to work shutting down the country's brothels. That was just the beginning. In subsequent years some communes kept residents in sexually segregated barracks regardless of their marital status. Married couples were allowed 30-minutes conjugal visits once a week. The party outlawed pornography and cracked down on "immodest" clothing, enforcing a fashion for sexless quilted suits. During the Cultural Revolution the party, which in 1950 had outlawed the ancient custom of arranged marriage, introduced its own brand of shotgun weddings. In the name of stamping out the class system, local committees chose peasant brides and grooms for old-fashioned intellectuals and other "bad elements" suspected of "bourgeois tendencies". The peasants were expected to correct their mates' political "errors". Sex was merely a biological process; in the socialist utopia promised by Mao, neither carnal lust nor romantic love existed.

"China is rediscovering both forms of passion. At Beijing's Capital Airport, the snack counter offers an array of love oils, vibrators and specialty condoms among the candy bars and chewing gum. In the countryside, most larger towns now have at least one disco where singles can pair off and a karaoke bar for commercial sex. Unmarried couples are renting apartments together, unhindered by the once dreaded watchdogs of the "neighborhood committees." In small villages, courtship remains quite formal, but virginity is no longer the sole requirement of a suitable bride."

Tackling Too Many Elephants

As environmentalists and lovers of wild life and biodiversity cry hoarse about the vanishing wild life species, South Africa's largest national park, the Kruger, is plagued with the problem of too many elephants. The authorities in the Park have been resorting to the practice of culling for the past 28 years to keep the population of elephants in check. **THE ECONOMIST** (March 30-April 5, 1996), examines the elephantine problem.



"...Elephants are one of the world's slowest breeding animals; yet when left to themselves, their population can double every 15 years. South Africa's National Parks Board, the body responsible for overseeing the country's game reserves, knows this. Although elephant herds in countries farther north have been depleted by poachers, those in South Africa—where poaching is kept under much better control—have thrived. So to keep the elephant population stable in the country's largest national park, the Kruger, its herds have been culled annually for the past 28 years. To many onlookers such culling seems both cruel and unnecessary...."

"...As a consequence, groups such as the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) have been searching for ways to stop the culling. In practice, this means either moving surplus elephants to other places, or buying new land adjacent to the parks to let them wander farther afield...."

"...Elephants are able to eat just about every plant there is. When the going gets tough, they simply turn to less desirable ones. A large elephant herd can convert a paradise into a wasteland in next to no time: any animal that is a bit more picky about its vegetables than a

pachyderm is likely to find them gone, and to die of starvation...."

Asia's Growing Gas Chambers

The basic infrastructure of most of the Asian cities has not altered substantially, but the number of people living in the cities and the number of vehicles clogging the streets and fouling the air, with their uninterrupted emissions having reached the saturation point, all the cities are choking on their own 'economic' success. The so called prosperous cities have made the life of citizens miserable, with the growing air pollution. **ASIaweek** (April 26, 1996), published from Hong Kong, analyses the direct impact of air pollution.

"...just as it ignores borders, air pollution doesn't discriminate between rich and poor, though children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. "There is no way to escape it. There is no way to protect yourself," warns Dr. Chan Chang-chuan, Taiwan's leading expert on air pollution-related health disorders

"...Burning fossil fuels like coal or diesel releases sulfur dioxide, which causes respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. It also emits pollutants such as hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, lead and other suspended particulate matter. Carbon monoxide poisons the blood while lead damages red blood cells, hurts the liver and kidneys and can cause neurological damage. Certain hydrocarbons are carcinogenic in high concentrations.

"The body has a capacity to clean itself, but long-term exposure

to increased pollution makes it almost impossible to do so," says Stephan Tamplin, a WHO regional adviser. People breathing dirty air also suffer more colds, allergies, even certain strains of flu. "Pollutants weaken your normal defense system so that you are more prone to viruses," says Dr. Wong Tze Wai, senior lecturer at Hong Kong's Chinese University Department of Community Medicine.

"Children are also more susceptible than adults to lead poisoning. Leaded fuel is still widely used in both Thailand and Indonesia. Jakarta introduced lead-free fuel last August. But it is hard for drivers to find (only seven pumps in Jakarta sell it) and it's 50% more expensive than the leaded kind. Lead is absorbed into the bloodstream through the air and certain edible plants grown on or near roadsides. A correlation exists between school children with high levels of lead (in their blood and bone marrow) and low intelligence, poor concentration skills and aggressive behavior.

The Agony After The War

The heart-rending plight lingers long after a war is lost or won. It is the costly

price the innocent have to pay for the grim cruelty of war. Hundreds of people become victims of land mines in Bosnia, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Angola and elsewhere. Humanitarian organisations have long opposed mine warfare, but the nightmare persists. In one case alone, Angola, twenty years of war have left about 15 million mines—at least one for every man, woman and child. Similarly, a legacy of 16 years of war has reduced Afghanistan to a vast, sprawling minefield. Man's inhumanity towards man leaves thousands either blown to pieces instantaneously or scarred for life, a burden unto themselves and society. **NEWSWEEK** (April 8, 1996) takes a look at the regions littered with land mines.



"...Land mines are the lethal detritus of 20th-century warfare. Indiscriminate, all but permanent, ever cheaper and increasingly hard to detect, they bedevil efforts to put a country back together after the shooting stops. And not just Bosnia, where millions of high-tech mines lie hidden—and where 35 NATO soldiers have been injured and seven killed by mines this year. In Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan, peasants often must risk their lives to earn a living; huge fertile areas lie fallow. The problem is staggering. Up to 110 million active mines are scattered in 64 countries. The toll: 2,000 victims a month. Today it would cost \$33 billion to lift those mines. Tomorrow it will cost more: in 1994 2 million new mines were planted, 20 times as many as were removed.

"Should land mines be banned? That's the goal of a four-year-old international campaign by several hundred relief, religious and veterans' organizations. It's only the second such crusade that the International Committee of the Red Cross has ever joined; the first successfully sought a ban on chemical weapons in the 1930s. As more than 50 nations prepare to meet in Geneva this month for final debate on ways to address the plague of mines, the campaign has focussed on Washington. Nothing would be more influential, the activists say, than for the world's sole superpower to join the 24 smaller countries that have called for an immediate ban on anti-personnel mines (APMs)—the small mines, costing as little as \$3 each, that most often cripple civilians."

Voice And Words

Your personality and the impact you make on others depend on two factors. The first one is your appearance and bearing. This, in turn, is dependent on your dress, grooming and the cheerful facial expression you are able to present with a genuine, warm, hearty and pleasant smile. We have examined these points in detail in our earlier two articles. Now we must consider the follow-up action.

Your appearance and learning are passive factors. You have to follow it up with some positive, quick and favourable action. Action can be created by the use of your voice and the use of your limbs. You may follow up your smile with a warm greeting. You can wish the other individual a happy good morning, good day or good evening. That greeting may be followed up with a friendly gripping and manly handshake. In case you are greeting a member of the opposite sex who may not respond to a handshake, you may fold your hands and greet the party with an exquisitely executed *namaste*. If they are old and elderly people, you can do *pranam* or otherwise you can bow your head and convey your greetings. The Chinese and Japanese have the wonder habit of bowing from their hips and it is so nice to look at.

Let us first pay attention to our voice and words, although the verbal greeting and the physical act of greeting often proceed simultaneously. The initial impression made by our appearance is immediately confirmed or contradicted by our voice and words. Not only our voice or tone but also the choice of our words are extremely important in this context. Words are the media to convey our thoughts, feelings and mind. They are the instruments with which you establish effective contact, meaningful communication and favourable rapport with others. To start with, people are affected and influenced by the very tone of your voice. You know very well how your voice, more than the words, can convey your mind effectively to others. You simply say 'speak' to the other person. But the tone of your voice can convey to the other person that it is a request although you haven't used the word 'please'. In other circumstances, it may be a pre-emptive order to the other person to speak out his mind and tell the truth.

It all depends how you say what you are saying. But, as you know very well, people do not like to be ordered about or told. It undermines their ego and self-esteem. They would like to be requested. They prefer to confer a favour to obeying an order to render a service. Therefore, you must so cultivate your voice that it always conveys a request from you to others. Similarly, your voice can sound cheerful and happy or sorrowful and unhappy. People always like to hear

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

the wedding bells and if they can help it, they never want to hear the funeral chimes. A wailing or whining voice has an instant depressing effect on others.

You also know what an authoritative, offending voice is. In contrast, there is the submissive, meek, begging voice. You must learn to avoid either. There is no need either to shout or to mumble. Using the right tone and voice is indeed an art. Your personality and your ability to influence others depend a great deal on it. You master this out by listening to others and watching the impact it creates. You can also see how the actors and actresses on the stage and on the screen make full use of their voice to convey their emotions and feelings.

Your voice can at once show your interest, sincerity, warmth, enthusiasm and keenness. You may simply let out a 'moan'. But your voice will tell the listener at once whether it is the expression of ecstasy or agony, whether you are swimming in ecstasy or drowning in misery. Your voice can indicate regard, respect, warmth, affection, sympathy and interest. Equally it can convey arrogance, indifference, disrespect and anger. It can convey both sincerity and affection. A pompous superior tone will invariably produce an adverse effect. It will make one feel that he is inferior and is regarded as an intruder or unwanted person.

In the same way your genuine pleasure, real liking, friendliness and interest can be relayed by the mere tone of your voice. In fact your voice itself can be regarded as mirror of your personality. Confidence, determination, resoluteness, courage, faith, understanding, sympathy, irritability, haste, fear, indecision, superciliousness, all these and many other personality traits of an individual can be gauged from the tone of one's voice and the manner of his expression. Just to realise the importance of the tone or voice, listen to someone consciously when he speaks to you and watch your own reaction. Next observe and notice the reaction of the other party when you speak. Does he respond to you the way you want when he hears you. No doubt words are also important but voice comes first. Unless you speak in the right tone of voice, the words may convey exactly the opposite meaning to the listener. The voice and speech can make an immediate impression either in favour or against the speaker on those who hear them. You must,

therefore, carefully and assiduously develop the art of speaking in a manner to attract rather than to repel.

There is another important thing which you should remember while you set out to develop this technique. Your voice does not sound to others in the same way as it sounds to you while you actually make the sound. In other words, as you speak you hear your own voice differently from others. If someone records your voice as you speak on a tape-recorder without your knowledge and plays it back to you later, you may find it difficult to recognise your own voice. Therefore, if you can afford this, you must cultivate your voice with the help of tape-recorder. Play back your own talk or speech and see how you react to it. When the voice comes out from the tape-recorder, you hear it exactly as the other people do. Only when you are in the act of speaking, you cannot hear your voice as others hear it. The tape-recorder corrects the difference. Your voice might sound wonderful to you but not to others. You can realise this and perhaps also find out why when you listen to what you said on the tape-recorder. The favourable impression made with your appearance, dress and smile will be nullified if not followed up with a pleasant and appealing voice.

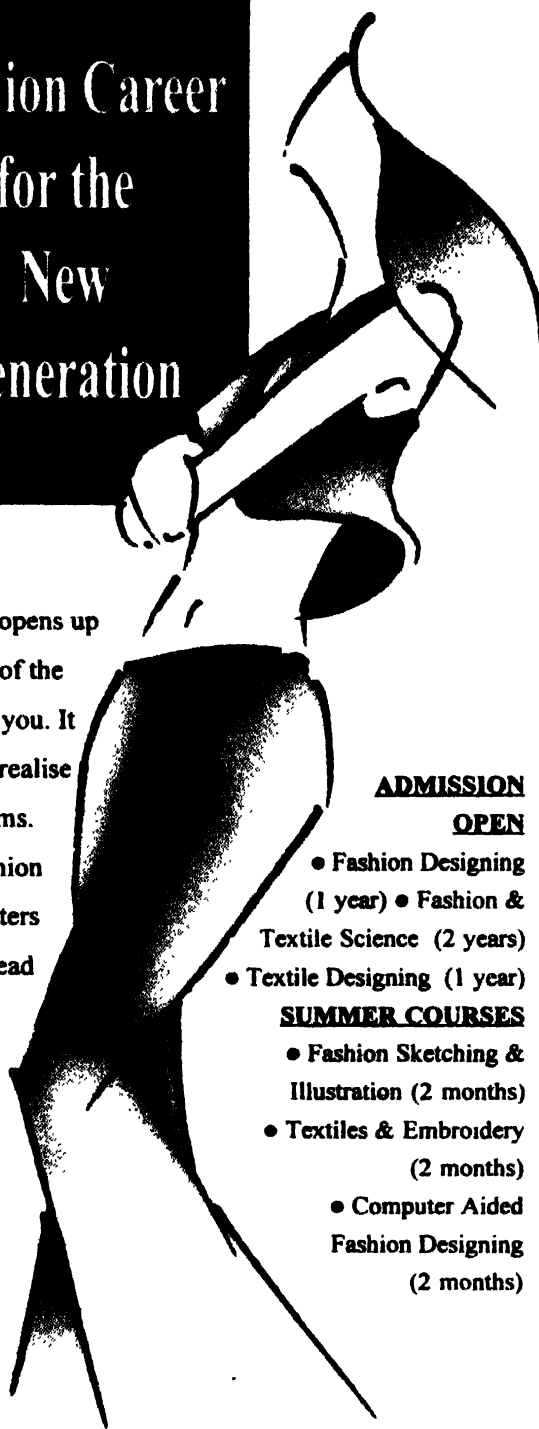
The impact of your voice, in turn, is conditioned by the impact of the words you choose to utter. Words can make or mar one's career. The words, phrases and expressions we use will give an insight to our personality. It does not mean that one should go in for long, bombastic and high-sounding words. Simple words but apt for the occasion and capable of conveying your thoughts correctly are the ones which you need. However, repetition of stereo-typed catchwords, set phrases and cheap imitative expressions will not do. They will only indicate poverty of vocabulary, poor education and slovenliness. Words form the wings of the ideas and ideas fly high or fall flat according to the power of the words in which they are expressed.

A man's thinking can be exact only to the extent that he can command words to make it so. You have to think in nothing but in words. When your words run out, you will come to the end of your thinking. The more words you know, the more clearly you can differentiate between them, the more effectively you can put across your personality. Words are truly the fuel of our mind because it cannot run any further than they can carry it. She may be wonderful and you may be really crazy about her. But if you keep repeating the whole of the evening only these two words 'wonderful' and 'crazy' and nothing else, you are bound to drive her crazy

(Continued on page 98)

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Marriage

A Meal Where The Soup Is Better Than The Dessert

Ms. Narsen Aquil (b. 1979) is a postgraduate in Economics from Christ College, Kanpur, also possessing a Diploma in Computer Science. Writing poems and articles is her forte.

In this essay, Ms. Aquil admits that marriage is the most trying of relationships demanding more of maturity—mental, emotional, social and sexual—to make marriage a successful proposition. She calls for a positive approach towards life, family and marriage. She would like the partners in marriage to make a consistent and sincere endeavour to overcome all the



Ms. Narsen Aquil
MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH
CONTEST 5 — TOPIC 1

hurdles that could mar the married life. She would like every reader to share the single secret of what holds the family together and makes marriage successful: the magic that grows on the flame of trust, love, and co-operation.

Ms. Narsen Aquil is the first girl winner in the women's category and is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue. Congratulations, Ms. Narsen.

MARRIAGES ARE MADE IN heaven is an old maxim but that they have to be worked out on earth is a fact

The New Oxford Dictionary defines marriage as 'an act or a ceremony to establish union between a man and a woman who are legally united for the purpose of living together. But the basis of life is not just living together but living the lives well. Marriage is actually a promise of a lifetime companionship and comprises a bond that should get stronger and not weaker as the years take their inevitable toll.

Godman Osho Rajneesh who does not believe in marriage as an institution says

'Love is the highest value in life
It should not be reduced to stupid rituals'

He goes ahead in saying that
'Marriage is a fake and outdated institution'

It is more of a social convenience

But these rituals definitely provide a security, the security of a home and family. Marriage is a gamble or luck. It may fail or succeed. Life is not a fairy tale and it cannot always end up in 'and they lived happily ever after'. If so why do divorces, desertions, separation, extra-marital relations, physical violence, mental and emotional torture and wife battering take place?

Marital life, as it exists in the West, is characterised by permissiveness and promiscuity and every other marriage is invariably a casualty. This virus of marital discord is eating into the vitals of Indian society too as a result of the cultural invasion

from the West 'The argument being', according to Y B Parikh, Chief Marriage Counsellor, Family Court, Bandra, Bombay, 'that if Coke, Madonna, MTV are here, can divorce, child molestation, AIDS, wife swapping, sexual promiscuity be far behind?'

These negative thoughts associated with marriage have made it a topic of debate like—'wedlock is a padlock'. All this notwithstanding the institution of marriage has survived till date and will continue to do so because, be it gamble, convenience or chance, it is a universally accepted institution. And chance factor, to a certain extent, is involved in every walk of life and this chance should also be taken.

In Indian society, despite changes, marriage and family still hold a certain charm. In this twentieth century of violence and drugs, a movie like *Hum Apke Hain Kaun* became a super hit just because it revolves around the institution of marriage and was a family drama. But in reality marriage is not just mixture of ceremonies and *shehnai*, but a vital turning point where the couple stand on a threshold of a new life, based on inter-personal relationship. It is the persons who fail or succeed and not marriages. In other words, the personality traits of married couples determine the success or failure of marriage.

Compromise and adjustments at every step in everything occurring in the marital life are required to make marriage a success.

The most trying relationship

Marriage is the most trying relationship among all kinds of relationships. It requires more of maturity—mental, emotional, social and sexual—to succeed in marriage. Even if either of the partner lacks in maturity, chances are, even if the marriage lasts, it will not form a happy pairing or a family.

It could be a matter of debate how many of us really prepare ourselves for marital relationship? How many parents prepare their children for marital responsibilities?

With the present 'make or break' syndrome becoming conspicuous in marriages, it is necessary to examine the important attributes of a healthy family and the causes of breakdowns of families. Since there is an alarming rise of broken homes and divorces which leave a scar behind, and change the contours of the family cocoon quite drastically, there is a lot of emotional and physical disturbances which not only affect the individuals, but the family as a whole, leading to other crimes. According to a senior jail official, 'the children who resort to crimes normally belong to broken homes'. So some serious steps need to be taken to help keep marriages and families intact.

At the grassroot level the problem arises when people carry an ideal 'hero image' in their minds and look out for an ideal mate. The Indian tradition still goes for the arranged marriages. Matrimonial ads do always reflect what is going on in our society. Here parents feel that they are the best equipped to calculate the complex web of factors that will contribute to long term

compatibility. As a consequence, bulk of the matrimonial ads are based on a standard format considering the details of boys' / girls' family which is thoroughly scrutinized by the other party. Here, a person is judged in context of his or her family, parental possessions etc. So here the marriage is basically an alliance between two families, and individuals take a backseat. Weightage is given to the girl's physical attributes: she should be tall, fair, beautiful and above all convent-educated. The boy should be drawing a handsome salary and possessing some property. Their compatibility, nature and interests are not taken into considerations. Thus, taking this flattering picture into account people choose their companions and later get frustrated, when they face adjustment problems because it is seen that rarely does the ideal man or woman brings in his or her wake the promised land of wedded bliss.

Even in love marriages where the decision for marriage is made hurriedly on impulsiveness, a cultural shock is administered and there are many instances where the marriage is not accepted by the respective families and consequent ill-feelings sour relationships.

Egalitarian Marriage

The solution to this problem lies in 'Egalitarian Marriage' which is a compromise of love and arranged marriage. In such marriages the parents initiate the proposal and later on the partners take their own time to meet, communicate and ascertain each other's viewpoint, attitudes, life style and family system and judge as to how far they are reconcilable, if there are any differences, to minimise the chances of failure.

The couples intending to enter into marital bond can seek pre-marital counselling. This concept is new in this country but it is fast gaining its importance. It enables both the partners to know each other's positive and negative points; the marriage counsellors could help resolve and reconcile differences, if any, between the partners. At least the chances of misunderstanding, deception and incompatibility get sufficiently minimised.

In the first few weeks of married life couples feel excited and thrilled. It is only a matter of time before that excitement subsides and the couple begins to balance in an equation based on committed love rooted in trust, respect and concern.

It is natural that the initial period makes a very unstable foundation for sharing day-to-day life. Gradual changes are necessary for both the man and the woman to remain happy, healthy and self-supportive individuals. In Indian society a woman plays a greater role in making adjustments and stabilising the relationship. She has to shoulder the responsibility and fight for the status of a home-maker rather than of a home-breaker. Educated, well-to-do progressive, and cultured women expect that their new status as wife or daughter-in-

law will bring them love, peace and an opportunity to express their personality and realise their personal and professional goals. But the reality is not so rosy as they have to avoid a crisis-riddled life with their in-laws. For ages the swords have remained crossed in such relationships.

To accommodate a new member in the family all the members should be understanding and have to jointly create an ambience in which the family can go forward and achieve their full potential with vigour and dignity.

Problems also arise when both the partners are working and are ambitious in their own way. Modern-day couples manage to resolve most other day-to-day problems, but reach an impasse when it comes to fulfilling their pet ambitions and they tend to have clashes. Power struggles erupt over numerous issues. There is a battle royal over who runs the relationship and who makes

*As in every facet of life,
in marriage too, there
could be smooth sailing
only when the partners
accept the basic principle
of 'give and take'. The
gospel truth is 'to give in
order to get'. This is the
only way to make the
dessert as enjoyable as the
soup. Mutual under-
standing is the key to
lasting happiness.*

the decisions? But a family is not like two superpowers engaged in war games. Power has no significant role to play in a mature, loving, caring and nurturing relationship.

Ego clash between the married partners is another hurdle in having happy married life. Each person should think in terms of 'We' not 'I'. They should develop the capacity of appreciating each other's viewpoints. Failures could be warded off in this positive manner.

Minor issues should not be given importance as they possibly do not matter so much. They have to be tolerated, ignored or accepted.

Give in order to get

In some other cases disastrous marriages can be avoided by inculcating the spirit and attitude of 'give' and 'take'. One should accept as gospel truth 'to give in order to get'.

Family cohesion or the emotional bonding

that family members have towards one another is also a major factor for successfully running a family or marriage. Members of a cohesive family know instinctively that they can depend upon one another. A family with low cohesion can split very easily. In U.S.A., for example, millions of children are thrown out of their homes every year. According to the U.S. National Network Runaway and Youth Services, the number of children thrown out every year is close to two million. Americans have been brought up in a throw-away culture where they dump their old goods and replace them with new ones. They carry the same attitudes to human relationships. In India there is a reverse trend. The members of the family are so close to one another that there is not enough space for individual growth which is at times harmful.

William Goode correctly said, "The nuclear family is best able to maximise the values of individualism; as for a family group, the family continuity is more important than individual welfare and desire." But since life is communication in communion, one should strike a balance between individuality and the growth of the family. A Sanskrit hymn says, "Lanka was destroyed because of excessive egotism, Kauravas were destroyed because of excessive pride, King Bali fell because of excessive charity. Shun all types of excessive behaviour. Be good, but do not let the other walk all over you; be ambitious, but do not be greedy; be successful, but do not be conceited; love, but do not be a slave; be strong, but do not be a bully. Walk on the golden middle path."

Family adaptability or the ability of a marital system to change its power structure, role, relationships in response to situational and developmental stress is the call of the day. Human beings, society and the world change. In order to survive, one needs to accept these changes and grow with them.

Several independent research teams have also shown that healthy families are distinguished by their sense of commitment to each other. They communicate well and spend time together.

Happy families are often also distinguished by a sense of spirituality. They talk a lot about faith, hope and optimism.

So, whatever the conditions, one should have a positive approach towards life, family and marriage. Positive approach is like water. Water is so malleable that it takes the shape of the container in which it is poured. On the reverse side, it is persistent and slowly wears down even the hardest rock. The same way sincere efforts should be made to overcome all the hurdles that mar the marital life, making each course of the meal, called marriage, tastier than the previous one.

Marriage has its own sanctity. Every effort should be made to save it to lasting happiness. So then, what is the secret that holds a family together and makes marriage successful: trust, love and cooperation. □

When Money Speaks Truth Remains Silent

In this story, Mr. Hill wants people to be educated to differences between pleasure and happiness and to cultivate those which come not from the transiency of the world. The story that honesty should be not only the best policy, but the philosophy of our lives. When money becomes the sole motive of life, people are prepared to take to any dishonour means to make money at the altar of truth. So much so the very attitude of the majority of the people



Ms. NIN TIGARD
SECOND FLOOR
CONTINUED - PAGE 2

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

8. *Chlorophyll content*

Mostly people tend to deviate from their path to satisfy their desires and reach their goal in the belief that their misadventure would fetch them happiness. There's no doubt that a large income affords a family many pleasures, a more luxurious home,

A mathematician very well understands that how the application of limits to a problem changes its entire scope. So, the only way out of the mundane morass is to limit our wants and curb our greed. Fixation of limits doesn't imply hampering of life-style, but it is only after the attainment of goals fixed, that each and every action of the

The only way to stifle this voracity is by making the individuals learn the art of manufacturing happiness. Manufacture of happiness is very easy and simple, provided the individuals understand that what the

Remember these words?



*"Computers and television
won't change much."*

*"Watches with
light inside?
Stop dreaming!"*



*"Why will I need the
Information
Superhighway?
I am a commerce
student, after all."*



The scene changes everyday. And the Aptech Info-Highway Program makes you ready for the change.

Soon, you'll have TVs you can hang on walls, and computers that will fit into your palms. Watches today have light inside — tomorrow they'll have pagers. Banking and Commerce is going electronic and soon Rupees and Dollars will change to e-cash. Predictions have gone wrong, change is everywhere. All around, you hear words like Multimedia, Internet, e-mail and see faxes, modems and computers. The latter are getting networked and the Information Superhighway is spreading all over Asia.

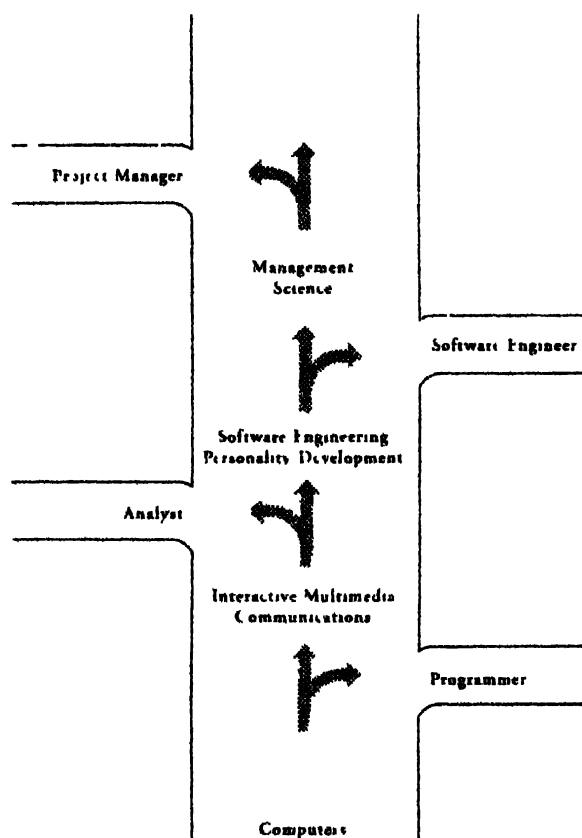
Information Superhighway? What's that?

To put it simply, it's the coming together of computers, television and communication. It will soon be, to quote Bill Gates, as real and far reaching as electricity. Photographs, films, videos, in fact, whole libraries are getting digitised and getting stored on disks and CD ROMs. Soon scores of banks and supermarkets will get interconnected, and you'll be able to use e-cash (in place of Rupees) or do shopping just by pressing a few buttons. And, of course, you can access information anywhere in the world — using the Internet, the precursor to the mighty Information Superhighway.

The Aptech Info-Highway Program

Knowing the power and reach of the Information Superhighway, Aptech has designed the Info Highway Program specially for you. Its graphically shown here.

The best part is that you



can learn as much as you want — either the foundation course you will require in any career, or the advanced courses to make you a pro.

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* International B Tech Degree awarded directly by the Open University of British Columbia, Canada



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...is not wishing what we don't have, but enjoying what we have. Only this is the basic approach to tackle dull spirits.

Now, let's switch over to another very important arena, that of 'Relations'. Despite the widespread prevalence of hatred, jealousy and other such negative feelings, one cannot imagine of surviving all alone. Probably, it was the need of others, which led to sprouting of the much familiar word—'Relationship'. Well, the solid stone, probably the lowest one in edifice of relationship, is 'Honesty'. Thus, if we expect trust, reverence, affection, cooperation of others to emanate naively, we ought to be honest with them.

We all know how the involvement of property dealings in a family pollute the homely atmosphere, how for a few lakhs of rupees, one brother quenches his voracity by liquidating the other and so on. All similar troubles will evaporate, by just incorporating honesty in our deeds. Honest behaviour is not very difficult to be assimilated. It is just being natural and humble with others.

All we can infer is that honesty is the magic wand which tends to make one really happy—sooner or later, in all the spheres of life, be it mental satisfaction or social relationship.

Next, the question which haunts our mind is that why money has gained immense prominence in our times only. May be, in the existing circumstances, it is the expediency and mad hurry to achieve targets that people are involved in surreptitious deeds. Moreover, we have evidence of corruption being practised way back in the Mauryan times, but it is unfortunately in our times that we are harvesting the fruits of all the civilisations.

So, the story moves on as notes and currencies destroy the purity of individuals. It was somewhere in the mid 60's that corruption was redefined. It turned out to be the acceptance of gifts and presents from those whom you helped out of the way. We all have experienced such phenomena while waiting in the precincts of a government office building for our grievances to be heard. As soon as we offer a ten rupee note to the peon, we are permitted to the A.C. waiting room and if somehow an attractive envelope is managed for the concerned officer, we win the race.

Thus, all of us somewhere and somehow are involved in the give-take business shrouding all the truth and facts. Then why do people react convulsively when a minister is ensnared in the Bofors deal, sugar scam or the nerve-shaking hawala case. The pith and substance of the dubious decision to shield the guilty in Bofors, the sugar and bank scams showed that though it is possible to take action against officials, it may not be so in the case of politicians. For that matter,

hawala case re-emphasised the political arena. The promptness in judicial activism and charge sheeting of those in the higher reaches of power, who acted as lubricants in promoting corruption, is praiseworthy.

The judicious decision of the Prime Minister not to shield the guilty in the cabinet prompted by the resolute action of the Apex Court, underlines the views of the grand old man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji.

"You can build up an empire by arms or ephemeral brute physical force, but you can preserve it by eternal moral forces only. Brute forces will sometime or the other, break down, righteousness alone is everlasting."

The signing of the WTO and the existence of Euro-Union has strengthened the concept

The need of the hour is to initiate the renaissance of moral conscience and halt the rampant corruption, for it could even hasten the end of our civilization. The appropriate weapon to curb corruption is the transparency of information and publicity, urging punishment to both who offer and accept bribes. Public spirited people in India can make a better beginning by documenting corrupt deeds in a more organized manner rather than depending on rival politicians, exposing each other's venality.

of globalisation. The concept that globalisation of business can result in globalisation of corruption and that national governments and multilateral organizations must install adequate preventive legislation for penalty, is well recognized according to a recent report, "Corruption has been on the increase in many countries, in all parts of the world." In West, it tends to be associated with big business like "Baring Bank Episode". In socialist countries overregulation makes it tempting to resort to corrupt practices.

Back home, the plethora of discretionary

controls and overregulation have made our people excessively dependent on politicians and bureaucrats. Liberalisation has become watchword in our country too. Only if liberalisation and deregulation are pursued diligently and honestly, distortions like smuggling, black money will come to an end.

To tackle the globalising corruption UNDP's Human Development Report '92 has suggested the setting of an international non-government organization, an 'Honesty International'.

Last, but not the least, let's not forget to felicitate the microscopic minority which still has a passion for ethics, morals and values. Amidst the gathering darkness, this minority has sacrificed a lot to preserve their worthy possessions—honesty and austerity. Such people are very serene, poised and disciplined who have their coffers filled up 'not with wealth' but contentment. Mother Teresa, Khairnar, T.N. Seshan and a few others deserve the nation's plaudits.

None of us can dare forget the priceless services of Mother Teresa to those forsaken by all; the attempt of Seshan to make the electoral process, the foundation of democracy, fair and clean and the anti-corruption campaign of Khairnar for which he had to sacrifice his job. It is true, that it troubled all of them while crossing the first hurdle for their righteous cause. But once they jumped the very first hurdle nothing could stop them. So, honesty cuts both ways, it pays to be honest and it hurts to be dishonest.

Thus, the need of the hour is to initiate the renaissance of moral conscience and halt the rampant corruption, for it could even hasten the end of our civilization. The appropriate weapon to curb corruption is the transparency of information and publicity, urging punishment to both who offer and accept bribes. Public spirited people in India can make a better beginning by documenting corrupt deeds in a more organized manner rather than depend on rival politicians, exposing each other's venality.

Let the people be educated to differentiate between pleasure and happiness, to earn real riches which no one can steal from the treasurehouse of our soul. Incorporation of fidelity in our thoughts and deeds can only help us emerge out of the vortex of corruption. The life of moral man is simple, yet full of grace: it is easy and yet methodical. A man of morality realises that accomplishment of great things consists in doing little things well and great results are produced by small causes. Truth, love and caring are in fact those small things and causes which produce lasting and great things.

We have long cried for Honesty as the best policy. Let it now become the philosophy of our lives, only then we will live upto our national motto.

'Satya meva Jayate'

Let the truth alone triumph.

background. People with criminal backgrounds started entering politics. As the representatives of the society they could keep away from the glare of law. Legal justice is costly and the long drawn judicial process hardly brings any heavyweight criminal to book. It will not be overemphasizing the point, that money still plays an important role in the judicial process and those who have money can easily employ the best legal advisors to overturn a case. Once these criminals get into politics, politics degenerates into a dirty game. Ethics and values hardly have any meaning for them and the ballot becomes the blotting paper for soaking up power and money. These politicians use guile to secure ballot and we cannot overlook the fact that violence has escalated in Indian politics. They launder money at different levels to secure their position. It is a system of criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminals in one go.

Politics and corruption mutually support each other. In every political system there is some form of corruption. Advance can hardly be curbed. With the growth of civilisation the wants and demands of the individual are on the increase. It is correlated to the standard of living. Politicians no longer find it rational to lead an austere life. The potential of regular income generally does not seem to be sufficient to suit the increasing demands. The politicians resort to unethical means. A political system completely free from corruption is an utopian ideal. Therefore, the effort must be to keep a balance in the form of 'optimum corruption'. The economists feel that when a political system starts losing this balance it invites disaster. The baneful effects are felt in different spheres of life. In order to reserve the balance between corruption and integrity there must be some stringent control over the politicians—that could only be effectively enforced by an independent and powerful judiciary.

Unethical Practices—Order of the Day

The politicians are ultimately the representatives of the people. They could only exercise their power as long as they succeed in convincing the people of their honesty. Politics involves the art of convincing the people. Ideologies of different political parties are the weapons to be used in this respect. It, however, depends upon the personal capability to placate and captivate the public. The contestants in the game of politics are quite professional in their approach. When the regular methods fall short of the need, they resort to unethical means. Such immoral methods are no more rare events but a common phenomenon today. People overlook the irregularities as a regular practice and are tolerant in most cases.

However, when things go too far even the natural public endurance is put to a tough test. Today the people are quite conscious of the concealed intentions of the politicians and they think it more reasonable to keep away from exercising their democratic right of franchise than to elect an unworthy

representative. Due to the low voter turnout most of the elections do not reflect the verdict of the majority citizens. As a result, the worst victim is democracy which depends solely upon the popular representation.

When people lose faith in the political system, the effect is nothing but disaster. They no longer feel it reasonable to be ruled by an authority which has no moral legitimacy. The government fails to enforce law expeditiously. Even the maintenance of law and order seems to be difficult. The people no longer consider the police as a guardian of law and order, but an agent of oppression. Whenever the government uses the police force to maintain peace there is a challenge from the public leading to violent clashes. The government fails to realise the innate sense of frustration among the people owing to the lack of justice. Obligation to obey the laws and abide by the rules is based upon the principle of justice. When the individual finds that the justice he craves for is jeopardized, he challenges the existing laws.

Immorality in politics has become so pervasive that it no longer raises any eyebrows even among the common people. For the first time in India's history, an all-vigilant Election Commission and judicial activism have given the warning shots that the politician has to change his ways.

The citizens are the final authority in every state. When the political system loses its base of truth, it invites anarchy. Where democratic governments are ousted to bring in authoritarian regimes, military juntas maintain law and order with an iron hand, leaving the rights of the people in jeopardy. The people are subjected to uncontrolled oppression. This century has seen a number of such authoritarian regimes that usurped power to provide a bright change from the continuing malice of democracy. But finally all these regimes have degenerated into dictatorship leading to the suppression of the people. When a nation loses the capacity of free expression of opinion, it becomes stagnant.

However, in not so extreme cases where the democratic set-up is still maintained the outcome is a weak sovereignty lacking the popularity of public will. In a multi-party democracy when the voters become frustrated with their representatives no single party secures an absolute majority and the net result is a hung parliament. Diverse political forces create an artificial atmosphere of solidarity leading to different coalitions.

But the likelihood is to give power in trust to extract personal profits, the centrifugal and centrifugal forces of politics in most cases do not balance each other. With no strong authority to carry out the administration with an iron hand it is ultimately a system of placating diverse interests. The national progress is jeopardized.

A Positive Approach

Individuals cannot bring about the necessary change—the onus lies with the society. A sincere effort is needed to change the mentality. It is the right time to give up the individualistic approach. India has the cardinal values of holism and continuity inspiring the society from time immemorial. Based on these values we need to reanalyse the present situation. The individual should try to identify himself with the society. He should realise that the general welfare is much more important than his personal material benefits. Proper education is the only means which could bring about such a change in society. Universal primary education for all sections of people is a dire necessity. Proper education will make the individuals aware of the ground realities. They will be able to make the distinction between 'The Good, The Bad and The Ugly'. When the people become conscious of the necessity of a free and fair government, it becomes very difficult for the politicians to conceal their real face behind any mask. Free and fair election is another necessity to rid politics of unethical people. Brandishing of weapons during the elections, use of threat, violence and rigging of the polls are the usual practices during the elections. Ethical politics suffers, when undeserved candidates emerge victorious from the polls. To curb such malpractices we need an independent Election Commission, free from executive control, and a strong judiciary to safeguard the norms of democracy.

Moreover, the Constitution should incorporate certain laws like referendum and recall. The people will have certain control over the legislators and they could call back the politicians who are good at election promises, but fail to fulfil them, once elected. Such an amendment in the Constitution will keep the politicians on their toes, preventing them from pursuing blatant personal interests.

There is no need to be pessimistic about the degradation of the moral values in modern politics. The democratic values have fallen deeper roots in the Indian soil and such temporary degeneration in ethics will not be a major problem. The Indian society has the resilience to counter all odds and it will itself provide an antidote to this problem. The people must take it as their sacred duty to flush out the undesirable elements from the political arena. The judiciary is becoming much more alert to provide them the necessary help. When the people go hand in hand with the judiciary, the political system is bound to stay within the scope of ethical principle. There is certainly a bright light at the end of the tunnel. We need to march forward fearlessly. □



Should Media Entertain Or Educate?

Dinesh Duttani, B.A. (Hons) in Economics Graduate from I.I.T. University of Bombay. In this essay, Dinesh traces the history of the official media-visual media, the growth of All India Radio from pre-independence days and that of television in the early sixties. Through facts and figures he proves that the electronic media, more particularly, the radio has sought to provide both education and entertainment. In fact, AIR's variety programme has been singular as it caters to the tastes of all: the wide range of music programmes for both rural and urban listeners, instructional programmes for farmers, and sermons and analysis for the discerning listeners.



Dinesh Duttani
SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CONTEST 1 - TOPIC 2

The advent of TV has brought a new dimension to the media. It has become the largest medium of mass communication, providing a visual and audio experience to the audience. It has also become a powerful tool for education and entertainment. The growth of television in the early sixties was a significant milestone in the history of mass media. It has since then become an integral part of our lives, providing us with a wide range of programmes that cater to our diverse interests and needs. The success of television has led to the development of new technologies and formats, making it an even more powerful medium for communication.

EDUCATION IS THE PROCESS BY which existing culture is passed on to the next generation. The educator is like a good gardener who is expected to make available good, healthy fertile soil in which a young plant can grow strong roots and then extract the nutrients it requires. The young plant will develop in accordance with its own laws of being which are far more subtle than any human being can fathom, and will develop best when it has the greatest possible freedom to choose exactly the nutrients it needs. On the other hand, if a work or medium of art aims primarily at arousing our feelings, we may call it entertainment. If art is to have any real value, if it is to nourish, and make the best part of the life to grow, it is to understand, and not to injure, fine feelings of a person.

The basic challenge of the coming decade is as to how to make the already available technologies as useful and friendly to the user as the radio or television is to the common man. We are living in an era of information revolution. Mass media or mass communication plays a vital role in creating awareness among people about policies and programmes of their development and motivating them to be active partners in the nation building endeavour.

Media refers to the different channels through which information can be conveyed to the public at large. These channels may be through radio, television, cinema, newspapers etc. To analyse, to what extent a particular medium educates or entertains, it is necessary to study the strengths and weaknesses as per the awareness of a common man.

Saga of AIR

Radio broadcasts started in India in 1927 with two privately owned transmitters at Bombay and Calcutta. The Government took them over in 1930 and started operating them under the name of Indian Broadcasting Service. In 1936, the name of the service was changed to All India Radio (AIR). Since 1957 it is known as Akashvani and it was made a separate department. Since then it has been serving as an effective medium not only to inform and educate the people, but also to provide healthy entertainment.

About 37.57% of the total broadcast of AIR is music programmes. These include classical and light classical music, devotional, folk, tribal, film as well as light Western music. In order to create better appreciation of the musical heritage of the country, especially among the younger generation, AIR broadcasts music lessons and music appreciation programmes regularly from various AIR stations.

Folk music forms an important part of AIR's music programmes. About 11.77% of the total music programmes constitute folk music. Folk music collection centres have been set up with an aim to collect, index and preserve various types of folk music available in the country, for future generations.

Western music which commands sizeable listening in various parts of the country is given due attention by AIR. Whenever eminent Western music artists from abroad visit the country, AIR takes advantage of their presence by recording their music for its own listeners. The Vividh Bharati Service of AIR broadcasts film music, patriotic songs,

humorous skits, short plays, non-film music etc.

The first news bulletin went on the air on 23rd July 1927 from the then privately owned radio station at Bombay. It was a ~~sent~~ medium wave 1.5 KW transmitter-run broadcasting unit. The news organisation, All India Radio, however, came into being in August 1937, when the first news bulletin was broadcast from Delhi. By 1939-40, a news set-up was called Central News Organisation which later came to be known as News Services Division. AIR is now broadcasting 273 bulletins and has become one of the biggest news organisations of its kind in the world. Special bulletins such as sports news and slow-speed bulletins in English and Hindi are also broadcast. In the current affairs programme every Sunday, specialists take up a live issue of the week for indepth discussion. Programmes like Yuva Vani provide forum of self-expression to the youth who constitute the majority and gives them a sense of partnership in the country's destiny and ensures the involvement in hastening the process of nation building.

Rural programmes are broadcast from almost all AIR stations in different languages and local dialects. In the year 1966, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, AIR set up farm and home units in selected AIR stations to provide relevant and problem-oriented technical information to the farmers of semi-homogenous area with similarity of agroclimatic conditions. This marked the beginning of new area units on agriculture.

scientific methods of cultivation, soil and water management, fertiliser application, plant protection measures, storage and marketing etc. Special programmes are broadcast in support of the programmes sponsored by small farmer's agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourer's dry farming and drought-prone area schemes, applied nutrition programmes, adult education etc with greater emphasis on integrated rural development programme topics like health, hygiene, nutrition and various other aspects of rural life

Television was introduced in India as an experimental service in September 1959 with a limited transmission of three days a week. The regular service, however, started in 1965. In 1976, Television was delinked from All India Radio to form an independent organisation called Doordarshan. Doordarshan introduced its first school television (ETV) in October 1961. Educational programmes, both enriching and syllabus-oriented, have been introduced by several Doordarshan Kendras for the universities since August 1984 in collaboration with the University Grants Commission (UGC). One of the primary purposes of Doordarshan is to provide education and information rather than entertainment. This has been its programme philosophy ever since its inception in India in 1959. The INSAT programmes shown on television are of great use for the viewers. Being instructional in nature, the INSAT programmes can be broadly classified as area specific items like rural programmes and educational programmes for primary school children, rural and social awareness, national integration, weather forecast and topical hints to farmers.

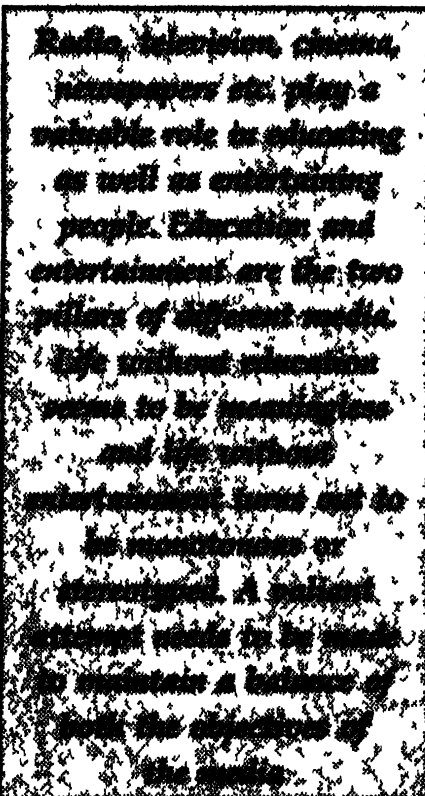
Visual Media

To cater to the wider interests of a large section of the population, Doordarshan introduced the second channel of transmission in Delhi in September 1984 followed by commissioning the second channel in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. This has been a landmark towards fulfilment of the target of the three-tier service to the people, namely the national service, the regional service and the local service. The introduction of second channel has offered viewers an alternative viewing of their choice and interest. Apart from the Doordarshan network, Star TV network has opened the floodgates for the viewers to watch variety of programmes having a touch of both aspects—education and entertainment.

Nearly 80 percent of India's population lives in villages. The livelihood of three-fourths of its people is provided by agriculture and allied occupations and 50% of the national income comes from there both in terms of area and people covered, rural programmes have, therefore a great importance. The first rural programme of Doordarshan "Krishi Darshan", was started in January 1966. The basic objectives of rural TV programmes can be summed up as . to

familiarise rural viewers with latest technical developments in farming, agricultural implements, good quality seeds; to provide healthy entertainment and to make the rural population aware of the importance of education, personal hygiene and health.

Why have our rural television programmes not been able to reflect a genuine "ruralness"? Why does one get the impression that there is no village atmosphere, no rural warmth, no folk flavour? There are many factors contributing to this situation. First, the community viewing scheme needs to be reviewed and revised. There are about 13000 community viewing sets in about 5.75 lakh villages in India. Radio is more popular and effective because transistor sets are portable and a farmer can take a set to wherever he may be working. Moreover, there are also problems like lack of regular power supply



in rural areas, shortage of manpower and machinery to repair sets. Secondly, almost all production centres of Doordarshan are located in urban areas. Naturally as majority of participants too are drawn from urban areas the cultural and social moorings and hopes and aspirations of the rural folk are not reflected in most of the programmes. Lastly, the extensive relay system is highly centralized. Most of the relay centres are for the city dwellers, the urban elite, than for the rural masses. "If implemented properly, India will have a unique system of television providing for national as well as regional and local identities. This system, utilising the technological and visual potential of the medium, has perhaps no parallel anywhere in the world."

Cinema is another medium which reaches lakhs of people around the world. Medium of the cinema should be used in the service

of the people, which has monopolised a large segment of cinema. If cinema had been able to reach all corners of India, the character of our commercial cinema would have been different. Cinema must touch the people as the expression of men's total awareness. Under its stimulus the people must be oriented towards music, science and speculative thoughts, according to their preference and capacity. The modern trends in Indian cinema are disgusting. The cheap aesthetic quality of films and the magnitude of obscenity shown in today's films have a profound impact on youth and their personality development. This medium has been widely exploited by a large number of unscrupulous film makers. Unfortunately today's films lack social commitment and without it, this medium is seeking to gratify the sensual desires of the viewers rather than make them think over the problems of the society.

Films should be planned in such a way that they enhance the Indian education, its culture and well-being of society. If society is to prosper at large, then Hindi films require a drastic change in the quality. Recently, the two biggest grossers *Hum Aapke Hum Koun* and *Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge* were well-crafted entertainers. These films have not gained huge success not on the basis of its characters or music, but the strength of their success is that they have kept the Indian culture alive which is rarely seen in today's films.

Newspaper is also considered to be one of the primary and the cheapest media for the people. Each newspaper has its own creative way of presentation. It publishes various articles which not only educate but at the same time also entertain the people.

Different types of media have a dominant role to play with the motto of generating information. All these channels of information are inter-linked with each other. Take, for instance, communal riots that broke out in Bombay in 1993. Radio broadcast this sensational news at regular intervals in their bulletins. Television presented this horrible incident with pictures. Newspapers added spices on that incident and presented that matter showing the involvement of many politicians and big honourable personalities behind the scene. Cinema picked up that incident and a purposeful film *Bombay* was made which was totally based upon the Hindu-Muslim riots. This film not only left a message for its viewers but also was made as a complete entertainer with lifting, foot tapping music and some breathtaking performances.

Thus, radio, television, cinema, newspapers etc. play a valuable role in educating as well as entertaining people. Education and entertainment are the two pillars of different media. Life without education seems to be meaningless and life without entertainment turns out to be monotonous or stereotyped. A valiant attempt needs to be made to maintain a balance of both. □

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Nirmal Kumar Ghosh is a candidate of fair complexion, athletic type build and is slightly above average height. His cheerful disposition, friendly warmth, sincere smile and positive as well as helpful attitude ensures him a ready welcome in any group or gathering, whether it consists of friends, strangers or both. His special assets seem to be his sparkling, lively and large eyes which reflect keenness, interest and enthusiasm. He is dressed in well-fitting, spotless, cream-colour trousers, light-colour polyester shirt and a brown tie. His high-heeled calf-leather brown shoes, which are well polished and shining, add to his height and match with his tie. Going with the current fashion trend, he has allowed his curly, thick growth of abundant black hair to remain somewhat long and it suits him well, emphasising his youth and vigour. His thin moustache also enhances his personality. From his smart turnout, neat grooming and impressive appearance, one can straightaway make out that he has taken proper care to present himself appropriately for the formal occasion of the interview. In addition, his advanced preparations confirm his urge, earnestness, systematic approach and organisational ability. It is obvious that he is very keen on making the IAS his career.

The Preliminaries

Ghosh arrived at the UPSC reception counter half an hour in advance to avoid last-minute rush or possible hold-up. Next, he attended to the various formalities such as producing his interview card, original testimonials, etc. to the assistant concerned at the desk and filled in the different forms as required. Thereafter, he studied the seating plan of the interview room and took note of the names and seating order of the Chairman and other Members of the Interview Board. Finally, he retired to the library, which served as the waiting room for the candidates. During his waiting time at the library, he remained totally relaxed

and fully at ease. Having undergone the practical training course at the Competition Success Institute and having gone through a number of 'live' interview sessions, he was completely free from the nagging fear and anxieties which generally assail a candidate on such occasions. On the contrary, he was filled with supreme confidence and optimism. He mixed with other two candidates who were also waiting for their turn for the interview and exchanged useful information with them. By now, it was time for him to stand by for the interview, and he went to the toilet-cum-dressing room for a quick tidy-up, checking his tie-knot, hairsetting, etc. Fully satisfied with his grooming, he took his position at the

At the UPSC, you are face to face with the finest brains in the country, but to tap the best in your personality built on right attitudes, lasting values and sound principles. It is to your own interest you give a good account of yourself so that the Board could make an easy, but right choice. The brilliant members are invariably humble and polite and they try their best to make you feel at home.

appointed place, awaiting to be summoned by the Board. Soon, the door of the interview opened and he was told by the messenger to go inside. Even though the messenger held the door open, he gently tapped on the door, paused for a few seconds to observe the etiquette, and thereafter walked in with firm steps and confident, easy strides. He came to a sharp halt on approaching the seat marked for the candidate, stood to attention smartly as taught in the NCC and proceeded to greet the Chairman and Members of the Board.

The Interview

Ghosh: (With a pleasant countenance and cheerful voice) Good morning to you all, Sirs. I am N.K. Ghosh, Roll No. 3145, reporting for the interview, please.

Chairman: (Returning the smile) Good morning, Mr. Ghosh. Please sit down and make yourself comfortable. No doubt you have seen the seating plan and know who is who in the Board. I am, therefore, skipping the formalities of lengthy introductions. However, if you have any doubt or need any clarifications or other help, you are most welcome to tell us what you want.

Ghosh: (Who has already taken his seat and remained in an attentive and at the same time relaxed posture). Thank you, Sir. I am quite happy, Sir, and I do not have any queries or needs at this moment, please.

Chairman: I find you have graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta. Can you tell us why it is named as Presidency College? Are there any other Presidency Colleges in your State or in any other place in the country?

Ghosh: (Smiling) The Presidency College was the first college started in Bengal in its capital city of Calcutta by the British who were then ruling this country. In those days, Bengal, Bombay and Madras were the three major Presidencies of the sprawling British Indian empire. The British, who wanted to give their type of education to the Indians, started Presidency Colleges in all the three of their major Presidencies in India. Thus, we have Presidency Colleges in Bombay and Madras also. Since they are more than one hundred years old, they have a great tradition and during pre-Independence days, it was something to be an alumnus of the Presidency College. These days, we have many educational institutions, colleges, and universities in all parts of the different States in the country. It is also claimed that the standard of education in many of the private educational institutions is superior to that of the Presidency Colleges which are State-owned, though indirectly. However, I do feel proud to be a student of the Presidency College of Calcutta and graduating with first division and distinction.

Chairman: Why the industrialists are not enthusiastic to start new industries in West Bengal despite it having skilled labour and other infrastructure?

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Chairman: The main reason is acute shortage of power. Even in Calcutta there is a daily power cut. Next, there is a fear that the late Government run by CPI (M) may favour more labour unions. Thirdly, many concessions including tax holidays are offered if industries are set up in backward areas.

Chairman: You have indicated in your notice that you would like to be assigned to an IAS cadre of West Bengal. Would you be willing to accept assignments to other States like Tamil Nadu or Kerala, where you might also have to encounter the language problem?


Ghosh: Certainly Sir, I will have no objection for Tamil Nadu or Kerala or for that matter, Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh. I will be equally at home in any State in our country. I gave the preference since I was asked to do so in the Board questionnaire. Naturally, the preference was for the same State. Now that this issue has been decided, I am ready to join any State cadre according to the requirements of the Union Government. As for the language, I am quite proficient in Hindi and in the south English I will see me through. In any case, I will be able to learn and manage the local tongue within three to six months.

1st Member: How is CPI (M) able to stay in power in West Bengal continuously for many years?

Ghosh: I think two important factors favour the CPI (M). Historically, during pre-independence days, Bengal was dominated by so many zamindars, who were exploiting the poor farmers to the fullest extent. In the industrial centres like Calcutta and other major urban centres, the workers have formed trade unions and were attracted towards Communism. The landless and poverty-stricken masses in the rural areas also found Communism to be of great appeal when the zamindari institutions were abolished and they found themselves politically free, but economically threatened by starvation. On the political side, the Congress which had ruled Bengal for nearly six decades after Independence became a divided house when the Congress split apart. There was also a lot of in-fighting within the Congress party, each group working against the other. This provided an excellent opportunity to the Communist party, which had very well organised cadres, influence the urban workers, rural farmers and landless labourers and gain their votes. They continue to be in power because they know how to keep the electorate influenced through propaganda and other means, including terror.

1st Member: Some economists have said that the substitution of jute by polyester fibre has mainly contributed to Bengal's industrial decline. But you have not referred to it. Do I take that you disagree with this view?

IAS TOPPER SAYS



My interview was scheduled in the first week of August. I showed up in a day when Calcutta was still very hot. I was wearing a light and loose-fitting shirt and trousers. I did not have to wait for a long time. I was the first to be interviewed. I thought that since I had spent some time with the other candidates. On entering the interview room, I waited for the Chairman and other members and started the Chairman for representing me to take my seat. The panel comprised the Chairman and four other members sitting around and for the sake of a desk, that was not large by any standard. While the Chairman was glancing through my file, I had sufficient time to arrange my thoughts and relax my nerves. The Chairman asked me some general questions on my background to make me feel comfortable. He asked me, "What are the government schemes for rural development? What would you do as an IAS officer for the rural development?" My interview lasted 25 minutes and on completion, the members thanked me and I reciprocated similarly. The members of the Board were friendly and encouraging. I was, on the whole, satisfied with my interview, although I could not answer all the questions. I did not feel nervous and answered all that I knew frankly and confidently.

— Mr. Pradyumn Yadav, IAS

Ghosh: (Smiling) Well Sir, I would say it contains some truth but it is not the whole truth. This argument has some merit and it is my fault that I had forgotten to refer to it.

1st Member: Why do you not agree with it fully?

Ghosh: For one thing, the demand for jute has not totally disappeared. Jute may still have its uses and utility. At least, we can say that polyester fibre has prevented the opening of new jute mills. But we could convert jute mills into polyester fibre mills. We could also have opened new polyester fibre mills. With technological development, new inventions are continually taking place and if we have a sound industrial base, we can readily adapt ourselves to such changes.

Comments: The candidate has taken the initiative, made full use of the opportunity which came his way and has tactfully and discreetly mentioned some of his major strong points. Thus, we learn that he hails from a good and well-to-do family with excellent traditions. He has had good school and college education. He was a student of Presidency College in Calcutta, which has contributed many of its alumni to various All India services. He has stayed in the hostel and mixed with people. Although he has indicated his preference for West Bengal, he would have no hesitation to join any other State cadre. He can learn new languages with ease and speed. One could readily perceive that the candidate is eager, enthusiastic, optimistic and determined. He is confident and ready to shoulder new responsibilities.

2nd Member: Why has China given the nuclear know-how to Pakistan despite NPT restrictions?

Ghosh: China feels it faces the main threat now only from India, as the Soviet Union

has collapsed. It wants India's attention should be concentrated on Pakistan so that it can continue the occupation of Tibet and Indian territories without disturbance from India.

Comments: The candidate displays excellent awareness of the complicated topic of Indo-Pakistan relations. We find him speaking out his mind without fear or favour. He has strong and differing views on the subject, but he presents the same in an objective detached and unemotional manner, with logic, clarity and imagination. His reasoning is sound and sensible. His arguments are supported and substantiated by facts. He reveals good judgement and power of assimilation. He has the ability to convince and carry his audience with him.

3rd Member: Don't you think that the strained relations between India and Pakistan on the one hand, and between India and Bangladesh on the other, will come in the way of our establishing and maintaining cordial relations with the Islamic countries of West Asia and South East Asia?

Ghosh: (Smiling) Sir, India has the second largest Islamic population in the World, and if the 75 to 100 million Indian Muslims live in peace, prosperity, happiness and contentment, all the Islamic countries of West Asia and South-East Asia will consider it more important than Pakistani or Bangladeshi propaganda. No one will forget the worst genocide committed by Pakistan on the Muslims of Bangladesh. So long as India stays by its secular ideals, it will be able to maintain cordial relationships with all nations of the world, irrespective of their religious moorings.

Comments: The candidate has studied current national and international events with thorough

understanding. His ideas are mature and reflect excellent grasp and in-depth thinking. He is able to examine a complicated problem in all its aspects in a cool, detached and systematic manner and pinpoints the critical areas. He also suggests realistic and workable solutions with foresight and imagination.

4th Member: What measures would you adopt as a District Magistrate to avoid the breakdown of law and order in your district, particularly against communal clashes and violence?

Ghosh: Sir, the age-old saying "Prevention is better than cure" is fully applicable to this problem. The maintenance of law and order is the basic responsibility of a District Magistrate in his district. Hence, as soon as I take over as a District Magistrate, I will carefully examine the past history of the district. This study will enable me to identify the various factors favourable as well as unfavourable which have great influence on the maintenance of law and order. The next logical step would be to promote the strong points and eliminate the weak points. Another aspect is to maintain an effective system of intelligence which will provide advance warning. With advance information, the trouble can be nipped in the bud. Another step would be to identify the troublemakers and isolate them. I would also, on the positive side, keep a standing peace force in sensitive towns or villages which can be instantly energised and activated. Yet another aspect is the adequacy, training and efficiency of the law enforcing forces like the police, PAC, Home Guards, BSF, etc. I shall also maintain close liaison with nearby military units. Finally, if despite these preventive measures, the law and order is threatened or broken down, I will deal with it firmly and use minimum force necessary to restore law and order.

Comments: This candidate is resourceful and faces any given challenge with grit, determination and optimism. He is confident of success and tackles grave issues with speed, decisiveness and thoroughness. He reveals excellent capacity for organisation, command and control. He believes in advance action and preventing the disease before it erupts and spreads. He thinks of short-term as well as long-term methods to manage crisis situations and proves himself adept in securing the willing cooperation of others. Above all, he accepts additional responsibilities readily and cheerfully.

5th Member: (A lady) We have been talking over the years about the problem of child labour, making laws and formulating policies, without in any way, making enough progress to tackle it the pragmatic way. Do you think that child labour can be eradicated?

Ghosh: Sir, in my view child labour is a multi-dimensional problem. The problem is so complicated that it has defied solution despite the best efforts of our planners, legislators, administrators and scores of NGOs. Along with the rise in our population,

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the number of child labourers has also increased. The majority view it as a product of poverty, but poverty alone is not the culprit. In areas where primary education has been promoted, the incidence of child labour has come down considerably. Where there is a wilful exploitation of child labour, with employers making huge profits at the expense of cheap child labour and where there is bonded labour in children, the authorities have to take stringent measures. But, probably, you cannot have a uniform solution, because the contributory causes are different. All the same, it is high time the government had the will and the right allocation of resources to tackle this knotty problem.

Comments: The candidate possesses a highly analytical mind and has a thorough knowledge of the various facets of a burning social problem. He avers that without studying the problem in depth a lasting solution could not be had. At the same time, he recommends government intervention when the children are exploited because of their poverty or vulnerability. The candidate reveals

his deep general and all-round awareness of the various problems facing the country and the effort needed to overcome them. He confesses that the problem is neither simplistic nor too insurmountable. He contends that with greater priority in terms of financial allocations and with a firm political and social will, the government can strive towards eliminating the exploitation of children.

6th Member: (A retired senior military officer) Well, young man, you have mentioned in your bio-data that your father served in the Army with distinction and rose to the rank of a Major General. How is it then that you have not considered a career in the armed forces for yourself?

Ghosh: You are right, Sir, initially, my parents and I did consider a career for me in the armed forces. My ambition was to become a fighter pilot in the IAF. But two things intervened. First, when I went to the Air Force Medical Board after being selected at the Air Force Selection Board in Dehradun, they found that my eyesight was not 6 by 6 in both eyes. Secondly, I lost my only uncle, my mother's younger brother, in the 1971 Bangladesh war and my mother then expressed strong reservations against my joining the armed forces. Thus, despite my being selected for the Air Force, I did not go to the NDA but continued with my college studies.

6th Member: Some feel that a short spell of military rule may help to resolve most of our problems you just discussed. How would you react to this suggestion?

Ghosh: (With a pleasant smile) Well, Sir, you would permit me, I would like to submit my reservations on this point. Military rule elsewhere, say, in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Burma, Afghanistan, etc., has not solved the problems. Secondly, getting involved in politics the military will lose its efficiency.

Concluding Comments: This smart and dynamic candidate proves to be intelligent, imaginative and enjoys all-round general knowledge. He displays commendable intellectual curiosity and reveals initiative, spirit and originality in expressing his views and comments. He does not hesitate to express differing views where they are merited and justified. But he differs with good sense, tact and cheerfulness without offending or hurting the opponent. His arguments are logical, rational and succeed in convincing others. He speaks forcefully and eloquently making a favourable impact on his listeners. He faces issues and challenges with determination and tackles complex problems with initiative, imagination and resourcefulness. Socially, this candidate is warm and gets along harmoniously with others. He possesses organising ability of a high order and tackles difficult issues with speed and competence. In brief, he is rated as a positive-oriented and practical individual who enjoys a high level of leadership potential for growth. Selected with top rank rating and specially recommended.

Law And Order Should Be A Central Subject And Not State Subject To Preserve National Integrity And Peace

Introduction

Group Discussion Test is now used as a selection technique for employment, admission to professional courses, appointment to higher executive posts or various assignments, studies and scholarships. The advantage of this technique lies in its simplicity, reliability and clarity; it helps compare one candidate with others in the group in the course of the test itself. As many as 10 to 12 candidates can be tested simultaneously and evaluated fairly within a short time span of 25 or 30 minutes which saves precious time and money for all concerned. At the same time, it is very inexpensive and does not require any testing materials or aids. The test can be administered at any time of the day, indoors or outdoors. All these and the high reliability scores account for the popularity of the GD test for personality evaluation.

The Test

In this test, a batch of 8, 10 or 12 candidates are assembled in a group and asked to sit in the formation of a closed circle, which enables them to see, hear and observe each other freely and also to address the group as a whole. No one from the group or outside is designated as leader, speaker or chairman of the group. Members are asked to proceed as a "leaderless group". The group will constitute candidates of the same age group, educational qualifications and experience, since they are being tested for a same job. The rationale in not having a leader is that no team or group task could be successfully accomplished without one member from the group automatically and unconsciously displaying their leadership abilities. This would afford an excellent opportunity for the examiner to evaluate the candidates realistically and objectively. The examiner will announce a controversial subject and ask the group to proceed with the discussion for 25 to 30 minutes. He will then withdraw from the scene and will observe the proceedings unobtrusively, if possible, without even the candidates being aware of it.

The Progress

As soon as they are asked to start, the candidates begin talking, initially in slow murmurs to their neighbours or friends. But there are asides, consultations and side-talks. Gradually the tempo and noise increase, confusion mounts as several candidates talk simultaneously. This confusion ceases for a minute or two when candidate No. 2 decides to address the group in a loud voice. He begins with a smile, in a cheerful and pleasant manner. He can be

GROUP DISCUSSION



A completely different from a rigid format of debate in Parliament or a formal legislative Group Discussion is a friendly informal affair—a forum for hearing the views of all in a Group Discussion, each participant seeks to offer his valuable viewpoint to the benefit of all participants, providing a forum for an exhaustive analysis of a given subject. Since the Group Discussion should not degenerate into personal criticisms, jibes and slanders, there should emerge a better view among them who should lead the group to its chosen goal as directed by the examiner. Only a subject endowed with qualities of controversy, relevance and interest in the part of the examinees can be taken for discussion. However, the subject should be relevant to the examinees and should be of sufficient interest to them to discuss it intelligently and methodically.

heard by all the members of the group in spite of the din. His deep, clear voice and complete self-confidence attract everyone's attention.

No. 2: Friends, may I have your attention for a few seconds, please. (All other candidates are taken by surprise and their curiosity is aroused. They stop talking and whispering and turn towards No. 2 and await his next response with interest. No. 2 continues.) Thank you, friends, for your cooperation and ready response. Now, coming to the point, as you all know, the examiner told us that we should complete our discussion within 25 to 30 minutes. Out of this allotted time, I may say that we have already spent five minutes, if not more in our mutual consultations. Since time is running out, you all will agree that we should get going with our exercise without any further delay. (At this stage he is interrupted abruptly by No. 5 who seems rather worked up and irritated).

No. 5: I say, No. 2, I don't understand and it is rather funny. I mean, what you said about starting the exercise, delays and all that stuff. I thought the discussion began the moment the examiner told us to start and left the place. In fact, all along I have been discussing the subject with my

neighbour No. 4. Now you want to start the whole thing all over again. For heaven's sake, tell me why?

No. 2: Thank you No. 5. Your remarks were quite interesting. No. 4 alone was fortunate to share your thoughts, whereas we all would like to hear you. May be some other friends have also been communicating such interesting thoughts only to their neighbours. What is more, I wish to submit that talking to one's neighbour or friends is one thing and group discussion is another thing altogether. My request is that we must stop such inter-personal conversations and begin the group discussion immediately.

No. 5: I am sorry No. 2. You only confuse me more and I do not quite follow what you are driving at. Just now, you yourself said that we all have been talking about the subject. We did not discuss any personal or private affairs. I suppose this is the same with everyone in the group. If this is not Group Discussion, I wonder what else it would be.

No. 7: Exactly, I agree with you No. 5. Now, tell me No. 2, what is the harm in our discussing the subject with our neighbours. The examiner also told us that this group discussion is an informal, friendly affair and not a rigid, parliamentary debate. I think you should not worry too much. Please relax and let us continue with what we have been doing. (The other candidates watch these exchanges with interest, anxiety and uncertainty. Some turn around to see whether the examiner is returning to intervene).

No. 2: I am very sorry Nos. 5 and 7. I am afraid I have not explained myself clearly and properly. I request both of you and also our other friends to grant me another minute or two, so that I could clarify my point.

No. 5: You better hurry up.

No. 2: Now you see No. 5, you spoke to No. 4 as you said and both of you exchanged ideas. Similarly, No. 7 might have spoken to No. 6 or No. 8 who are his neighbours. But both your ideas and those of No. 7 are not available to the rest of us. There may be relevant points and everyone in the group should listen to you. Why No. 4 alone should be the fortunate person and why not others also. Similarly, others may have also some very interesting things to tell. They all should be given the opportunity to share their views with others. Group Discussion means sharing your ideas with the entire group and benefiting from the ideas of all others in turn. My submission is, that we switch over immediately from individual discussions to group discussion.

No. 8: Well, gentlemen, I entirely agree with No. 2. The idea of a group discussion is to allow each candidate in the group to contribute his knowledge on the subject to all the other members of the group. That way we should consider, analyse and cover

the subject exhaustively. Each of us will gain a lot in this way. If we were to keep our conversation confined to our neighbours alone, then there is no necessity to sit as one group for discussion. We could have chosen our partners and gone off to a corner of our choice and carried on there without hindrance.

No. 5: (Noting that No. 2 is receiving good and strong support and No. 8 is firm and forceful). All right, all right. If you feel that way, let us have the discussion in the manner you want.

No. 7: Who is going to bell the cat, I mean, address the group first on the subject? You better count me out and it has to be somebody else other than me.

No. 5: The same with me. I am not volunteering either.

No. 2: No, no, Mr. 5. We would love to have you as the first speaker. I was hopeful you would give an interesting start. However, since you have declined, let us see if there is any other volunteer. (Turning towards left and right). Anyone keen and volunteering to be the opening speaker, please. Kindly raise your hand.

No. 8: I am ready No. 2. However, if there are other volunteers, I can speak later. At the same time, let us also decide the order of the subsequent speakers and the maximum time that each can avail of, to express his ideas.

No. 2: That is correct. Thank you No. 8 for your thoughtful suggestion. Now let us see. Anyone has any other suggestion in this regard? What do you say No. 5 and No. 7?

No. 7: You can decide that between No. 8 and yourself.

No. 5: That is correct. I agree with No. 7.

No. 2: Fine. After No. 8 has spoken we can proceed clockwise one after another. Thus No. 1 will be the second speaker, No. 2 the third and No. 7 last. Each to speak for not more than two minutes. After the first round is over, subject to availability of time, we can try for a quick second round. Now, No. 8, please start.

Comments: In this group we find that No. 2 has taken the initiative to coordinate the group as the natural leader for achieving the task. When practically all the members of the group were engaged in private consultations it is only No. 2, who decided with enterprise and self-assurance to address the group as a whole and make efforts to direct it towards its goal. At this stage he encounters stiff opposition from Nos. 5 and 7. They both create formidable obstacles and No. 5 persists with his obstruction till he finds that No. 2 has the strong backing of No. 8. All the same No. 2 remains cool. He even goes out of the way to humour Nos. 5 and 7 but they both sulk and refuse to cooperate. Thereafter, with the able support of No. 8, No. 2 launches the group on its task. No. 8 though rather aggressive, means well and does everything for the benefit of the team. He is ready to accept responsibility and willing to make sacrifices. He emerges as the second natural leader.

No. 8: Friends, the subject given for our group discussion implies that for effective maintenance of law and order throughout India, the responsibility should be transferred from the States to the Centre. Thus,

WINNING STRATEGY

the proposition first states *prima facie* that law and order situation, as it exists today is far from satisfactory. According to the proposition, it is not effective. Next, in order to have effective law and order situation, the proposition suggests, the transfer of the responsibility to maintain law and order from the State Governments to the Centre. Perhaps, the police may get more freedom of action, when the responsibility for law and order is transferred from the States to the Centre.

As you are aware, in recent years there have been violent communal incidents in various parts of the country. Then we witness terror being unleashed by the extremists in several States. There are the continuous and increasing crimes like dacoities, murders, kidnappings, rapes, killing of witnesses and others in the courts and so on. There are also other serious crimes like smuggling, drug peddling, trafficking in women, making and circulating counterfeit currency and so on. The politicians blame the police and the police the politicians, for this deteriorating law and order situation and the growing crime wave. Some also blame the courts and the loopholes in our legal system. Others blame the films and cinema which glorify violence.

Therefore, deteriorating law and order situation has become a complex problem. I wonder whether the problem could be solved by transferring the responsibility from the States to Centre.

No. 5: Thank God. I thought you will never stop. My goodness, it was a long lecture.

No. 2: (Smiling) Friends, you all will agree that the opening speaker has to introduce the subject and explain its scope. No. 8 has done this job very well indeed. Now it is the turn of No. 1.

Comments: No. 8 speaks well and displays adequate knowledge of the subject. Already we saw that he displayed initiative, interest and enterprise and also a great deal of determination and thoroughness during the initial stages. By rallying round No. 2, he was able to contain No. 5 and No. 7 and launch the group on its task. He has created a strong impact on the group and with his present performance, he has demonstrated his ability to sustain his leadership. His approach is systematic and methodical and his emphasis is on discipline and organisation. He has analysed the implications of the problem with clear perception and he has boldly put his views. He is ready to face challenges with courage and determination. This intelligent and enterprising candidate has good potential. Recommended for selection with high grading.

No. 1: Friends, in my humble view, our police is ill-trained or ill-equipped to cope up with the increasing law and order problem in our country. Their training and

organisation remain more or less the same, as they were during the British days. But now that India is a free country. The people have become very conscious about their rights. Our lawyers, courts and politicians are zealous about safeguarding these rights. Everywhere there is talk of fundamental rights and their infringement. Anybody and everybody is going to the Supreme Court for anything and everything.

The police is blamed for the crimes as well as for the excesses. The political parties and self-styled leaders resort to agitations for anything and everything. Though the population has grown phenomenally, the police force has not been expanded adequately and strengthened. They are yet to acquire modern technological and scientific facilities. Even communication and transport available to the police are outdated. Our policemen use only public transport available or go on bicycle or on foot. Their pay and remuneration are low and give scope for corruption. The level of education of ordinary policemen is also limited. Despite poor pay, education and training, the policemen are called upon to handle very difficult and complex situations and face serious hazards. We have had police strikes and demonstrations. Before we consider anything else, the lot of the policemen must be improved. Now policemen are ridiculed in our films. Unless we give the required importance and a free hand to police, we cannot expect good law and order.

Comments: No. 1 has been a silent spectator till he was called upon to give his views. When his turn arrived, he has obediently complied with the requirements and given some ideas. They are general and commonplace. He appears to be lacking in method and organisation. He does not reveal purpose and dynamism. He lacks dash, determination and initiative. He is not keen to shoulder responsibility on his own. At best he can be regarded as a loyal worker who can carry orders faithfully. Not recommended for leadership role. Rejected.

No. 2: Friends, I would like to spotlight two major aspects of the problem. The first one is on giving a free hand to the police. What does this mean? Has not the police the required powers to take appropriate action against the criminals and law breakers? It is only the police excesses and abuse of the powers by some police personnel that is being criticised. What exactly do we mean by a free hand? Does it mean that the police are not accountable for their actions and they are above the law and could do what they like? Let us now recall a few police excesses. In the Bagpat incident the police are stated to have pulled out 3 or 4 men from a car, shot and killed them without any provocation. A woman who was also in the car was pulled out, stripped naked and made to walk a distance of two hundred or three hundred yards. All this happened in broad day-light and in a crowded street. Then the Bhagalpur incident. Almost 50 or 100 undertrials were blinded allegedly by the police. In another incident some policemen helped themselves freely from a sweetmeat vendor and when asked

on mass payments, picked up a quarrel and shot a few people. These may be isolated incidents, limited only to a few misguided policemen, but the fact remains that without proper check and control, power can be abused. In democracy, no one is above law and everyone is accountable, high or low, politicians or the police. Therefore, I would only suggest that the police should not be influenced or interfered with by politicians. Those who have been voted to power should not hamper the police and also the administrators in the discharge of their regular duties. No one should be victimised for doing his duty in accordance with the rules and regulations.

Often the police is taken to task or blamed by the politicians in order to save themselves. The police are made the scapegoats for the acts of omission and commission by the political leaders and party bosses. Those in power today find themselves in the opposition tomorrow. The police are faulted by both the ruling party and the opposition alike for doing something and also for not doing anything. If the crowd or mob gets out of hand, the police are blamed. If they take stern action, they are blamed for excess. Thus, police do have a difficult task to perform. In the final analysis each issue has to be judged on its merits and while police should have the adequate freedom to do their job without interference, they should also be made accountable and they cannot remain outside the purview of law.

In this context, the British police force can be cited as an example. As for the suggestion that law and order should be made a Central subject, I would say that even today Centre is responsible in the ultimate analysis. But, it will not be possible for the Centre to administer law and order under normal circumstances in a country of this size from Delhi. Then the government will not be able to attend to any other matter. It is neither feasible nor desirable. The local authorities should primarily be responsible for law and order. Besides the police, the district administration is also responsible for maintenance of law and order. Even the judiciary has a role to play. We cannot transfer all the functions or subjects from the States to the Centre. My submission is that we should improve the working of the existing system which is basically sound and balanced instead of drastically altering it and making it one-sided. It may, eventually, go against the interests of democracy.

Comments: No. 2 has fully grasped the subject and presents his arguments in a forceful and convincing manner. He has analysed the subject systematically and highlighted the salient aspects with complete clarity to the group. He enjoys extensive ideas and goes to the very root of the problem. His approach is rational, constructive and positive. The group has been greatly impressed and influenced by him. Earlier we saw him emerging as the natural leader and coordinator of the group, displaying urge, sense of responsibility, restraint and adaptability. He is resourceful, enterprising and resolute. He is able to face the obstacles with courage and overcome them with imagination. A natural and gifted leader with plenty of talent and potential. He is flexible and tactful and readily makes

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

A team effort is essential for the achievement of any goal. In a group, the members are interdependent. Each player supports the others. If one team member fails, the whole team is affected. It is essential that they should be divided into small groups. Team work is essential for victory. In several instances, participants, earlier criticised because of their lackluster performance, came alive all of a sudden due to the interaction of the team members. What makes the team winning and enjoyable is its cohesiveness, the sense of belonging and the ability of the individuals to rise above individualism. In other words, by exchanging their individual identities, the team makes a single organism, producing a larger goal. Every individual would like to give his best for a chosen cause, and the group or team gives him an opportunity as a team to do so.

himself endearing to others. Selected and accorded top rating.

No. 3: Gentlemen, I confess that after hearing No. 8 and No. 2, I feel rather diffident to stand before you and talk on the subject. In fact they both have covered every aspect of the subject and if I say anything it will only be mere repetition. I have no wish to bore you with such repetitions. I would like to see if others have anything different to say or more to add. That is all, please.

Comments: A mild and timid candidate who is happy to stay in the back seat and follow the lead of others. He has neither the inclination nor the gift to shoulder higher responsibilities. He offers excuses for shirking his duty. At no stage of the proceedings he has made any noticeable contribution. He is a mere passenger and a burden to the team. Rejected.

No. 4: Friends, I have no dispute with the contention that police should be able to act without undue interference. But this is easier said than done. Our social, political and economic background does not permit us to have this ideal condition in regard to our police set-up. In a democracy most of the people feel self important. Everybody rushes to the court on flimsiest grounds. Often the police are made the laughing stock. Our legal system being what it is, the culprits and the criminals manage to go scot-free most of the time, taking advantage of the various loopholes in our laws and the cleverness of our lawyers.

Thus, often all the effort of the police are wasted and they get frustrated and demoralised. Secondly, now the police are mostly deployed to control crowds, bands, processions and agitations. They toil and sweat day and night in controlling the demonstrators and agitators without drink, food and shelter. They get a meagre pay

whereas even a mere clerk of the LIC earns more than a DIG of Police. Above all, the police are not suitably equipped and trained to cope with the modern law breakers who copy many things from the crime thrillers and films. The political parties and leaders should themselves realise the grave damage they are doing to the police force and to the nation.

After all, the police is a small force as compared to the population and they cannot tackle the millions all the time. The politicians in their greed to gain power keep launching agitation after agitation. People and citizens should also cooperate with the police. They deserve better pay, recognition and appreciation. They should also be provided with modern technical aids, communication facilities and transport. The same policeman should not be asked to attend to all complicated jobs and specialised training should be given to those who handle more complex tasks. If we make the police function effective and if they can be made to work properly, there would be no need to transfer the law and order responsibility from the States to the Centre.

Comments: No. 4 has proved himself to be an intelligent and resourceful candidate. He displays adequate comprehension and good knowledge of the subject. He is also able to express himself freely and eloquently. He has been successful in contributing some original ideas of his own and creating a forceful and favourable impact on the group. His arguments are logical, impressive and convincing. However, he was a late starter and his participation during the initial stages was limited to being an interested listener and spectator. It appears he needs time to warm up and get into his strides. Since he is intelligent as well as industrious, he will respond positively to training and he is recommended for selection.

No. 5: Well, gentlemen, I have listened to what all has been said by those who spoke thus far. I don't see anything new, different or sensational. Also I just don't see what is there to discuss about this subject. The whole thing can be dismissed in just two seconds. Anyone who says that the police should not exercise full powers, is talking through his hat. Police means power, force, strength. Police must invoke fear. Otherwise, there is no difference between a policeman and an ordinary citizen. Secondly, to say that law and order should remain with the States as at present is sheer ignorance. There is no question of dacoits crossing into M.P. from U.P. or from M.P. into Rajasthan and so on, if law and orders rests with the Centre. I cannot see any difficulty in enforcing this. The only thing against it is the vested interest of the politicians. You can also quickly put an end to corruption and black money if law and order is made a Central subject. I am surprised now all the speakers before me could miss such an obvious thing. If you do not want to face facts, that is your problem. That is all. Whether you like it or not, I have done my job. That is all I care.

Comments: No. 5 is able to speak very forcefully and authoritatively and command the attention of the audience. He makes an emotional and provocative appeal to attract attention. However, his views are rigid and one-sided. He is intolerant of criticism. Rejected.

(Continued on page 82)

Test Of English Language

Grade 'D' Stenographers' Examination, May 1995

Directions: In questions 1 to 15 some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and put a cross (x) in the circle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, put a (x) in the circle corresponding to D in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 1. I wonder (A)/what he has done with the book (B)/I lend him. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 2. It is not possible for me (A)/to exchange the goods (B)/once the sale has been completed. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 3. I go to the bed (A)/at eight (B)/every night. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 4. It's time (A)/you started (B)/working. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 5. We all (A)/must respect (B)/a honest person. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 6. The article (A)/should not exceed (B)/more than five hundred words. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 7. 'The Arabian Nights' (A)/have lots of interesting stories (B)/for young readers. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 8. One of my friends (A)/have a fine (B)/bicycle. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 9. Unless you pay the rent regularly (A)/you can (B)/continue living here. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 10. You are the man (A)/who is held (B)/in high esteem by everybody. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 11. The famous Dr. Chandra (A)/is only dentist (B)/in our village. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 12. I enjoy reading (A)/a collection of poetry (B)/in my leisure time. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 13. The road (A)/to famous monument (B)/passes through a forest. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 14. The cause of earthquakes (A)/is the heat in the (B)/earth interior. (C)/No error. (D)

Q. 15. In spite of the doctor's stern warning, (A)/he continued taking (B)/sugar in his tea. (C)/No error. (D)

Directions: In questions 16 to 30 sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it with a cross (x) in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 16. Ram was _____ with a serious crime.

- (A) condemned (B) charged
(C) accused (D) convicted

Q. 17. The oil crisis highlighted the need to develop new _____ of energy and to conserve those which are already in use.

- (A) means (B) preserves
(C) methods (D) sources

Q. 18. I shall take revenge _____ you.

- (A) from (B) with (C) on (D) at

Q. 19. The ruling party will have to put its own house _____ order.

- (A) in (B) on (C) to (D) into

Q. 20. The movement of the train was so _____ that all the passengers slept very well.

- (A) noisy (B) fast
(C) soothing (D) distracting

Q. 21. The bank clerk tried to _____ money from his friend's account.

- (A) embezzle (B) embroil
(C) embellish (D) empower

Q. 22. The _____ animal was on the look out for food.

- (A) savage (B) uncivilized
(C) primitive (D) wild

Q. 23. The bright colour of this shirt has _____ away.

- (A) faded (B) paled
(C) disappeared (D) gone

Q. 24. He finds it difficult to _____ between blue and green as he is colour blind.

- (A) recognise (B) see
(C) distinguish (D) study

Q. 25. The wood always _____ on water.

- (A) floated (B) floats
(C) was floating (D) float

Q. 26. The most important task of the Air Force is to _____ the country against an air attack by an enemy.

- (A) secure (B) save
(C) defend (D) protect

Q. 27. The reward is a _____ of her service to mankind.

- (A) recognition (B) witness
(C) memorial (D) memento

Q. 28. The music for Asiad was _____ by Pandit Ravi Shankar.

- (A) made (B) composed
(C) demonstrated (D) displayed

Q. 29. Besides other provisions, that shopkeeper deals _____ cosmetics too.

- (A) with (B) in (C) at (D) for

Q. 30. That rule is applicable _____ everyone.

- (A) to (B) for (C) about (D) with

Directions: In questions 31 to 40 choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 31. HOST

- (A) Enemy (B) Guest
(C) Tenant (D) Passenger

Q. 32. MODEST

- (A) Proud (B) Smart
(C) Glorious (D) Offensive

Q. 33. REPROACH

- (A) Award (B) Praise
(C) Adore (D) Respect

Q. 34. CONCEAL

- (A) Open (B) Unfold
(C) Discover (D) Reveal

Q. 35. FRIEND

- (A) Foe (B) Acquaintance
(C) Competitor (D) Rival

Q. 36. ENCOURAGE

- (A) Suppress (B) Discourage
(C) Depress (D) Sustain

Q. 37. FERTILE

- (A) dry (B) damp
(C) barren (D) uncultivated

Q. 38. STRICT

- (A) Lenient (B) Flexible
(C) Friendly (D) Weak

Q. 39. SHARP

- (A) Stale (B) Uneven
(C) Rough (D) Blunt

Q. 40. FRUGAL

- (A) Extravagant (B) Expensive
(C) Excessive (D) Extensive

Directions: In questions 41 to 50 out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 41. PORTRAY

- (A) Draw (B) Paint
(C) Express (D) Communicate

Q. 42. DEFT

- (A) Swift (B) Skilful
(C) Vigorous (D) Deceitful

Q. 43. MISFORTUNE

- (A) Sadness (B) Ill-luck
(C) Poverty (D) Misery

Q. 44. RADIANT

- (A) Light (B) Influential
(C) Beautiful (D) Bright

Q. 45. CONCISE

- (A) Small (B) Brief
(C) Solid (D) Strong

Q. 46. INSANITARY

- (A) crazy (B) unhygienic
(C) unstable (D) unexplainable

Q. 47. BESIEGED

- (A) Troubled (B) Destroyed
(C) Encircled (D) Skirted

Q. 48. COY

- (A) Shy (B) Sweet
(C) Talented (D) Beautiful

Q. 49. FATIGUE

- (A) Weariness (B) Drowsiness
(C) Tension (D) Sweating

Q. 50. DROWSY

- (A) Lazy (B) Sleepy
(C) Exhausted (D) Soothing

Directions: In questions 51 to 60, out of the four words given, one word is misspelled. Find the misspelled word and indicate it with a cross (x) in the Answer Sheet.

Q. 51. (A) Implausible (B) Improbable
(C) Imposter (D) Impregnable

Q. 52. (A) Harmonious (B) Harmonius
(C) Harmony (D) Harmful

- Q. 53. (A) Advancement (B) Admittance
(C) Adulation (D) Adulteration
- Q. 54. (A) Reference (B) Receipt
(C) Recipe (D) Respite
- Q. 55. (A) Medium (B) Emporium
(C) Museum (D) Curriculum
- Q. 56. (A) Beautician (B) Beautifull
(C) Bearable (D) Beetle
- Q. 57. (A) Downright (B) Downstairs
(C) Downpore (D) Downtown
- Q. 58. (A) Cemetery (B) Celluloid
(C) Cease (D) Cieling
- Q. 59. (A) Handkerchief (B) Handbar
(C) Handicraft (D) Handicap
- Q. 60. (A) Erroneous (B) Errudite
(C) Eruption (D) Corruption

Directions: In questions 61 to 70, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in proper order. Read the sentence and find at which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it with a cross (x) in the Answer sheet.

Q. 61.

- (1) The leader's public meeting was disrupted
(P) by a section of the audience
(Q) any firm assurance
(R) he had not given them
(S) who felt that
(6) for the solution of their problems
(A) QPSR (B) RQPS
(C) SRQP (D) PSRQ

Q. 62.

- (1) I am of the opinion that
(P) a terrible mistake
(Q) our Govt.
(R) is making
(S) by discontinuing the tram lines
(6) in Calcutta
(A) QRPS (B) PQRS (C) SQRP (D) SPRQ

Q. 63.

- (1) The man whom I hit on the head
(P) says that when he meets me
(Q) on my way back home from school
(R) on the road again
(S) he will beat me
(6) till I cry for mercy
(A) QPRS (B) RQPS (C) PSRQ (D) RPSQ

Q. 64.

- (1) If the question of record of human rights
(P) in the last fifty years or so,
(Q) it is difficult to see how most of the countries,
(R) had been raised in the past,
(S) that have staged the Olympics
(6) would have been allowed to hold them
(A) PRQS (B) RQSP (C) QPSR (D) RPQS

Q. 65.

- (1) Even though he had prepared well
(P) in the examination hall
(Q) and could not do
(R) for the examination,
(S) he got nervous
(6) as well as he had hoped to do
(A) QRSP (B) RSPQ (C) SPQR (D) PQRS

Q. 66.

- (1) The next stop
(P) lying in the centre
(Q) of a bay
(R) was a port
(S) that our ship halted at
(6) in South Wales
(A) SRQP (B) PQRS (C) RSQP (D) SRPQ

Q. 67.

- (1) Yesterday, I chanced to meet
(P) where he lived
(Q) and asked him
(R) now in his seventies,
(S) an old acquaintance,
(6) and what he did for his living
(A) PSRQ (B) QPSR (C) SRQP (D) RQPS

Q. 68.

- (1) On being asked by the teacher
(P) and then picking up the bag
(Q) why he always came late
(R) to the class,
(S) the student first kept quiet
(6) left the class red with shame and anger
(A) PQRS (B) SPQR (C) QRSP (D) RSPQ

Q. 69.

- (1) If you are serious about
(P) vocabulary building not a hobby,
(Q) you will have to make
(R) an absorbing interest,
(S) increasing your vocabulary,
(6) or even an obsession
(A) RQPS (B) SQPR (C) PQSR (D) PRQS

Q. 70.

- (1) When I reached my office
(P) to get home early
(Q) I phoned my mother
(R) that I wouldn't be able
(S) to tell her
(6) as I had promised
(A) SQPR (B) RPQS (C) PQRS (D) QSRP

Directions: In the following two passages (71 to 90) some of the words have been left out. First read the passages over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE-I

(Questions 71 to 90)

I want to avoid violence. Non-violence ... (71) ... the first article of my faith. It is also the ... (72) ... article of my creed. But I had to ... (73) ... my choice. I had either to submit ... (74) ... a system which I considered ... (75) ... done irreparable harm to my country, ... (76) ... incur the risk of the mad fury ... (77) ... my people bursting forth, when they ... (78) ... the truth from my lips. I ... (79) ... that my people have sometimes ... (80) ... mad. I am deeply sorry for it.

- Q. 71. (A) was (B) is
(C) be (D) being
- Q. 72. (A) common (B) unique
(C) simple (D) last
- Q. 73. (A) select (B) prepare
(C) make (D) do
- Q. 74. (A) over (B) in
(C) to (D) against
- Q. 75. (A) has (B) had
(C) was (D) is

- Q. 76. (A) and (B) or
(C) but (D) nor
- Q. 77. (A) of (B) in
(C) by (D) with
- Q. 78. (A) understand (B) understood
(C) get (D) listen
- Q. 79. (A) know (B) knows
(C) knew (D) known
- Q. 80. (A) goes (B) went
(C) gone (D) going

PASSAGE - II

(Questions 81 to 90)

Well, it was done and the debt was paid. But I began to feel ... (81) ... sorry for myself that I could not ... (82) ... it. I made up my mind never to steal ... (83) ... I also made up my mind to tell ... (84) ... to my father. But I did not have the ... (85) ... to speak to him. It was not that ... (86) ... was afraid that my father would beat me. I ... (87) ... not remember any time when he beat ... (88) ... of us. I was afraid that my confession ... (89) ... cause him great pain. But I ... (90) ... felt that I had to take this risk. I would never be happy again unless I told everything to my father.

- Q. 81. (A) so (B) as
(C) very (D) too
- Q. 82. (A) accept (B) like
(C) bear (D) understand
- Q. 83. (A) also (B) again
(C) still (D) ever
- Q. 84. (A) anything (B) something
(C) nothing (D) everything
- Q. 85. (A) bravery (B) courage
(C) fortitude (D) gallantry
- Q. 86. (A) I (B) he
(C) she (D) me
- Q. 87. (A) would (B) should
(C) do (D) did
- Q. 88. (A) all (B) some
(C) any (D) none
- Q. 89. (A) shall (B) can
(C) will (D) would
- Q. 90. (A) soon (B) again
(C) once (D) since

Directions: In questions 91 to 100 you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE-I

(Questions 91 to 95)

Eminent microsurgeons from Sweden and Australia are of the opinion that "lack of awareness and the will to approach qualified doctors" among the rural populace of India is the reason for most hand injuries being badly treated or not at all.

Experts are firmly of the view that hands are the third eye of the human body. Not only is hand injury common, but inadequate treatment leaves a patient traumatised. The experts are of the view that if a patient is brought to them in proper time with the injured limb or part of it in good condition, surgeons can even "rejoin amputated parts which, by and large, function normally later." It was also pointed out that, in cases of amputated parts, it is necessary to keep that part "cool and not frozen, otherwise the

there."

Q. 91. According to microsurgeons, most hand injuries in India are being badly treated or not at all because

- (A) the rural people are aware that they cannot approach qualified doctors
- (B) the qualified doctors charge the rural people very heavily
- (C) the rural people lack general awareness and the will to consult qualified doctors
- (D) there are no qualified doctors in the rural areas

Q. 92. According to experts, hand injuries are

- (A) uncommon (B) common
- (C) rare (D) adequate

Q. 93. Inadequate treatment of injured hands makes a patient

- (A) satisfied (B) dissatisfied
- (C) shocked (D) handicapped

Q. 94. 'Amputated parts' refers to those parts which are

- (A) taken from donors (B) cut off
- (C) refrigerated (D) injured

Q. 95. It is necessary to keep the amputated parts cool and not frozen because otherwise

- (A) the development of frost will bite the patient
- (B) the developed frost will get a chance to bite the patient
- (C) there are possibilities of frost bite killing the patient
- (D) there are possibilities of frost bite developing in the patient

PASSAGE-II

(Questions 96 to 100)

Television has caused a considerable fall in cinema attendance and has materially affected leisure habits in many ways. The cinema remains; however, the most popular form of indoor entertainment outside the home. A third of all adults, including two-thirds of those under 25 years of age, and one out of two school children go to the cinema, on an average, at least once a week. Attendance at theatres is much smaller, though most people visit them occasionally. Throughout the country as a whole there is known to be an enthusiastic and growing public for concerts, ballets and operas.

Dancing is popular, especially with those under 25 years of age. It has been estimated that there are 500 ball rooms in Great Britain, and dances and other social gatherings are often held in these balls or in club-rooms.

Q. 96. The most popular indoor entertainment outside the house is

- (A) television (B) games
- (C) cinema (D) dancing

Q. 97. The proportion of school children who go to cinema every week is

- (A) one-third (B) two-third
- (C) not stated (D) half

Q. 98. The word 'fall' in the first sentence can be replaced by

- (A) decline (B) defeat
- (C) shortage (D) collapse

Q. 99. The word 'materially' in the first sentence means

(C) gravely

(D) essentially

Q. 100. In Great Britain, dancing mostly takes place in

- (A) homes (B) ball-rooms
- (C) theatres (D) parks

ANSWERS

1. (C): Part (C) should be 'I lent him'.
2. (C): Part (C) should be 'after the sale has been completed'.
3. (A): Part (A) should be 'I go to bed'.
4. (B): Part (B) should be 'you start'.
5. (C): Part (C) should be 'an honest person'.
6. (C): Part (C) should be 'five hundred words'.
7. (B): Part (B) should be 'has lots of interesting stories'.
8. (B): Part (B) should be 'has a fine'.
9. (B): Part (B) should be 'you cannot'.
10. (C): Part (C) should be 'in high esteem by all'.
11. (B): Part (B) should be 'is the only dentist'.
12. (C): Part (C) should be 'in my leisure or in leisurely time'.

monument'.

14. (C): Part (C) should be 'earth's interior'.

15. (C): Part (C) should be 'sugar in tea'.

16. (B) 17. (D) 18. (C) 19. (A)

20. (C) 21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (A)

24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (A)

28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (A) 31. (B)

32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (D) 35. (A)

36. (B) 37. (C) 38. (A) 39. (D)

40. (A) 41. (A) 42. (B) 43. (B)

44. (D) 45. (B) 46. (B) 47. (C)

48. (A) 49. (A) 50. (B) 51. (C)

52. (A) 53. (D) 54. (B) 55. (D)

56. (B) 57. (C) 58. (D) 59. (A)

60. (B) 61. (D) 62. (A) 63. (A)

64. (B) 65. (B) 66. (D) 67. (C)

68. (C) 69. (B) 70. (D) 71. (B)

72. (D) 73. (C) 74. (C) 75. (B)

76. (B) 77. (A) 78. (C) 79. (A)

80. (C) 81. (A) 82. (C) 83. (B)

84. (D) 85. (B) 86. (A) 87. (D)

88. (C) 89. (D) 90. (A) 91. (C)

92. (B) 93. (C) 94. (B) 95. (D)

96. (C) 97. (D) 98. (A) 99. (D)

100. (B)

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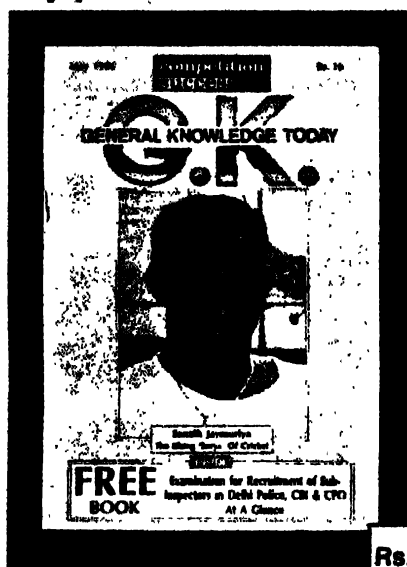
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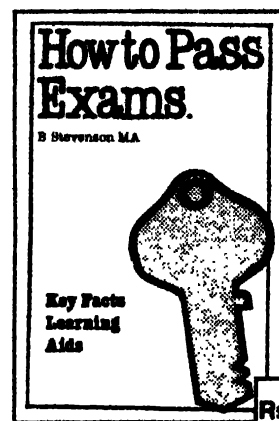
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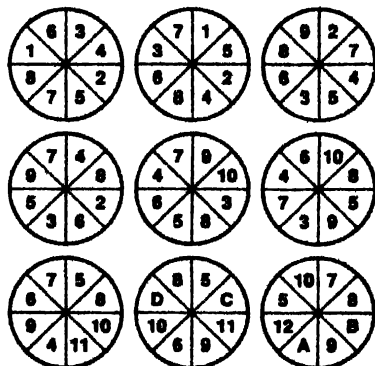
Some problems, such as the pictorial ones, will plainly take longer to solve than others, just as the solutions to many will strike you at first sight. In addition, some will involve more writing than others, although in almost every answer it is necessary only to write a single letter or number. To account for these considerations and to encourage quick thinking, time limits have been imposed for each test. These time limits take into account the amount of writing involved and the complexity or simplicity of the problems, although in the case of writing, full allowance has been made for those who write slowly.

After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In addition to checking your answers, you should also reach the explanations that are included, especially for those questions that you have answered wrongly or failed to answer altogether. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to pit your wits against future questions.

Test No. 5

(Time Limit : 60 minutes)

1. What are A, B, C and D?



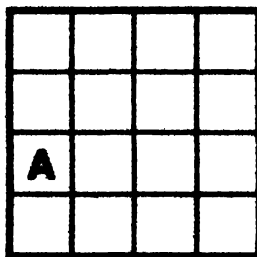
2. What is X?

90 180 12 50 100 200 X 3 50 4 25 2 6 30 3

3. Match these illustrations into eight pairs.



4. Copy this grid and insert the letters from the list to make genuine words both across and down.



A B E E E G H L O R R S T U Y

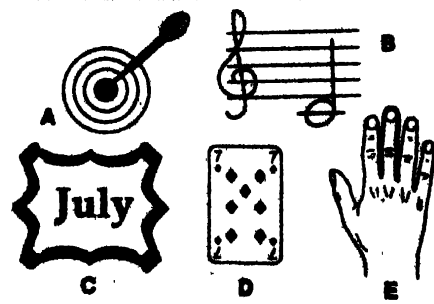
5. Write down the numbers 1, 3, 9 and 27, leaving the appropriate spaces and insert arithmetical signs (+, x, — or ÷) to give these results.

A. 40 B. 30 C. 16 D. 22
E. 39 F. 9 G. 63

6. Pair each of the words in the first column with a word in the second column.

A. REST 1. SON
B. GAL 2. FATHER
C. OR 3. MAN
D. MIS 4. RAIN
E. PAR 5. STAND
F. SEA 6. ORE
G. PORE 7. LOP
H. UNDER 8. DEAL
I. GRAND 9. GO
J. STEP 10. TAKE

7. Which is the odd one out?



8. In a cricket match five batsmen, A, B, C, D and E, scored an average of 36 runs. D

scored 5 more than E; E scored 8 fewer than A; B scored as many as D and E combined; and B and C scored 107 between them.

How many runs did each man score?

9. In the diagram below you must first eliminate:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
							8
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	
16							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
							24
31	30	29	28	27	26	25	
32							
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
							40

A. three alternate numbers that add to 72
B. three alternate numbers that add to 11
C. three alternate numbers that add to 1
D. four alternate numbers that add to 1
E. four alternate numbers that add to 6
F. five adjacent numbers that add to 51
G. five adjacent numbers that add to 14
H. five adjacent numbers that add to 19
Some of the numbers may be used twice.
What is the total of the numbers that you have not used?

10. If you join all the dots divisible by 3 in ascending order and then those divisible by 7, also in ascending order, what pattern will result? Use your eye only and do not use pointer.

8	4	18	5	7
1	22	2	20	8
28	10	21	11	14
16	23	13	25	29
35	17	33	19	39

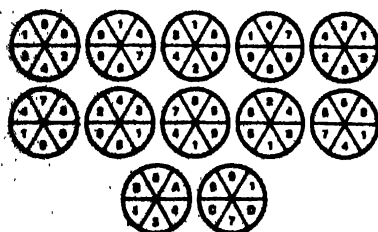
11. From the three examples above, decide what goes into the empty brackets below.

635	(53)	714
294	(18)	832
153	(21)	264
742	()	498

12. Change one letter in the first word to form the second word. Definitions are given on each word.

- The provision of help to the poor—
Clearness
- Exposed — Changed the position of
- The vane of an arrow — The state of
the atmosphere at a given time
- To despoil — Wild and unfamed
- A Christian festival — To overcome
- A formation in rugby — The fluid
obtained from separating blood into
components
- A fusible alloy — Having a lower
temperature
- A motive — To add flavouring to food
- A lathe worker — The part of stove that
produces flame
- To emphasise a printed word — To
weaken
- A group of followers — To hearten
- The full number to make a crew or staff
— Expression of praise
- To eject liquid in a thin stream — An
English country gentleman
- To coagulate — To hide
- The means of transmission without
wires — Proportion

13. What are A, B, C and D in the bottom two circles?



14. What is X?

737	382
461	955
392	745
183	297
468	246
732	58X

together to complete the map of Britain?



ANSWERS

1. A is 11, B is 6, C is 7 and D is 4 (Score 1 point if all correct)

Take alternate sectors in alternate circles, moving always in a clockwise direction. Starting at the first circle:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8
2	3	4	5	6 (B)
5	6	7	8	9
7	8	9	10	11 (A)
8	9	10	11	12

Starting at the second circle and again going clockwise:

3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4 (D)
5	6	7	8
2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7 (C)
8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9

2. 150 (Score 1 point)

The first term (90) is the product of the last two terms (30 and 3). This procedure is followed throughout, so X is the product of 3 and 50.

3. A — I (Capital letters), B — F (Hot head), C — O (Draw bridge), E — N (Note paper), J — G (Foot bath), K — H (Daisy chain), M — D (Tenon saw), P — L (Black board). (Score 1 point if all correct)

4. (Score 1 point)

B	U	S	H
O	G	E	E
A	L	A	R
T	Y	R	E

5. A. $1+3+9+37$; B. $1+3 \times 9+27$; C. $1-3-9+27$; D. $1+3-9+27$; E. $1 \times 3+9+27$; F. $1+3 \times 9-27$; G. $1+3 \times 9+27$. (Score 1 point if all correct)

6. A — 4, B — 6, C — 7, D — 8, E — 10, F — 1, G — 3, H — 9, I — 5, J — 2 (Score 1 point if all correct)

Apart from C, they are all 'middle': A is the bull — or middle — of the target; B is middle C; D is the middle card of that suit; E is the middle finger. July is not the middle month of the year.

8. A scored 28 runs; B scored 45 runs; C scored 62 runs; D scored 25 runs; and E scored 20 runs (Score 1 point if all correct)

If B and C scored 107, A, D and E must have scored a total of 73 runs. If A scored x runs, $x+x-8+5+x-8=73$. Therefore, $3x=84$; so $x=28$.

From knowing that A scored 28 runs, it is easy to discover how many the other players scored.

9. 302 (Score 1 point if all correct)

A. 22—24—26; B. 36—38—40; C. 2—4—6; D. 1—3—5—7; E. 13—15—17—19; F. 8—9—10—11—12; G. 26—27—28—29—30; H. 36—37—38—39—40. The numbers not used are 14—16—18—20—21—23—25—31—32—33—34—35.

10. A swastika (Score 1 point)

11. 10 (Score 1 point)

Add the sum of the digits on either side of the brackets to the sum of the digits in the brackets above. Hence: $7+4+2=13$, which, by adding the digits, is 4; $4+9+8=21$, which, by adding the digits, is 3; the sum of the digits in the brackets above — 21 — is 3; $4+3+3=10$.

12. A. Charity, Clarity; B. Displayed, Displaced; C. Feather, Weather; D. Ravage, Savage; E. Easter, Master; F. Scrum, Serum; G. Solder, Colder; H. Reason, Season; I. Turner, Burner; J. Underline, Undermine; K. Entourage, Encourage; L. Complement, Compliment; M. Squirt, Squire; N. Congeal, Conceal; O. Radio, Ratio (Score 2 points if all correct; 1 point if 13 or 14 correct)

13. A is 2, B is 5, C is 8 and D is 4 (Score 1 point if all correct)

In alternate circles, starting with the first circle, the numbers advance one sector clockwise; starting with the second circle the numbers go back one sector anticlockwise.

14. 5 (Score 1 point)

The numbers in the horizontal lines add to 30. In the last line the numbers add up to 25, so X must be 5 to bring the total to 30.

15. A, B, F and H. (Score 1 point if all correct)

The pieces fit together like this:



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Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● What are the uses of 'Tulsi' leaves?

—Swati Srivastava, Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh)

Tulsi is not grown in so many Hindu homes only because it is considered sacred. Every part of the plant, from root to leaves, possesses health-giving properties. Its use as a medicine in different ailments has been known from ancient times in the Ayurvedic system.

The juice of Tulsi leaves is used in bronchitis and gastric disorders of children. The juice, taken in the morning each day over a period of time, helps to relieve chronic fever, haemorrhage, dysentery and dyspepsia. Tulsi juice helps to control vomiting. The leaf juice when dropped orally is found highly effective against ear ache.

A mixture of leaves and lime helps control ringworm. A decoction prepared from Tulsi leaves gives comfort in the cases of common cold.

Tulsi is also a good mosquito repellent.

● Who invented diesel engine?

—V. Sreedharam, Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu)

The German automotive engineer, Rudolf Diesel. He died in the most peculiar circumstances by falling from a ship and drowning in the English Channel.

Diesel engine is a compression-ignition engine in which a spray of fuel, introduced into air compressed to a heat of 1000°F, ignites at a virtually constant pressure.

● Who built the famous Qutab Minar located in Delhi?

—S. S. Ahluwalia, Patiala (Punjab)

It was begun by Qutub-ud-din Aibak in 1193 immediately after the capture of Delhi city and was completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish of the Slave Dynasty in 1230.

● Which is the birthplace of Shakespeare?

—Dany Premananda, Thanga Khoirum (Manipur)

Stratford-on-Avon, a town in south-west Warwickshire, in central England, on the Avon River. It is also the burial place of Shakespeare.

● What is the difference between 'dwell' and 'live'?

—Vaibhav Sadigale, Sholapur (Maharashtra)

Both have the same meaning but have to be used differently. 'Dwell' is a literary word. Poets use this more often than others. 'Live' is the word that is ordinarily used. Never say "I dwell in Mumbai." You 'live' in Mumbai. You 'live' in the world of reality and 'dwell' in the world of ideas and imagination.

● How did Jaipur acquire the sobriquet of 'Pink City'?

—G. Naveenkumar, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)

Contrary to popular belief, the original colour of the city was garro' (terracotta). This is established by 11 paintings of the mid-18th century. Later, in order to beautify the city, Sawai Ram Singh II, the ruler of Jaipur in 1868 AD, got different streets painted in separate colours, but himself got disillusioned as soon as the job was finished. He then ordered that all buildings and shops should look alike and got them painted in 'garro' which was easily available in Jaipur. Sawai Ram Singh got the municipal laws enacted for this purpose. Later Jaipur was described by some as 'Red City'.

A book was published by a journalist Stanley Reed, on the Prince of Wales' visit to India. In the book titled *The Royal Tour in India*, Reed mentioned Jaipur as a 'Pink City'. Since then the name has come to stay.

● How does a solar water heater work?

—Suraj Thomas, Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh)

The solar water heater is essentially a simple plumbing system, free from all types of pollution (including noise pollution), with extremely low maintenance and running costs and an expected life of 10 to 15 years.

The domestic plant consists of an insulated tank connected to a solar plate collector made up of parallel copper pipes bonded to a blackened aluminium sheet. The collector is fixed at an angle so as to receive maximum sunlight during the day. Fresh water flowing through the lower end of the collector rises to the upper end when heated by the sun rays. On a clear sunny day, it gets heated up to 85 degrees or more.

From the plate collector, the water flows through insulated pipes into the storage tank which remains constantly filled with water. When you draw water from the outlet, fresh water flows in to take its place.

In the case of industrial plants, the number of plate collectors is increased and the water from these goes into a heat-exchanger instead of the storage tank. A booster pump is added to facilitate the flow of water.

● What is the correct way to shampoo hair?

—Swapna Ghosh, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)

Warm water should be applied on the hair and then the shampoo. The correct way to do this is to pour a little shampoo onto a wet palm and then to spread it on to both palms. Now it can be applied to the hair and lathered in with a gentle massage.

Wash out the shampoo very well—with lots of water, because if any shampoo is left behind on the hair, it makes the hair look dull and lifeless. Repeat the process if necessary.

Water temperature should be warm to start with and should taper off to cool and lastly to cold. This seems to close the pores and bring a shine to the hair.

● What could be the level of pollution of our seas?

—Devika Choudhary, Ponnai (Tamil Nadu)

Over the years the oceans have virtually become the infinite sinks for man's waste products—the ideal place to bury material. What is not understood is that there is a retention point even for the oceans to be the dumping grounds, and when its ecology is tilted, it may take hundreds of years to correct the imbalance.

While the oceans could, to a certain extent, assimilate domestic and industrial wastes, they could wreak vengeance on man in manifold ways if he chooses to do whatever he likes. The world knows well about the Minamata Bay catastrophe in which methyl mercury chloride was released from a chemical plant into the bay, and was consumed in sea food by inhabitants of the area causing fatalities.

The ocean contains all the natural elements many of which, like copper, are nutrients for marine fauna and flora at natural levels. But when these natural concentrations are exceeded, they assume a toxic character. The major sources of marine pollution are industrial mining operations, domestic water discharges, urban storm-water runoff, harbour-related activities and solid waste disposal. It is estimated that over six million metric tonnes of petroleum hydrocarbons are injected annually into the world's oceans, with the periodical pollution by oil caused by spillage from tankers and offshore drilling posing one of the greatest hazards to the health of the sea—and of man.

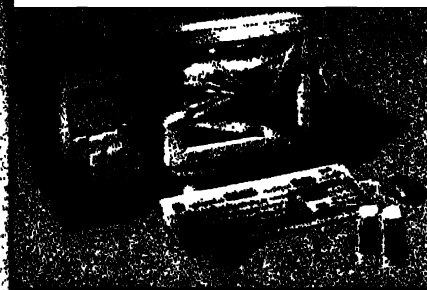


● Which is the largest star?

—Sudip Kumar Banerjee, Chaibasa (Bihar)

Even the largest stars look like tiny points of light when viewed with the largest telescopes, since they are so far away. Therefore, it is very difficult to measure their diameters. One of the largest is Betelgeuse, the bright reddish star in Orion. Betelgeuse is compared in size to the orbits of the inner planet.

Betelgeuse is a red super-giant star. This class includes other prominent reddish stars, such as Antares in Scorpius and the bright star in Hercules known as Alpha Hercules. They are 15 to 20 times as massive as the Sun, but have puffed out to an enormous size. An average sample of a red supergiant would be less than a thousandth as dense as air.



CYBERSPACE

Entering The World Of Fantasy With Computers

THE WORLD IS suddenly waking up to the mind-boggling potential of cyberspace. Computer experts feel that the applications are going to be so myriad that they are going to affect—and change—our very outlook on life. The West is already witnessing this phenomenon via the Internet whereby a person can have access practically to anything or anyone via this computer-satellite link-up.

In America, for example, every business which has to deal with people is turning to cyberspace. Now a consumer can book an air ticket through a computer, listen to his favourite symphony from a music library, fix an appointment with a doctor through a computer, access a restaurant menu and even see a football match on his monitor which is being played in some different part of the world—all by paying a fee to the cyberspace service he or she is using and having a cyber address like colt.com.

In fact, the information highway is likely to have as great a market penetration as the telephone or television at home. One of the most significant ways cyberspace will change our lives is that consumers will hardly ever have to go to the market to buy things. Shopping with the help of a computer which is linked to a number of supermarkets, which in the computer parlance is called Interactive Marketing, could eliminate the jobs of millions of shop assistants and salesmen.

Information superhighways, cyberspace—call it what you will—use the Internet, which is an increasingly popular worldwide network of on-line users. Almost anything can be a subject of discussion on the Internet, which are linked by their chat rooms. These with

one year. But this cannot download graphics. The TCP/IP accounts are more efficient and therefore more expensive—Rs. 25,000 for 250 hours for corporate users and Rs. 15,000 for 250 hours for individual users.

Back in the late seventies when Bill Gates, considered the last word in modern computers, prophesied that a time would come when people could stand outside a bank and withdraw money from automatic vending machines, he was virtually laughed out of the hall.

Decades ago when scientist Arthur C. Clark said that good technology was indistinguishable from magic, many people thought he had gone batty.

No one thinks that anymore. In this electronic age of PCs, CD Roms and multimedia, digitalisation is allowing people to foresee a scenario where the telephone is a banking terminal, the TV is a computer and the computer is an entry point to an unlimited and interactive source of information of text, sound and images.

COVER STORY

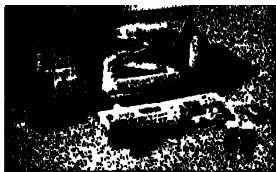
intellectual property banks—libraries, research agencies, government archives, use the Internet to bring people closer.

The Internet, which has been riding the wave of a PC boom began humbly about 20 years ago as an experiment of the United States Defence Department. From that humble beginning the Internet now has over 30 million subscribers spread over 160 countries.

The Internet is critically dependent on the efficiency of the telecommunication system. In India, Internet connectivity comes through Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) which at present offers the Shell and TCP/IP accounts. The Shell account costs Rs 5,000 for 250 hours or

For instance, the magic of technology is already happening in the entertainment business. Look at today's movies. The biggest hits are all about making the impossible into a celluloid possibility. Can't imagine what dinosaurs looked like when they stalked the earth? Go see Jurassic Park. Desire to experience the terrifying drama of being marooned in space? Watch Apollo 13. Want to know what a ghost looks like? Buy a ticket to Casper.

But why just the world of cinema? The magic is happening in other fields as well. People are just realizing the potential of this new science. In fact, applications are so all-encompassing that it can stretch to as far as the imagination goes. And it is this technology which is going to change the very contours of man. The future, as scientists are fondly



saying, and on the Internet.

Take the case of medical science, doctors sitting in a

hospital in Delhi, for example, can save a patient's life by consulting specialists in New York, thanks to the Internet.

An offshoot of modern day business practice is the virtual office. It has none of the paraphernalia of a conventional office—large buildings, people milling around, and layout hierarchy. All one needs is a personal computer (PC) which is hooked on to a network. The staff do not really have to meet. All communication is done through the computer, and this involves conferencing.

Of course when it comes to business, it would seem that the Internet in India has yet to take off, more have to enlist. Compared to the world outside, India has far to go. The majority of Internet

of them stay there. Europe comes next (20 per cent) followed by the Far East (8 per cent).

For India, the forecast is that the number of Internet users will add up to about 50,000 by end-1998. Incidentally the first Web site in India was launched by Ravi Database Consultants in March 1995. The Web is actually no more than an electronic newspaper and in the Indian case news and information as a result of tie-ups with newspapers and magazines called *IndiaWorld*, annual subscription is Rs 700.

This apart, there is *Rediff on the Net*, an interactive on-line service on the Internet—a Web site—based in Mumbai and launched by Rediffusion Communications. This is on the same lines as *IndiaWorld* and Rediffusion's efforts are to give more information than *IndiaWorld*. A year's subscription is Rs 1,600 and together with access to the Data Warehouse database, the annual subscription is Rs 4800.

successful. It is also a challenge to connectivity apart, there is evidence that it might be getting too casual. Advertisers are also concerned that their products will not draw the kind of attention they deserve because net surfers never really pay too much attention.

The fallout has been the establishment of a number of commercial on-line services. The lead naturally has come from the United States. These services include *CampuServe*, *Prodigy* and *America Online*. Bill Gates' Microsoft and telecom giant AT&T are now in the business.

Business is however happy that their advertisements will now draw more mileage. Generally speaking, the Internet is slowly getting segmented into different sets of users. Individuals will constitute a major segment looking for home entertainment, home shopping and home banking facilities. Businesses will be the other segment seeking information released to their special fields of information.

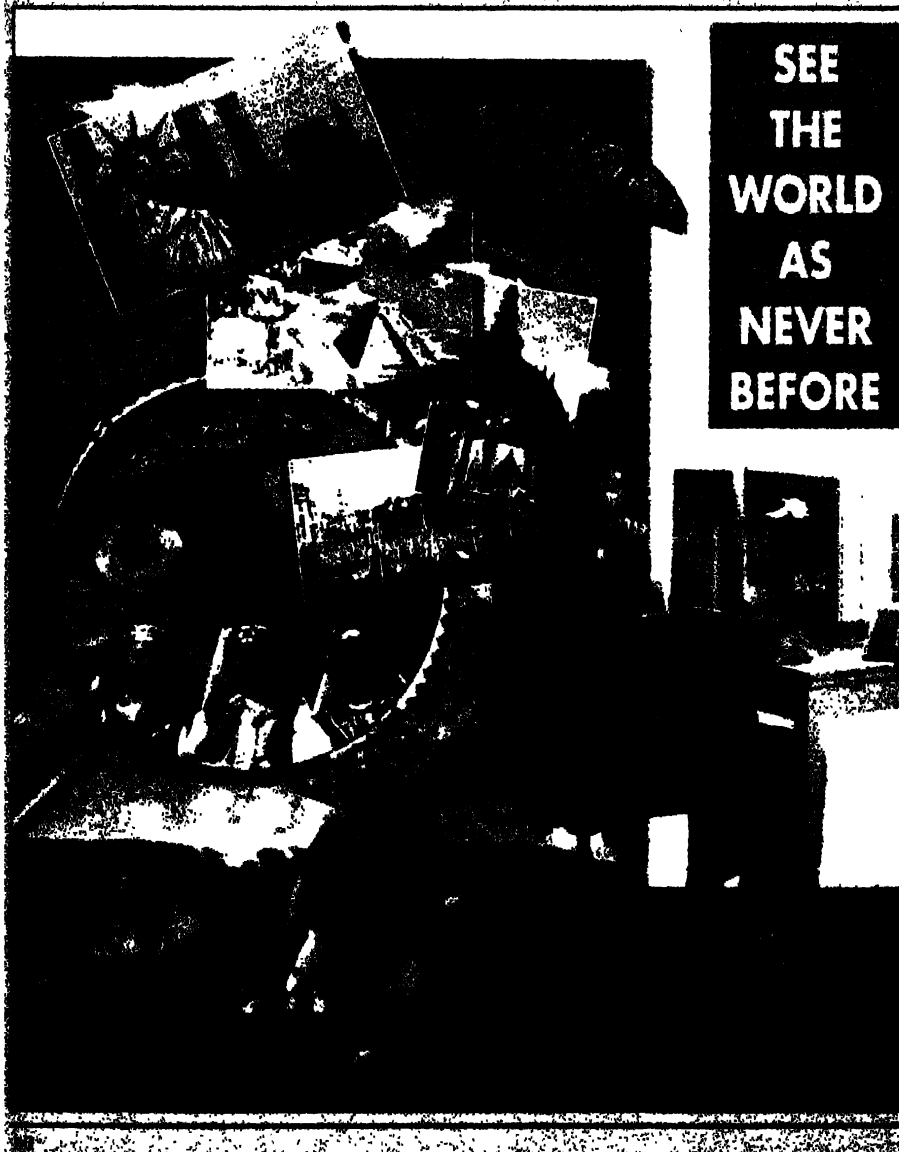
The ones who will ultimately be the backbone of the Internet will be the researchers, who will try to secure specialised information through the Internet. Such information is, however not available on the Web since the service is yet in its infancy in India.

Of course, in this age of patents and intellectual property rights, the one worry for any online network is the fear of piracy. They fear that the Internet might be used as a conduit by pirates to access their databases. Effective security mechanisms have therefore to be established.

The one major attraction for cyber users is virtual reality or VR. It helps secure entry into the world of three dimensional interactive imagery using computer technology. Essentially VR faithfully recreates what a certain data describes.

Of course, VR is not like any computer graphics. They accord multiple sensory information, sight, sound and touch, in an effort to make the situation more realistic. Besides, they are interactive. It enables a viewer to interact with the 3D VR images using a helmet that isolates him from the world and sensory devices which could either be wearing gloves or a joystick.

One great application of VR is the manner in which it can simulate situations. Such simulations are used for training purposes and for the purpose of entertainment.



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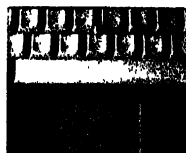
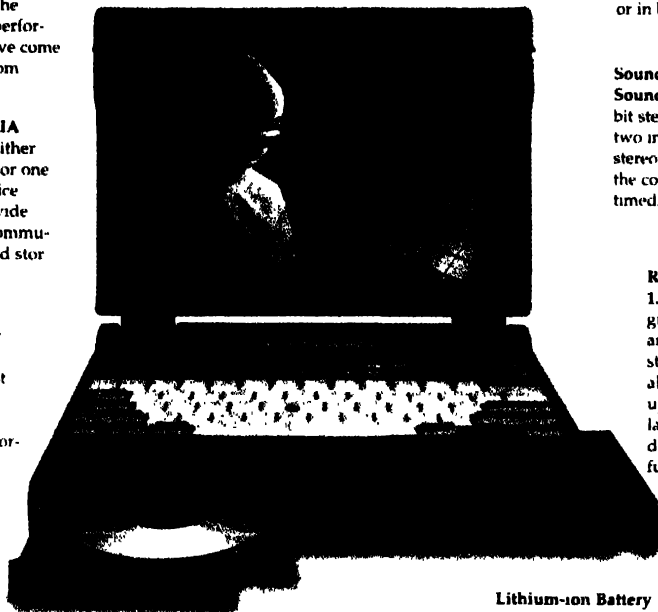
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Intelligent Lithium-ion battery or
3.5" floppy disc drive



James, though necessary to keep troops battle-ready naturally seem to be a big waste. Under the circumstances VR techniques provide helpful training as they simulate war-like situations, complete with sound and action and enable the personnel to get the requisite training. Experts believe that a good VR training session for the armed forces personnel comes pretty close to an actual battle situation.

In the field of medicine, surgeons are using VR tools to create three dimensional X-Rays. This helps them to plan operations far more complexly. In fact this can be done with the surgeon sitting far away. This apart, VR technology is now being used to study human behaviour and psychological responses. In fact, this can be done with the surgeon sitting far away. This apart, VR technology is now being used to study human behaviour and psychological responses. In fact, this can be done with the surgeon sitting far away.

On another plane, VR has already been put to test while solving a crime. In the United States a businessman Jim Mitchell was charged with killing his younger brother Artie, claiming during his defence that he had been threatened by his brother and only acted in self-defence.

While there was no reliable videotape, the jury was not convinced by what Mitchell had to say. Finally a ballistics expert recreated the crime with the help of VR. It transpired that Artie's action could not have been threatening and Mitchell was jailed for manslaughter.

Virtual reality started becoming more popular in the 1980s after scientists at NASA developed a system that would interact with their computers. The VR gear used by the scientists were the same now being used—wired glove and helmet. The helmet was fitted with two small computer screens that covered the eyes and helped create a situation that

made the viewer reach out towards images in their field of vision.

It however needs to be remembered that creating a moment of VR takes a vast amount of computer power. Building a reality engine that can store and relay the data used for establishing the real world remains a technical hurdle.

Cyberspace therefore has everything—from simple everyday entertainment to serious research. Not merely in India but elsewhere in the world as well, the Internet has come to stay and indeed become far too important a part of life.

There could however be some problems to take care of. The need for bandwidth cabling is one, for it will enable easy access to the on-line. This apart, telecom majors will require to merge video conferencing facilities with telephone services. This will mean investing in hybrid or fibre optic networks.

And then there is the problem of addiction to the Internet. There are also risks. Cyberspace and VR buffs say that stressful programmes can leave a permanent effect on children. But then there are the immense opportunities that the Internet throws up. And in that lies its future.

The Netsurfer's Glossary

Virtual Reality

This enables a person to enter the world of three-dimensional computer-aided images. Virtual Reality employs databases used by a high-powered computer to create images. For this a person has to wear a helmet with glasses facilitating three-dimensional images and gloves with sensors or a joystick with which he can interact with the computer images. Has wide applications as a training tool—can simulate anything from battle situations to complicated operations. Virtual Reality is a term introduced by Jaron Lanier, a computer wizard, who was chairman of the US company PL Research Inc.

Cyberspace

This was a term first used by William Gibson in the book *Neuromancer* published in 1984. Cyberspace, in essence, represents a wonderland of virtual worlds.

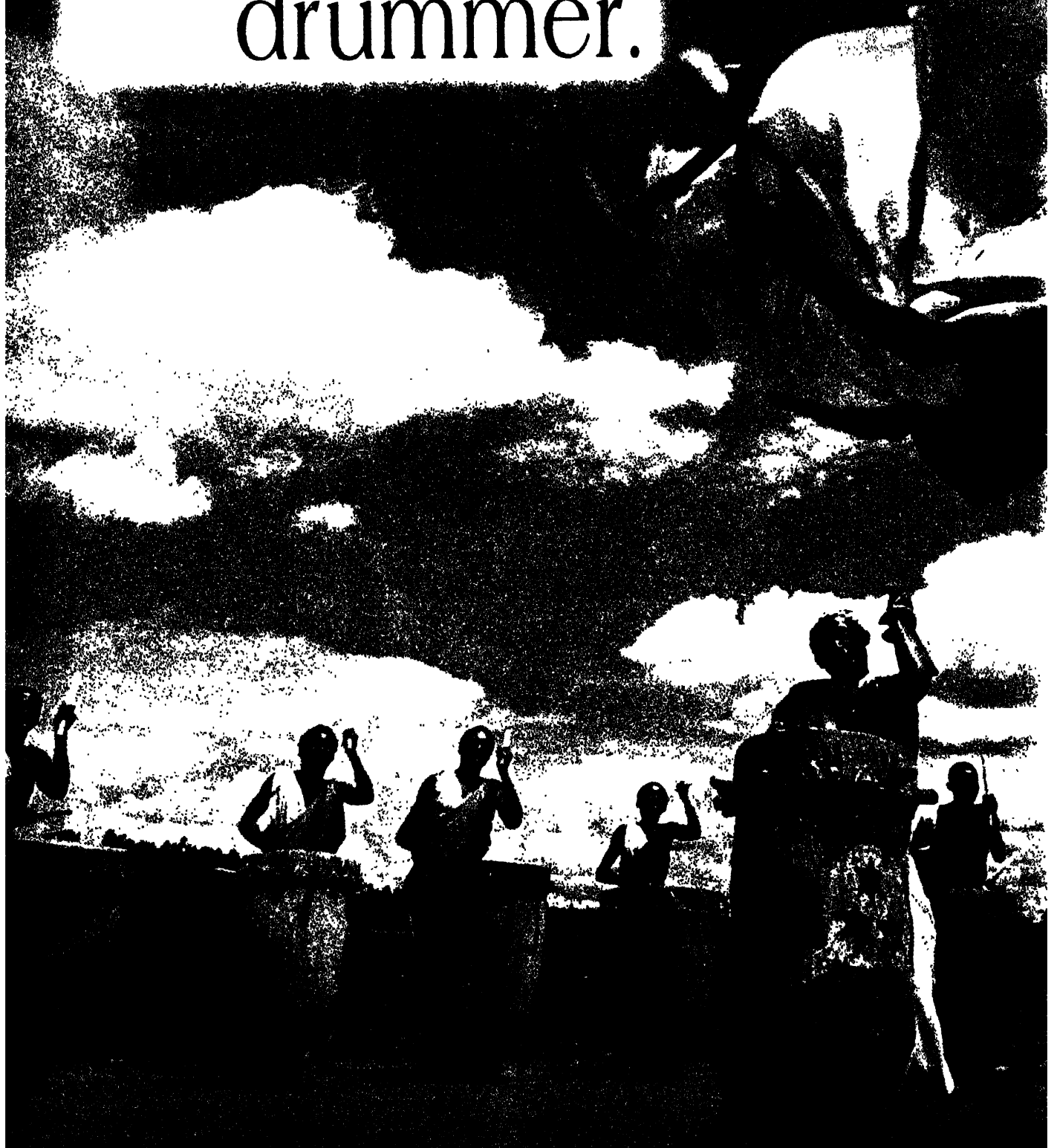
CD-Rom


This is an acronym for Compact Disc. It offers scope for very high quality, high resolution images. CD-Rom is now being widely used in research and forms an important segment of the publishing industry.

Web

This is essentially a newspaper—an electronic newspaper. With the help of

My daughter's
geography teacher
is a Burundi
drummer.





Where does he teach? Discovery Channel on T.V.

Imagine taking lessons from a real Burundi drummer about his customs, or experiencing different world cultures by journeying from Alaska to Australia.

That's the fascination of Discovery Channel. With one spectacular programme after another, there's so much for the entire family to enjoy.

I wish I'd had a teacher like hers.

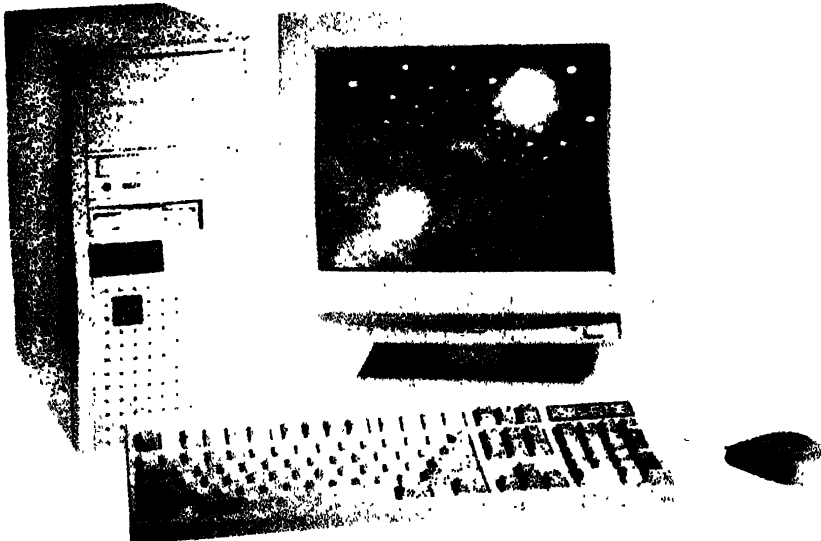
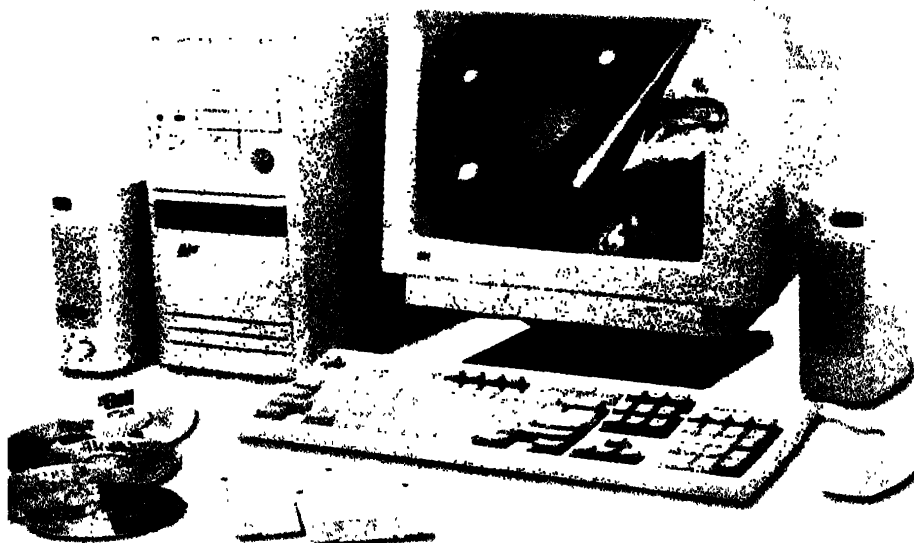
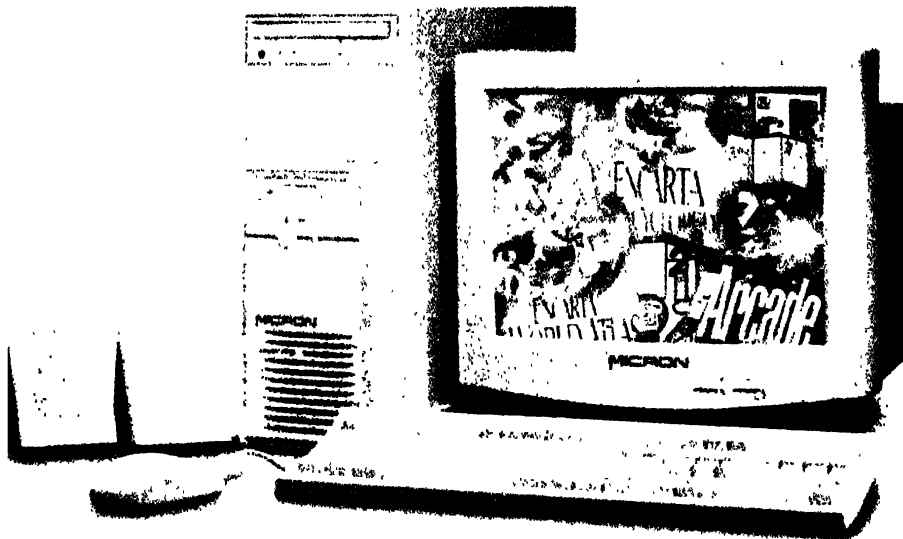
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information on anything, from politics to the arts and sports. In most cases, their running Web sites have tie-ups with major newspaper chains or magazines to facilitate regular information.

Silicon Graphics

This is a top-end editing facility using computer graphics. It helps to transform data into three-dimensional images. Using a technique known as pixel editing (pixels are picture elements), silicon graphics places thousands of different pictures adjacent to one another which are then converted into visible images by assembling the pixels. The images created gain a certain flow when they are drawn quickly.

Multimedia

While this would ostensibly mean combining two or more media, it has now been the practice to describe animation with sound on the computer. Usually multimedia software comes on CDs but a Macintosh will be helpful while developing a personal multimedia.

Modem

This connects the computer to a telephone line and facilitates access to bulletin boards and E-Mail networks. In the case of a fax modem, it allows a person to send and receive faxes on the computer.

Video-Conferencing

Video conferencing allows people sitting in different parts of the city, country or the world to meet face-to-face without actually being there. Thanks to computers, this is possible with the help of special cameras attached to computers. The images are digitalised and bounced to the place of a person's choice by means of a modem attached to the computer. This application is being largely used in medical science to cure patients in far flung areas.

Bulletin Board Service

A handful of computer buffs have set up free of charge interactive networks called Bulletin Board Services (BBS) and members can get access to information on their monitors. The BBS operates much like the cable television network and members can talk to each other through computers. Indeed it's a hot trend and thousands of people are exploring opportunities for friendship and where they can share their dreams, joys and sorrows. Sitting in their homes, millions at first of their computers have large new relationships and get access to information on a variety of subjects thanks to the Bulletin Board Services which have opened up to millions of people.

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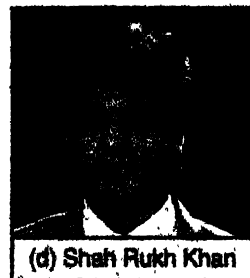
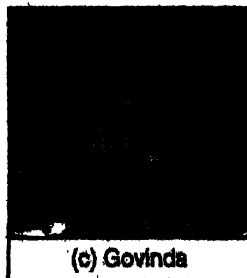
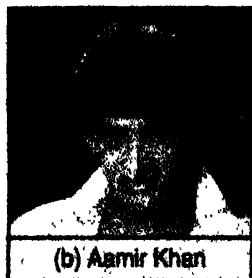
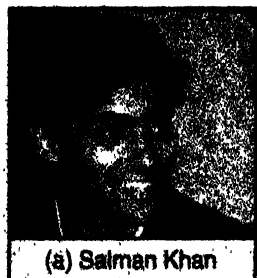
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1. Who among the following won the Best Actor Filmfare Award for 1995? Identify.



2. The first modern Olympic Games were held in the year
(a) 1892 (b) 1894
(c) 1896 (d) None of these

4. Who has scored the quickest century ever in just 48 balls in One-day International Cricket?
(a) Aravinda de Silva (b) Mohd. Azharuddin
(c) Sanath Jayasuriya (d) None of these

3. Who is the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(a) M. S. Gill (b) T. N. Seshan
(c) G.V.G. Krishnamurthy (d) None of these

5. The third developmental flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D3) was launched from
(a) Cape Kennedy (b) Sriharikota
(c) Chandipur-on-Sea (d) None of these

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Pin Signature

Please write your Name & Address again below:

Name:
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

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RULES & REGULATIONS: 1. There is no entry fee. 2. You can send as many entries as you like, but each entry must be on this official entry form. 3. Prizes will be awarded through a draw of lots in which all correct entries will be included. 4. You are entitled to one prize only. In case you win more than one prize, you will be awarded only the prize of highest value. 5. You cannot get cash in lieu of prizes. 6. Prizes are subject to availability and Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves the right to substitute them with products/services of equivalent values. 7. Employees of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. (including members of their families) and Gillette (including members of their families) are not eligible to participate in this quiz. 8. The results of this contest will be decided by a draw of lots and published in the August 1996 issue of Competition Success Review. Winners will be informed separately by post. 9. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves the right to terminate or extend the contest at any time, or to accept or reject any or all entries at their absolute discretion without assigning any reason. 10. Initially this contest is being held for 3 months but is likely to be extended. 11. A draw of lots will take place from among the top nine winners during these 3 months and a lucky winner will be selected to go to Kathmandu. 12. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. is not responsible for any postal delays, transit losses or mutilation of entries. 13. The decision of the Editor will be final and binding and no correspondence will be entertained in this regard. 14. Last date for the receipt of entries of the Gillette Quiz 1 in the office of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008, is June 15, 1996.

LOOKING GOOD BEGINS WITH GILLETTE



BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

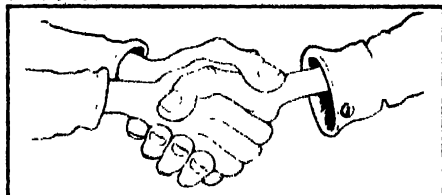
World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Beginning with December 1995 issue, we have introduced a new feature on Body Language by Allan Pease. A world renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills, Allan Pease has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychiatry, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Perusal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

Palm Gestures

The glove handshake is sometimes called the politician's hand shake. The initiator tries to give the receiver the impression that he is trustworthy and honest, but when this technique is used on a person he has just met, it has the reverse effect. The receiver feels suspicious and cautious about the initiator's intentions. The glove should only be used with people to whom the initiator is well-known.



The glove

Few greeting gestures are as uninviting as the dead fish hand shake, particularly when the hand is cold or clammy. The soft, placid feel of the dead fish makes it universally unpopular and most people relate it to weak



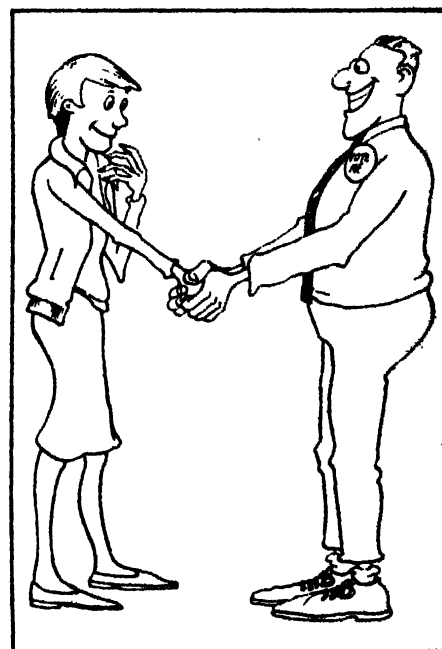
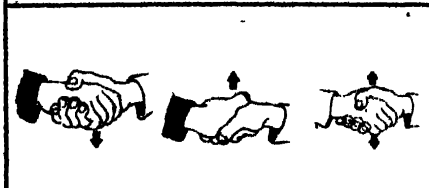
The dead fish

character, mainly because of the ease with which the palm can be turned up. Surprisingly, many people who use the dead fish are unaware that they do so, and it is wise to ask your friends to comment on your own hand shake delivery before deciding which style you will use in future.

The knuckle grinder is the trademark of the aggressive 'tough guy' type. Unfortunately, there are no effective ways to counter it.



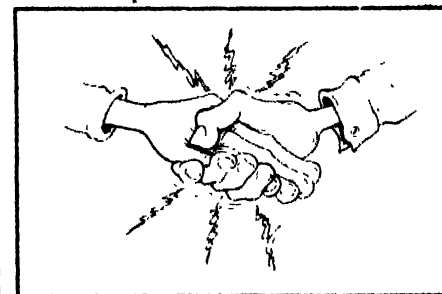
A tradition prevalent in most of the English-speaking countries, handshake is usually performed by people on initial greeting and on departure. There are different types of handshakes that give a clue to the character and behaviour of the persons involved in handshaking, says Allan Pease, the international authority on body language. For instance, while the person who uses the palm-up gestures shows his submission, the man who offers his hand with his palm facing upward indicates the mark of dominance



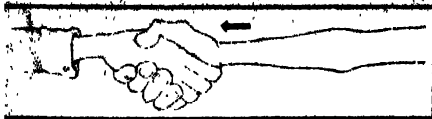
The Politician's Handshake

apart from verbal abuse or physical action such as a punch on the nose!

Like the palm-down thrust, the stiff-arm



The knuckle grinder



The stiff-arm thrust

Thrust tends to be used by aggressive types and its main purpose is to keep you at a distance and out of the initiator's intimate zone. It is also used by people brought up in country areas who have a larger intimate zone to protect their personal territory. With country folk, however, there is a tendency to lean forward or even balance on one foot when delivering the stiff-arm thrust.

The finger-tip grab is like the stiff-arm thrust that has missed the mark; the user mistakenly grabs the other person's fingers.



The fingertip grab

Even though the initiator may appear to have a keen and enthusiastic attitude toward the receiver, in fact he lacks confidence in himself. Like the stiff-arm thrust, the main aim of the finger tip grab is to keep the receiver at a comfortable spatial distance.



The arm-pull

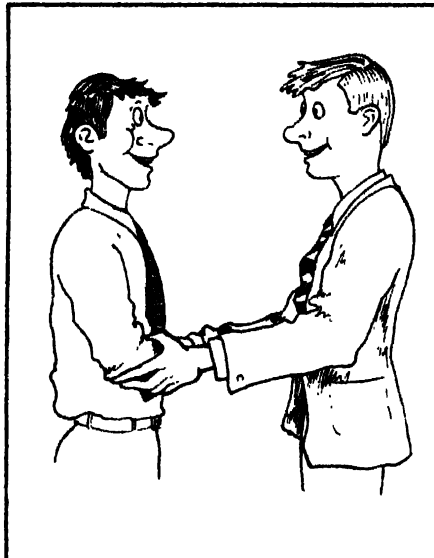
Pulling the receiver into the initiator's territory can mean one of two things: first, the initiator is an insecure type who feels safe only within his own personal space or second, the initiator is from a culture that has a small intimate zone and he is behaving normally.

The intention of the double-handed handshake is to show sincerity. Two significant elements should be noticed. Firstly, the left hand is used to communicate the extra feeling that the initiator wishes to transmit and its extent is related to the distance that the initiator's left hand is moved up the receiver's right arm. The elbow grasp, for example (The elbow grasp), transmits more feeling than the wrist hold, and the shoulder hold transmits more than the upper-arm grip. Secondly, the initiator's left hand represents an invasion of the receiver's intimate and close intimate zones. In general,



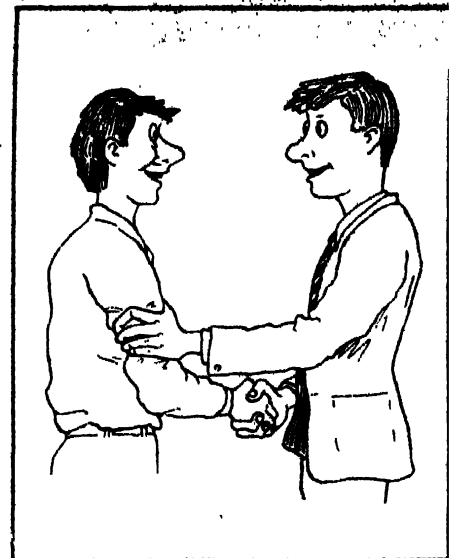
The wrist hold

the wrist hold and the elbow grasp are acceptable only between close friends or relatives and in these cases, the initiator's left



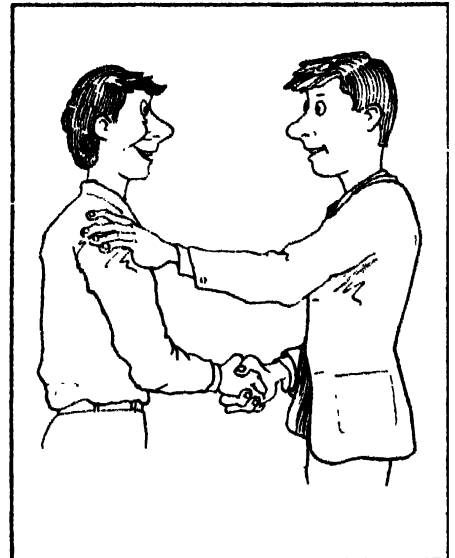
The elbow grasp

hand penetrates only the receiver's intimate zone. The shoulder hold and the upper arm grip enter the receiver's close intimate zone and may involve actual body contact. They should be used only between people who experience a close emotional bond at the time of the hand



The upper arm grip

shake. Unless the extra feeling is mutual or the initiator does not have a good reason for using a double-handed handshake, the receiver will



The shoulder hold

become suspicious and mistrust the initiator's intentions. It is quite common to see politicians greeting voters and sales people meeting their new customers with a double-handed hand shake without realising that this can be social suicide, putting the receiver off-side.

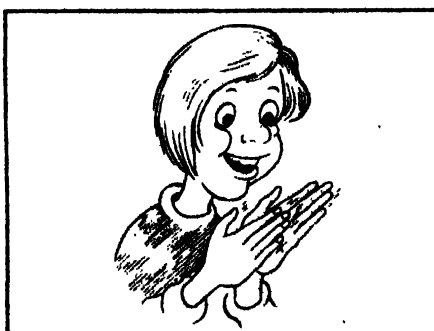
Hand And Arm Gestures

HAND GESTURES

Rubbing the palms together

Recently a personal friend of ours visited my wife and me at our home to discuss the details of a forthcoming skiing holiday. In the course of the conversation our friend suddenly sat back in her chair, smiled broadly, rubbed her palms together and exclaimed, 'I can hardly wait to go!' Non-verbally she had told us that she expected the trip to be a big success.

Rubbing the palms together is a way in which people non-verbally communicate positive expectation. The dice thrower rubs



'Isn't it exciting!'

the dice between his palms as a sign of his positive expectancy of winning, the master of ceremonies rubs his palms together and says to his audience, 'We have long looked forward to hearing our next speaker', and the excited sales person struts into the sales manager's office, rubs his palms together and says excitedly, 'We've just got a big order, boss!' However, the waiter who comes to your table at the end of the evening rubbing his palms together and asking, 'Anything else, sir?' is non-verbally telling you that he is expecting a tip.

(To be continued)

Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Indian History—Mughal Period". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.

(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor

- (ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
- (iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
- (iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
- (v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography" will be drawn.

Indian History—Mughal Period

Q. 1. The Mughals ruled India for one and half century effectively and gave political unity to the country. Which of the following fields remained where they could not succeed fully?

- (a) An efficient system of administration
- (b) Political stability
- (c) Development of trade and industry
- (d) Establishment of a common culture and unification of all communities to become a homogenous nation

Q. 2. After his marriage with the Rajput princess, Akbar took various steps for pleasing the Hindus. Which of the following impressed them most?

- (a) Abolition of Jaziya
- (b) Condemnation of Sati
- (c) Prohibition of Child Marriage
- (d) Abolition of Pilgrim tax

Q. 3. Akbar promulgated Din-i-Ilahi in 1581. It was

- (a) A code of conduct
- (b) An Islamic doctrine
- (c) A Hindu law influenced by Islam
- (d) None of the above

Q. 4. The first military expedition of Jahangir's reign was against

- (a) Kangra
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Mewar
- (d) Ahmednagar

Q. 5. Among the four sons of Shah Jahan who is credited to have got translated Atharva Veda?

- (a) Shuja
- (b) Murad
- (c) Dara
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q. 6. The Mughals had also a post of an Auditor General and the designation was

- (a) Mir Tazak
- (b) Mir Shriff
- (c) Mastaufi
- (d) Mir Arz

Q. 7. Consider the following statements connected with Allauddin Khilji

- I. He collected revenue by measuring the cultivated land
- II. He abolished the powers of Provincial Governors
- III. He enforced revenue measures in his entire empire

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) I, II and III

Q. 8. Before his coming to Akbar's Court Miyan Tansen was in the service of

- (a) Raja of Jaipur
- (b) Raja of Jodhpur
- (c) Rani of Gondwana
- (d) Raja Ramchandra Baghel of Bhatha

Q. 9. Which one of the following was written by Dara Shikoh?

- (a) Shahnamah
- (b) Muntakhab-ul-Lubab
- (c) Majma-ul-Baharain
- (d) Padshahnamah

Q. 10. The nimbus formed a special feature of Mughal portraiture under

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Akbar

Q. 11. The term *Khalisa* in Mughal administration signified the

- (a) Entire Imperial Establishment

- (b) Land owned by the Emperor himself
- (c) Religious land grants
- (d) Land from where revenue was collected for the imperial treasury

Q. 12. Akbar's buildings at Fatehpur Sikri are famous for

- (a) Construction of the first bulbous dome in India
- (b) Synthesis of trabeate and arcuate styles
- (c) Frequent employment of *pietra dura*
- (d) The use of marble on an extensive scale

Q. 13. The first Mughal building with complete marble facing was

- (a) Taj Mahal
- (b) Moti Masjid at the Red Fort, Delhi
- (c) Humayun's tomb
- (d) Itmad-ud-daulah's tomb

Q. 14. The first place among poets of Emperor Akbar's reign, both Hindi and Persian, belongs to

- (a) Abdur Rahim Khan Khana
- (b) Ras Khan
- (c) Sur Das
- (d) Tuls Das

Q. 15. "Humayun Nama" was written during the reign of Emperor Akbar by

- (a) Gulbadan Begam
- (b) Ahmad Yadgar
- (c) Abbas Sarwani
- (d) Faizi Sarhindi

Q. 16. Who amongst the following Hindi poets of Emperor Akbar's court was author of a large number of first rate poems depicting Lord Krishna's life in woods of Vrindaban?

- (a) Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan
(b) Ras Khan (c) Raja Birbal
(d) Raja Todar Mal

Q. 17. The fiscal sources of Akbar's empire were divided into two main divisions—central and local. The most lucrative and important source of revenue was

- (a) commerce (b) customs duties
(c) land
(d) religious taxes, such as *Zakat*, pilgrims tax, *Jizya* and inheritance tax etc.

Q. 18. "In short, the system (assessment and collection of land revenue) was an admirable one. The principles were sound and the practical instructions to officials were all that could be desired".

The above statement best sums up the land revenue assessment and collection system prevalent in the reign of

- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(b) Mughal Emperor Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan

Q. 19. For purposes of determination of land revenue, the basis of classification of land during Akbar's reign was

- (a) kind of land
(b) continuity or otherwise of cultivation of land
(c) fertility of the soil
(d) all of the above

Q. 20. During Akbar's reign the most common gold coin was *Illahi*, which in value was equal to

- (a) 10 rupee silver coins
(b) 12 rupee silver coins
(c) 15 rupee silver coins
(d) 20 rupee silver coins

Q. 21. In the field of art and architecture, the biographer of one of the great Mughals wrote that his sovereign "planned splendid edifices and dressed the work of his mind and heart in the garment of stone and clay". This great Mughal Emperor was

- (a) Babar (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan

Q. 22. Jahangiri Mahal, built according to Hindu design, is located inside the

- (a) Agra Fort (b) Allahabad Fort
(c) Lahore Fort (d) None of these

Q. 23. The lovely Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque at Agra, an example of true art for its purity and elegance, was built by

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

Q. 24. Who, amongst the following, took away to Persia the 'Peacock Throne' of Shah Jahan in the first half of 18th century?

- (a) Ahmed Shah Abdali
(b) Nadir Shah
(c) Chin Qilich Khan
(d) Mir Mannu, Abdali's Governor in Lahore

Q. 25. To express it in modern terms, the Mughal forces were composed of

- (a) cavalry and infantry
(b) cavalry and artillery

- (c) infantry, artillery and navy
(d) infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy

Q. 26. The Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted by Shah Alam II to the English East India Company in the

- (a) Second half of 17th century
(b) First half of 18th century
(c) Second half of 18th century
(d) Soon after the end of 18th century

Q. 27. The Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms in southern India emerged during the concluding years of the reign of

- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(b) Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq
(c) Muhammad-bin Tughlaq
(d) Bahlol Lodi

Q. 28. Which of the following rulers' duration of their reign was very nearly the same and the longest?

- (a) Humayun and Sher Shah Suri
(b) Babar and Muhammad-bin Tughlaq
(c) Jahangir and Shah Jahan
(d) Akbar and Aurangzeb

Q. 29. The Maratha movement developed into a challenging power under Shivaji during the reign of

- (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Aurangzeb Alamgir I
(d) Bahadur Shah I

Q. 30. Who, among the following functionaries during Akbar's reign, was responsible for payment of salaries of officers, including Mansabdars?

- (a) Diwan or Wazir (b) Mir Bakshi
(c) Sadr-us-Sadr (d) Wakil

Q. 31. By which of the following designations was the Prime Minister known during the reign of Akbar?

- (a) Diwan or Wazir (b) Mir Bakshi
(c) Sadr-us-Sadr (d) Wakil

Q. 32. When offered the choice between death and conversion by Aurangzeb, the Sikh Guru chose the former and was executed. Who was this Guru?

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev
(b) Guru Har Gobind
(c) Guru Teg Bahadur
(d) Guru Gobind Singh

Q. 33. Who, amongst the following Generals or Commanders, carried out *coup d'état* against Jahangir in 1626?

- (a) Asaf Khan (b) Malik Ambar
(c) Mahabat Khan (d) None of these

Q. 34. Who, amongst the following, was the last ruler of the Timurid dynasty in India?

- (a) Aziz-ud-din Alamgir II
(b) Akbar Shah II (c) Bahadur Shah II
(d) Shah Alam II

Q. 35. Who, amongst the following Sikh Gurus, was tortured to death by Jahangir on a charge of treason?

- (a) Guru Amardas (b) Guru Arjan Dev
(c) Guru Har Gobind
(d) Guru Har Kishan

Q. 36. Soon after his coronation, Aurangzeb gave much needed relief to the people by abolishing

- (a) inland transport duty (*Rahdari*)
(b) octroi (*Pandari*)
(c) both the above taxes
(d) none of the above

Q. 37. Fergusson aptly remarked that Fatehpur "was a reflex of the mind of a great man". This tribute is in the field of architecture to the genius of

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

Q. 38. Who, amongst the following Muslim rulers imposed all sorts of disabilities, including use of force on Hindus with a view to converting India into a Muslim country?

- (a) Qutab-ud-din Aibak
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Muhammad-bin Tughlaq

Q. 39. Which of the following Sikh gurus rose against Shah Jahan and defeated an imperial army at Sangrama near Amritsar in the first half of 17th century?

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev
(b) Guru Har Gobind
(c) Guru Har Rai
(d) Guru Har Kishan

Q. 40. The battle of Buxar, which enabled the English to acquire a firm hold of Bengal, was fought between them and the combined forces of the

- (a) French and Mir Qasim
(b) Siraj-ud-daula and Mir Qasim
(c) Shah Alam II and Nawab of Oudh
(d) Shah Alam II, Mir Qasim and Nawab of Oudh

Q. 41. Consequent upon Humayun's sudden death as a result of an accident, Akbar was enthroned and proclaimed Emperor by his guardian at

- (a) Amarkot (b) Kalanaur
(c) Lahore (d) Mankot Fort

Q. 42. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar was proclaimed Emperor in

- (a) 1556 AD (b) 1557 AD
(c) 1558 AD (d) 1560 AD

Q. 43. Who, amongst the following, is regarded as responsible for the firm reestablishment of the Mughal rule in Hindustan in the latter half of 16th century?

- (a) Ali Qulikhani (b) Bairam Khan
(c) Mir Abdul Latif (d) None of these

Q. 44. Which of the following reforms was carried out by Akbar in the first ten years of his rule?

- (a) Abolition of the practice of enslaving prisoners of war
(b) Abolition of the tax levied on the pilgrims who visited Hindu places of pilgrimage
(c) Abolition of the most hated tax, called *Jizya*, on non-Muslims
(d) All of the above

Q. 45. "Akbar deserves credit for the excellence of his extremely varied coinage, as regards purity of metal, fullness of weight and artistic execution." Which of the coins as a unit carried the lowest value?

- (c) Jalali (d) Jital
- Q. 46. Which of the following coins of Akbar's reign carried the highest value?
- (a) Illahi (b) Jalali
(c) Jital (d) Shansab
- Q. 47. Which of the following is not true of Emperor Akbar's administration?
- (a) The Mughal ministers did not constitute a cabinet in the modern sense of the word
(b) The ministers worked as secretaries rather than ministers
(c) The initiation of policy was in the hands of ministers
(d) The Emperor appointed or dismissed his ministers, including the Prime Minister, as he liked
- Q. 48. The reign of which of the following is usually considered to have been the golden period of Mughal rule in India?
- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
- Q. 49. Who, amongst the following Muslim rulers, was venerated by Muslims as a *Zinda Pir* or living saint?
- (a) Ghias-ud-din (Ghazi Malik) Tughlaq Shah I
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Haji Shamsuddin Ilyas
(d) Muhi-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb
- Q. 50. Who, amongst the following, was the accredited ambassador of the King of England, James I, to the Mughal Emperor Jahangir's court?
- (a) James Lancaster
(b) Sir Henry Middleton
(c) Sir Thomas Roe
(d) None of the above
- Q. 51. The most accomplished writer (Persian) of Akbar's reign—a man of letters, a poet, an essayist, a critic, and a historian—was
- (a) Abul Fazl (b) Badauni
(c) Faizi (d) None of these
- Q. 52. Who built the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra?
- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Nur Jahan (d) Sher Shah
- Q. 53. Who, amongst the following sons of Emperor Jahangir, was married to the daughter of Nur Jahan (by Sher Afghan)?
- (a) Khurram (b) Khusrau
(c) Parwez (d) Shahryar
- Q. 54. The battle of Samugarh, which resulted in the defeat of Dara Shikoh and paved the way for Aurangzeb to the Mughal throne, took place in
- (a) 1657 AD (b) 1658 AD
(c) 1659 AD (d) 1660 AD
- Q. 55. Emperor Shah Jahan died in
- (a) 1658 AD (b) 1659 AD
(c) 1666 AD (d) 1667 AD
- Q. 56. The English East India Company laid the foundation of Fort St. George at Madras during the reign of
- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan

- Q. 57. Which of the following succeeded in carving out an independent principality in eastern Malwa with its capital at Panna?
- (a) Champat Rai (b) Chhatrasal
(c) Churaman (d) Raja Ram
- Q. 58. Where did the English East India Company set up its first factory in India during the reign of Jahangir?
- (a) Agra (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Broach (d) Surat
- Q. 59. Who, amongst the following, was in charge of land revenue system during the reign of Akbar?
- (a) Abul Fazl (b) Birbal
(c) Man Singh (d) Todar Mal
- Q. 60. Who, amongst the following after marriage, became known as Nur Jahan, wife of Emperor Jahangir?
- (a) Arjumand Banu Begam
(b) Asmat Begam (c) Ladli Begam
(d) Mehr-un-Nisa
- Q. 61. Who, amongst the sons of Jahangir, was married to Ladli Begam, daughter of Sher Afghan?
- (a) Khurram (b) Khusrau
(c) Parwez (d) Shahryar
- Q. 62. Who, amongst the following after marriage, became known as Mumtaz Mahal, the beloved wife of Shah Jahan?
- (a) Arjumand Banu Begam
(b) Asmat Begam (c) Ladli Begam
(d) Mehr-un-Nisa
- Q. 63. The Indian design of the colossal structure of Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandara was inspired by
- (a) Jaina temple architecture
(b) Buddhist Viharas
(c) Rajput architecture
(d) None of the above
- Q. 64. In the latter half of the 17th century, which of the following Deccan kingdoms capitulated to the onslaught of Aurangzeb?
- (a) Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur
(b) Qutb Shahi kingdom of Golkunda
(c) Maratha kingdom of Shivaji
(d) Nizam Shahi kingdom
- Q. 65. All of the following Muslim scholars of Akbar's court rendered the epic *Mahabharata* into Persian, except
- (a) Abdul Qadir Badauni
(b) Haji Ibrahim Sarhindi
(c) Naqib Khan
(d) Shaikh Sultan of Thaneshwar
- Q. 66. Who, amongst the following Muslim scholars of Akbar's court, translated *Atharva Veda* into Persian?
- (a) Abdul Qadir Badauni
(b) Haji Ibrahim Sarhindi
(c) Naqib Khan
(d) Shaikh Sultan of Thaneshwar
- Q. 67. *Rajatarangini* of Kalhan, a Sanskrit history of Kashmir, was translated into Persian by
- (a) Abdul Qadir Badauni
(b) Haji Ibrahim Sarhindi
(c) Mulla Shah Muhammad of Shahabad

- Q. 68. *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbarnama* were written by Abul Fazl in
- (a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Urdu (d) Turki
- Q. 69. Which of the following statements about the style of architecture from the Turko-Afghan kings to the Mughal period is not correct?
- (a) The buildings erected by the Sultans of Delhi were mainly foreign in design and workmanship
(b) The buildings erected during the time of Akbar reveal a mixed style, which is partly Muslim and mainly Hindu in character
(c) Decorative carvings were an important feature of Mughal architecture
(d) All the above statements are correct
- Q. 70. Once free from the tutelage of Bairam Khan and Maham Anaga, Akbar formed an ambitious design of conquering northern India. Which one of the following was the first to be annexed to his empire in 1561 A.D.?
- (a) Chunar (b) Jaipur
(c) Jaunpur (d) Malwa
- Q. 71. In the matter of succession to the Mughal throne Roshanara—one of the two daughters of Shah Jahan sided with and supported the cause of
- (a) Dara Shikoh (b) Murad Baksh
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Shujah
- Q. 72. The Muslim state in India during the Sultanate period was
- (a) a theocratic state, the sultans owing complete allegiance to the Khalifas of Baghdad and Egypt
(b) essentially military in character
(c) by and large democratic in character
(d) none of the above
- Q. 73. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan was a
- (a) diplomat of high calibre of King of Persia
(b) wise counsellor of Aurangzeb
(c) great military leader of Shivaji
(d) versatile genius and writer in Hindi, Persian and Arabic in the reign of Akbar
- Q. 74. The Mughal public service during the reign of Akbar suffered from all of the following drawbacks, except
- (a) there were no regular rules of appointment, promotion or dismissal
(b) it was the emperor's pleasure to appoint or promote any one he liked
(c) fixity of tenure often resulted in complacency among the services
(d) the imperial officials of the upper grades were expected to be extravagant
- Q. 75. Which of the following was the official court language during Akbar's reign?
- (a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Urdu (d) Turki
- Q. 76. Within about three decades after the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire

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of India had disintegrated almost entirely. Whose invasion dealt a staggering blow to the empire?

- (a) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- (b) Nadi Shah
- (c) Nizam-ul-Mulk
- (d) None of the above

Q. 77. Which of the following religions influenced Akbar much more than any single religion, all of which were meticulously examined by him?

- (a) Christianity
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Hinduism
- (d) Zoroastrianism

Q. 78. According to his memoirs, what lured Babar to come to India and establish an empire?

- (a) Its fruit and flowers
- (b) Its religions and rituals
- (c) Its art and architecture
- (d) Its abundance of gold and silver

Q. 79. Which of the following statements about the religious policy of Akbar is not correct?

- (a) He gave the highest place to Islam among the various religions prevalent at the time
- (b) His religious policy was based on the principle of universal toleration
- (c) In general the policy commended the adoption of good points of all the religions
- (d) Unlike during the time of his forebears, the state as such was no longer an Islamic theocracy, i.e., he abolished Islam as the state religion

Q. 80. Who built the mausoleum of Shahangir and where?

- (a) Shah Jahan at Agra
- (b) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur
- (c) Nur Jahan at Lahore
- (d) Shah Jahan at Delhi

Q. 81. Which of the following was the chief cause of Dara Shikoh's failure in the war of succession and his ultimate destruction by Aurangzeb?

- (a) His father's excessive fondness for him and his constant presence at court had made his other brothers jealous of him
- (b) Lack of qualities of an astute politician or of a brave general
- (c) Excessive sense of pride made him contemptuous of advice
- (d) He incurred the displeasure of the orthodox members among his co-religionists because of his eclectic views, liberal disposition and of scholarly instincts

Q. 82. The Infallibility Decree was issued by Akbar in the year

- (a) 1575 AD
- (b) 1579 AD
- (c) 1581 AD
- (d) 1595 AD

Q. 83. Which of the following historians contends that "Taj is the product of a combination of European and Asiatic genius"?

- (a) Fergusson
- (b) Percy Brown
- (c) V.A. Smith
- (d) Stanley Lane-Poole

Q. 84. Which of the two following Kingdoms were conquered by Akbar?

- (a) Bijapur and Khandesh
- (b) Ahmednagar and Golkunda
- (c) Khandesh and Ahmednagar
- (d) Khandesh and Golkunda

Q. 85. Which one of the following names is famous for association with music during the Mughal period?

- (a) Faizi
- (b) Abul Fazl
- (c) Baz Bahadur
- (d) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan

Q. 86. Who was the last Mughal emperor of India?

- (a) Akbar II
- (b) Bahadur Shah II
- (c) Alamgir II
- (d) Shah Alam II

Q. 87. Which of the following emperors was deposed by the Sayyid brothers with the help of the Marathas?

- (a) Rafi-Ud-Darjat
- (b) Jahandar Shah
- (c) Farrukhsiyar
- (d) Shah Jehan II

Q. 88. The Third Battle of Panipat was between the

- (a) Afghans and the Marathas
- (b) Afghans and the Sikhs
- (c) Marathas and the Mughals under Shah Alam II
- (d) None of the above

Q. 89. The Deccan Subah of the Mughal empire of Aurangzeb became independent in 1724 under

- (a) Najib-ud-daulah
- (b) Nizam-ul-mulk
- (c) Mubariz Khan
- (d) Alivardi Khan

Q. 90. The establishment of the Mughal administration, on ideas and principles different from Sultans of Delhi, was mainly the work of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q. 91. Of the following Mughal rulers, the credit of bringing about the fusion of two diverse systems of music (Hindu and Muslim music) belongs to

- (a) Babar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

Q. 92. Which of the following factors caused the disintegration of the Mughal empire?

- (a) Attacks of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (b) War of succession among the sons of Aurangzeb
- (c) Revolts of various sections of population, like Jats, Rajputs, Sikhs etc.
- (d) All of the above together caused the disintegration

Q. 93. Which of the following battles marked the real beginning of the Mughal Empire in India?

- (a) Battle of Talikota
- (b) Battle of Haldighati
- (c) First Battle of Panipat
- (d) Second Battle of Panipat

Q. 94. The reign of which of the following Mughal emperors is believed to have seen a distinct decline of pictorial art?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Shah Jahan

Q. 95. The principal purpose of Akbar in following the strategy of befriending Rajputs and seeking their cooperation was to

- (a) Secure matrimonial alliances
- (b) Strengthen the foundations of Mughal empire in India

- (c) Wipe out Afghan power from the land
- (d) Check the inflow of foreign invaders of India

Q. 96. As a result of extensive reforms, Akbar centralised the control and functioning of the various mints in

- (a) 1570 AD
- (b) 1577 AD
- (c) 1584 AD
- (d) 1591 AD

Q. 97. Which of the following is not true of Akbar's judicial system?

- (a) He restricted the scope of the Islamic law
- (b) The king's court was highest court of appeal but sometimes initial cases were heard by him
- (c) Hindu judges were appointed to decide cases of both Hindus and Muslims
- (d) Hindu law was administered in deciding civil and religious disputes of which the parties were Hindus

Q. 98. All of the following were contemporaries of Emperor Akbar, except

- (a) Abbas the Great of Persia
- (b) Henry VIII of England
- (c) Elizabeth I of England
- (d) Henry IV of France

Q. 99. Who, amongst the following, after succeeding to the throne was known as Emperor Shah Jahan?

- (a) Jalal-ud-din
- (b) Nur-ud-din Muhammad
- (c) Muhi-ud-din Muhammad
- (d) Khurram Shihab-ud-din

Q. 100. Two of the great Mughals wrote their own memoirs. They were

- (a) Babar and Jahangir
- (b) Humayun and Jahangir
- (c) Babar and Humayun
- (d) Jahangir and Shah Jahan

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (b) | 31. (d) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (c) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (d) |
| 45. (d) | 46. (d) | 47. (c) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (d) | 50. (c) | 51. (a) | 52. (c) |
| 53. (d) | 54. (b) | 55. (c) | 56. (d) |
| 57. (b) | 58. (d) | 59. (d) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (a) | 63. (b) | 64. (a) |
| 65. (b) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) |
| 69. (d) | 70. (d) | 71. (c) | 72. (b) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (c) | 75. (b) | 76. (b) |
| 77. (c) | 78. (d) | 79. (a) | 80. (c) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (b) | 83. (c) | 84. (c) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (b) | 87. (c) | 88. (a) |
| 89. (b) | 90. (a) | 91. (b) | 92. (d) |
| 93. (d) | 94. (c) | 95. (b) | 96. (a) |
| 97. (c) | 98. (b) | 99. (d) | 100. (a) |

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

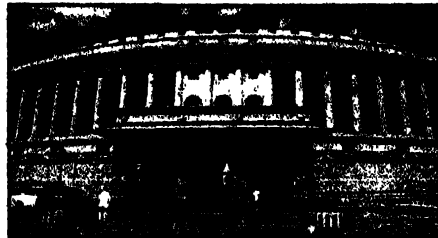
The Union And Its Territory

The First Article of the Constitution declares that India is a Union of States. Explaining the significance of the term 'Union of States', B. R. Ambedkar said that it implied two things: first, the Indian federation was not the result of an agreement among the units. Secondly, the component units had no freedom to secede from the Union. Those who were not happy with the term Union contended in the Constituent Assembly that it did not sufficiently emphasise the federal nature of the Constitution. They wanted the adoption of the term "Federation of States".

Under Article 2, the Parliament of India is empowered to admit into the Union or establish new States on terms and conditions it thinks fit. Thus, it may form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State. In the process, it can increase or decrease the area of any State or alter the boundaries or change the name of any State (Article 3). Although the power of Parliament in this respect is exclusive, the Constitution provides for a procedure which enables the legislatures of the States concerned to express their opinion in the matter. According to this, every Bill contemplating any of the above changes can be introduced in Parliament only on the recommendation of the President and prior reference by the President to the legislature of the State concerned for its opinion. The procedure thus helps Parliament to have in view the sentiments of the people of the State concerned before taking a final decision. Any such change made by Parliament and the consequent alterations effected in the Constitution will not amount to an amendment of the Constitution (Article 4).

At present, the Union of India is composed of twenty-five States which are the units of the federal Union and seven territories which are under the direct administration of the Central Government. As such, the political map of India today presents a comparatively simple picture in contrast to what it was in 1947 when India became independent and in 1950 when the present Constitution was inaugurated. But this was the result of the successful execution of a gigantic task of integration and reorganisation during the first ten years of independent India. The process was indeed difficult and even painful one and it cannot yet be said with certainty that the pattern which exists at present is the final one.

Mention was made in an earlier article of the process of territorial readjustment as a



consequence of the accession of Indian States in the days following August 1947. As a result of this process, by the time the Constitution was inaugurated in 1950, their total number had come down to 18 from 500. These eighteen were grouped under two categories—Part B and Part C States. Part B consisted of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union), Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. Part C consisted of Ajmer, Bilaspur, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. The former British Indian Provinces were grouped under Part A and consisted of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The only other Indian territory left out of classification was the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and it was brought under Part D.

The constitutional provisions establishing the three-tier State system were the product of expediency. No one was happy with this arrangement and desired to end it at the earliest opportunity. The situation underwent an unexpected change in 1952 when the Central Government under pressure from the Telugu-speaking people of Madras State, took a sudden decision to create a separate State of Andhra. The State of Andhra came into existence on October 1, 1953.

The inauguration of the new State was not to be an isolated incident. Formation of new States on linguistic basis and the consequent reorganisation of the entire State system became almost a militant demand all over the country. Political leadership found it no longer possible to resist this demand. The result was the appointment of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in December 1953 to go into the entire question of reorganisation "objectively and dispassionately" and make its recommendations with a view to settling this difficult problem.

The Commission was headed by a former judge of the Supreme Court of India, Fazl Ali, and had in addition as members, Pandit H. N. Kunzru and Sardar K. M. Panikkar.



The report of the Commission was submitted on September 30, 1955.

After considering fully all the aspects of reorganisation, the Commission arrived at four major principles which were to be given the highest importance in any scheme of reorganisation of States. These are:

- (i) Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India;
- (ii) Linguistic and cultural homogeneity;
- (iii) Financial, economic and administrative considerations; and
- (iv) Successful working of the national development plans.

In making its recommendations, the Commission dealt with not only territorial readjustments but also other matters such as financial implications, administrative changes, integration of services, etc. Taking these as a whole, the following recommendations deserve special mention:

- (1) Abolition of the classification of States into three categories, Part A, Part B and Part C.
- (2) Abolition of the special agreements entered into with the Union in consequence of the financial integration of Part B States.
- (3) Part C States, with the exception of Delhi (the Union Capital), Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are to be centrally administered, should be merged with the adjoining States.
- (4) On the basis of these changes, the Commission recommended the creation of 16 States and three centrally administered territories.

The report was placed before Parliament and the State legislatures which discussed it at length. After prolonged discussions both inside the legislatures and outside and after protracted negotiations between the Union Cabinet and the interested parties, the Government of India announced its decision which was embodied in a Bill called the States Reorganisation Bill. The Constitution also needed amendment at many places as a result of the proposed reorganisation. Both the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Bill and the States Reorganisation Bill were passed in 1956 and were put into effect on November 1, 1956.

The provisions of both the Amendment and the Act are based on the recommendations of the SRC report except in a few instances. The most important of these were the decisions with respect to the formation

Area, Population, Capital City and Principal Languages of the Component States

States/Union Territories	Area in sq km	Population (1991 Census)	Capital	Principal Language(s)
States				
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,068	66,508,008	Hyderabad	Telugu and Urdu
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	864,558	Itanagar	Nishi, Daffla, Miji, Adi Gallong, Wancho, Monpa, Tagin, Nocte, Bengali and English
Assam	78,438	22,414,322	Dispur (Temporary)	Assamese, Bengali
Bihar	1,73,877	86,374,465	Patna	Hindi
Goa	3,702	1,169,793	Panaji	Marathi, Konkani, Portuguese and English
Gujarat	1,96,024	41,309,582	Gandhinagar	Gujarati
Haryana	44,212	16,463,648	Chandigarh	Hindi
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	5,170,877	Shimla	Hindi
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	7,718,700	Srinagar (Summer) Jammu (Winter)	Kashmiri, Dogri, Gujri, Punjabi, Urdu, Balti, Dadri, Pahari and Ladakhi
Karnataka	1,91,791	44,799,201	Bangalore	Kannada
Kerala	38,863	29,098,518	Thiruvananthapuram	Malayalam
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,446	66,181,170	Bhopal	Hindi
Maharashtra	3,07,713	78,937,187	Mumbai	Marathi
Manipur	22,327	1,837,149	Imphal	Manipuri and English
Meghalaya	22,429	1,774,778	Shillong	Khasi, Garo and English
Mizoram	21,081	689,756	Aizawl	Mizo and English
Nagaland	16,579	1,209,546	Kohima	Ao, Konayak, Angami, Sema and Lotha
Orissa	1,55,707	31,659,736	Bhubaneswar	Oriya
Punjab	50,362	20,281,969	Chandigarh	Punjabi
Rajasthan	3,42,239	44,005,990	Jaipur	Hindi and Rajasthani
Sikkim	7,096	406,457	Gangtok	Lepcha, Bhutia, Hindi, Nepali and Limbu
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	55,638,318	Madras	Tamil
Tripura	10,491	2,757,205	Agartala	Tripuri, Assamese, Bengali and Manipuri
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,411	139,112,287	Lucknow	Hindi
West Bengal	88,752	68,077,965	Calcutta	Bengali
Union Territories				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	280,661	Port Blair	Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam
Chandigarh	114	642,015	Chandigarh	Hindi and Punjabi
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	138,477	Silvassa	Bhili, Bhilodi, Gujarati and Hindi
Daman and Diu	112	101,586	Panaji	Gujarati and Marathi
Delhi	1,483	9,420,644	Delhi	Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi
Lakshadweep	32	51,707	Kavaratti	Malayalam and Tribal Languages
Pondicherry	492	807,785	Pondicherry	Tamil, Malayalam, English and French

of the Bombay State and the immediate creation of a united Telugu-speaking State of Andhra Pradesh. The number of the centrally administered areas also was increased from the recommended three to six.

The Union of India then consisted of fourteen States and six centrally administered territories.

That position, however, did not last long. The pattern underwent a further change in 1960 when on account of intense and persistent popular demand, Bombay was divided on a linguistic basis to form two new States, a Marathi-speaking State of Maharashtra and a Gujarati-speaking State of Gujarat.

In 1961, yet another new State was created when the areas comprising Naga Hills and Tuensang Area assumed the name of Nagaland and was given the status of the sixteenth State of the Indian Union.

During the next ten years between 1961 and 1971 five more new States were formed. The first of these was Haryana by reorganising Punjab to form two States, Punjab and Haryana, in 1966. In 1970, the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was made a full-fledged State. Manipur and Tripura were also given the status of States in 1971. In the same year yet another State was created and that was Meghalaya which was part of Assam until then.

In 1975, Sikkim acceded to India and was given the status of a State, thus raising the total number of States to 22.

The number of Union Territories also registered an increase since 1956. In August 1961, Dadra and Nagar Haveli were integrated with the Union of India at the request of the Varishta Panchayat and the people of free Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Similarly, Goa, Daman and Diu were also united with India in December 1961 and thus the remnants of Portuguese colonialism, which was the last to disappear, were brought to an end. Pondicherry, a former French colony, became a Union Territory in 1962 along with other French settlements in India. In 1966, as a result of the reorganisation of Punjab, Chandigarh became a Union Territory. In 1971, two more Union Territories, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, came into being, both in the north-eastern region.

In 1987, three Union Territories were granted the status of Statehood. Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh became the 23rd and 24th State respectively of the Indian Union on February 20, 1987. In becoming the States of India, the two joined five others in the region together known as "the five sisters of north-east". The elevation of Mizoram to full-fledged Statehood brought to a fitting climax, the process of psychological

integration of the Mizos which began with the signing of the peace accord on June 30, 1986. The triumphant return of the Mizo National Front insurgents led by Laldenga to the national mainstream and the convincing electoral victory on the eve of the formation of the State closed a turbulent phase in the chequered history of Mizoram. Similarly, Arunachal Pradesh, which was made a Union Territory in 1972, became the 24th State of the Indian Union. Prior to 1972, it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). Though, NEFA was constitutionally part of Assam, it was administered separately by the representative of the Governor of Assam.

The youngest State in the country, Goa came into being on May 30, 1987, but was launched as the 25th State of the Indian Union on June 3, 1987. The overland districts of Daman and Diu were delinked from Goa and remain as a Union Territory. Geographically, culturally and linguistically, the people of Daman and Diu are different from those living in Goa although, historically speaking, they have a commonality. Actually, it was the passing of the controversial Konkani Official Language Bill in February 1987 that paved the way for Goa's Statehood. Under the Bill, Konkani with Devnagri script was made the

(Continued on page 82)

Test Of Reasoning

Probationary Officers' Examination, March 1996 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Madras

Directions (Qs. 1-6): In making decisions about important questions it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they relate to the question. 'Strong' arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to trivial aspect of the question.

Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' and which is a 'weak' argument.

Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong. Give answer (2) if only argument II is strong. Give answer (3) if either I or II is strong. Give answer (4) if neither I nor II is strong. Give answer (5) if both I and II are strong.

Q. 1. Should the pay scale of Government and private employees be made similar?

- I. Yes! Employees will work with more dedication and will not change their job.
- II. No! This will stop the feeling of competitiveness and ultimately affect the productivity and profitability.

Q. 2. Should students' union in universities be abolished?

- I. Yes! Students can pay full attention to their career development.
- II. No! All the great leaders had been students' union leaders.

Q. 3. Should all the college going students compulsorily be sent for military training?

- I. Yes! This will help them in becoming more punctual and disciplined.
- II. No! Military training should be provided to only deserving students.

Q. 4. Should internal assessment in colleges be abolished?

- I. Yes! This will help in reducing the possibility of favouritism.
- II. No! Teaching faculty will lose control over students.

Q. 5. Should Government stop spending huge amounts of money on international sports?

- I. Yes! This money can be utilised for the upliftment of the poor.
- II. No! Sports persons will be frustrated and will not get international exposure.

Q. 6. Should all the transport corporations be handed over to the private organisations?

- I. Yes! There will be significant change in the quality and punctuality of services.

II. No! There would not be job security for the employees at all the levels.

Directions (Qs. 7-12): In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q. 7. Statements:

Some pens are books. Some books are pencils.

Conclusions:

- I. Some pens are pencils.
- II. Some pencils are pens.
- III. All pencils are books.
- IV. All books are pens.

- (1) All follow
- (2) None follows
- (3) Only I and III follow
- (4) Only II and IV follow
- (5) Only I follows

Q. 8. Statements:

All researchers are psychologists. Some psychologists are scientists.

Conclusions:

- I. All researchers are scientists.
- II. Some researchers are scientists.
- III. Some scientists are psychologists.
- IV. Some psychologists are researchers.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only III and IV follow
- (3) All follow
- (4) Only III follows
- (5) II and IV follow

Q. 9. Statements:

Some cars are scooters. No scooter is a cycle.

Conclusions:

- I. No car is cycle.
- II. No scooter is car.
- III. Some cars are cycles.
- IV. Some scooters are cars.

- (1) All follow
- (2) None follows
- (3) Only I and III follow
- (4) Only I, II and IV follow
- (5) Only IV follows

Q. 10. Statements:

No educationists are researchers. All researchers are teachers.

Conclusions:

- I. No teacher is researcher.
- II. No teacher is educationist.
- III. Some researchers are teachers.
- IV. Some teachers are researchers.

- (1) None follows

- (2) All follow
- (3) Either I or III follows
- (4) Only II follows
- (5) Only III and IV follow

Q. 11. Statements:

All phones are scales. All scales are calculators.

Conclusions:

- I. All calculators are scales.
- II. All scales are phones.
- III. All phones are calculators.
- IV. Some calculators are phones.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only I and II follow
- (3) All follow
- (4) Only III and IV follow
- (5) Only II follows

Q. 12. Statements:

Some tables are TVs. Some TVs are radios.

Conclusions:

- I. Some tables are radios.
- II. Some radios are tables.
- III. All radios are TVs.
- IV. All TVs are tables.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only II and IV follow
- (3) Only I and III follow
- (4) All follow
- (5) Only IV follows

Directions (Qs. 13-17): Read the following information to answer the given questions.

The Director of the Institute has announced that six guest lectures on different areas like Leadership, Decision Making, Quality Circles, Motivation, Assessment Centre and Group Discussion are to be organised only one on each day from Monday to Sunday in the month of March 1996, in accordance with the following:

- (i) Motivation should be organised immediately after Assessment Centre.
- (ii) Quality Circle should be organised on Wednesday and should not be followed by Group Discussion.
- (iii) Decision making should be organised on Friday and there should be a gap of two days between Leadership and Group Discussion.
- (iv) One day there will be no lecture (Saturday is NOT that day), just before that day Group Discussion will be organised.

Q. 13. How many lectures are organised between Motivation and Quality Circle?

- (1) Three
- (2) Four
- (3) Two
- (4) One
- (5) None of these

Q. 14. Which of the following information is NOT required for the above lecture arrangements?

- (1) Only iv (2) Only iii
 (3) Only ii (4) Only i
 (5) All are required
- Q. 15. On which day there is no lecture?
 (1) Monday (2) Sunday
 (3) Tuesday (4) Wednesday
 (5) None of these

Q. 16. Which of the pairs of lectures were organised on first and last day?

- (1) Group Discussion and Decision Making
 (2) Quality Circle and Motivation
 (3) Leadership and Assessment Centre
 (4) Group Discussion and Quality Circle
 (5) None of these

Q. 17. Which day will the lecture on leadership be organised?

- (1) Wednesday (2) Friday (3) Saturday
 (4) Tuesday (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 18-22): In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answer (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is the correct answer and indicate it on the answersheet. (Each candidate is provided an answersheet at the Examination Hall)

Q. 18. Statement:

We must be prepared to face any eventuality and all the assignments must be completed as per their schedule. Director tells the Faculty Members.

Assumptions:

- I. There is possibility of any serious eventuality.
 II. Dates are fixed for all the assignments.
 III. Faculty Members are supposed to complete all the assignments.

- (1) All are implicit
 (2) Only II & III are implicit
 (3) None is implicit
 (4) Only III is implicit
 (5) Only I is implicit

Q. 19. Statement:

Training must be given to all the employees for increasing productivity and profitability.

Assumptions:

- I. Training is an essential component of productivity.
 II. Employees can't function effectively without proper training.
 III. Profitability & Productivity are supplementary to each other.

- (1) None is implicit
 (2) All are implicit
 (3) Only III is implicit
 (4) Either I or II is implicit
 (5) Both I and III are implicit

Q. 20. Statement:

In the recently held All India Commerce Conference the session on 'Management of Service Sector in India' surprisingly attracted large number of participants and also

received a very good media coverage in the leading newspapers.

Assumptions:

- I. People were not expecting such an encouraging response for service sector.
 II. Service Sector is not managed properly in India.
 III. Media is always very positive towards service sector.

(1) Only I is implicit

- (2) All are implicit
 (3) None is implicit
 (4) Only either I or III is implicit
 (5) Both II and III are implicit

Q. 21. Statement:

The situation of this area still continues to be tense and out of control. People are requested to be in their homes only.

Assumptions:

- I. There had been some serious incidents
 II. People will not go to the office.
 III. Normalcy will be restored shortly.

- (1) All are implicit
 (2) None is implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Both I & II are implicit
 (5) Only I and III are implicit

Q. 22. Statement:

State Council for Teacher Education (SCTE) has laid down guidelines in respect of minimum qualifications for a person to be employed as a teacher in universities or in recognised institutions.

Assumptions:

- I. The authorities will now appoint only qualified teachers.
 II. Only qualified people will apply for the teaching post.
 III. SCTE decides all the norms of educational qualification for teaching faculty.

- (1) All are implicit
 (2) None is implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Both I and III are implicit
 (5) Only I and II are implicit

Directions (Qs. 23-26): In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically followed from the given statement, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follow; give answer (4) if neither I nor II follow and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 23. Statement:

In the Art Gallery, paintings of a renowned artist are displayed for the public. The prices of the paintings are too high for a common man.

Conclusions:

- I. Common man purchases paintings from other places.
 II. Costly paintings are generally displayed in Art Galleries

Q. 24. Statement:

Doctors have comprehensive knowledge of human structure.

Conclusions:

- I. Anatomy is one of their subjects in curriculum.
 II. Other subjects also deal with the human structure.

Q. 25. Statement:

State Government has agreed in principle to sanction more number of posts of primary school teachers in rural and urban areas to reduce the teacher-student ratio.

Conclusions:

- I. Student-teacher ratio in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas.
 II. Student-teacher ratio in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas.

Q. 26. Statement:

One research study reveals that children's personality can't be understood without a detailed study about their home environment.

Conclusions:

- I. Teachers' as well as parents' role is equally important for the betterment of the child.
 II. Schools are ignoring the importance of home atmosphere.

Directions (Qs. 27-29): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two given suggested course of action logically follows for pursuing.

Give answer (1) if only I follows. Give answer (2) if only II follows. Give answer (3) if either I or II follow. Give answer (4) if neither I nor II follow. Give answer (5) if both I and II follow

Q. 27. Statement:

If the retired Professors of the same Institutes are also invited to deliberate on re-structuring of the organisation, their contribution may be beneficial to the Institute.

Courses of Action:

- I. Management may seek opinion of the employees before calling retired Professors.
 II. Management should involve experienced people for the systematic re-structuring of the organisation.

Q. 28. Statement:

Experts Committee on Industrial



National Institute of Fashion Technology

(Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India)

Near Gulmohar Park, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016

ANNOUNCES INDUSTRY PROGRAMMES (SUMMER) 1996

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10.	Costume Appreciation	Scheduled for July/Aug. 96	Open to Fashion Designers	Ms. Archana Shastri	Rs. 3000/-

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1. The application forms for the course can be obtained from NIFT Campus, Near Gulmohar Park, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16 on payment of Rs. 100/- by DD drawn in favour of NIFT Payable at New Delhi.
2. Application should be submitted with full fee by DD one week before the commencement of the course.
3. NIFT reserves the right of selection.
4. For further details & brochure contact Mr. Dinesh Kumar, Deputy Registrar (P) on Phone No. 6965059, 6965080, 6964771, 6966414.

Relations has revealed in their recent report that not only the internal problems of the organisations were successfully managed through quality circles but also employees' motivation level was increased significantly.

Courses of Action:

- I Organisations should organise orientation programmes for their employees on quality circles.
- II. Employees should be encouraged to join quality circle programmes.

Q. 29. Statement:

The Minister said that the teachers are still not familiarised with the need, importance and meaning of population education in the higher education system. They are not even clearly aware about their role and responsibilities in the population education programme.

Courses of Action:

- I. Population Education Programme should be included in the college curriculum.
- II. Orientation programme should be conducted for teachers on population education.

Q. 30. Statement:

Researchers are feeling agitated as libraries are not equipped to provide the right information to the right users at the right time in the required format. Even the users are

not aware about the various services available for them.

Courses of Action:

- I. All the information available in the libraries should be computerised to provide faster services to the users.
- II. Library staff should be trained in computer operations.

Q. 31. Statement:

The Chairman stressed the need for making education system more flexible and regretted that the curriculum has not been revised in keeping with the pace of the changes taking place.

Courses of Actions:

- I. Curriculum should be reviewed and revised periodically
- II. System of education should be made more flexible

Directions (Qs. 32-36): Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity

Mark answer ... (1) if the inference is "definitely true", i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer ... (2) if the inference is "probably true", though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer ... (3) if the "data are inadequate", i.e. from the facts given you

cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer ... (4) if the inference is "probably false", though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer ... (5) if the inference is "definitely false", i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Indian rice exporters might face tough competition in the international market, allege exporters. International demand for Indian rice surfaced either due to its low prices or due to the crop failure in other competitive countries. However, our competitors are having a good crop of rice this year and which indeed sounds as a threat for India, they pointed out. The leading producing countries like Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, U.S.A. and Pakistan are bringing down their prices on par with Indian prices. Internationally, these countries have reduced their prices by \$50 per ton in lower grades, coming almost on par with Indian prices. Indian rice is currently quoting between \$260 and \$265 per ton. However, in high grade the differential still remains high, therefore, India can expect to be competitive in high grades provided the quality and deliveries are ensured on time. Pakistan is our main competitor and it has reduced its price by 15 percent coming almost in line with the Indian prices. The very fact that international players have started reducing their prices is a signal for Indian exporters to gear up for 1996-97.

SHARBAT ROOH AFZA

AHA! KYA TAAZGI!

Some Values Don't Change

Q. 32. India has no potential threat in the international market for exporting of rice.

Q. 33. Quality and delivery of goods on time are the two main components for being in the forefront.

Q. 34. To remain in the international market, India should reduce its price.

Q. 35. India should increase production of rice by 15% to gear up for 1996-97.

Q. 36. Indian crops were most inferior in quality than the leading rice producing countries.

Q. 37. Five children were administered psychological tests to know their intellectual level. In the report psychologists pointed out that the child A is less intelligent than the child B. The child C is less intelligent than the child D. The child B is less intelligent than the child C and child A is more intelligent than the child E. Which child is the most intelligent?

- (1) A (2) E (3) D (4) B
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 38-40) : Read the following information to answer the questions given below : Eight students A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are planning to enjoy car racing. There are only two cars and following are the conditions:

- One car can accommodate maximum five and minimum four students.
- A will sit in the same car in which D is sitting but H is not in the same car.
- B and C can't sit in the same car in which D is sitting
- F will sit in the car of four people only alongwith A and E but certainly not with G.

Q. 38. Which of the following statement is superfluous for the above sitting arrangements?

- (1) Only (ii) (2) Only (i) (3) Only (iv)
(4) Only (iii) (5) None is superfluous

Q. 39. If E and A are sitting in the same car, which of the following statement is true?

- (1) B is sitting in the same car
(2) Five students are sitting in the same car
(3) G is not sitting in the same car
(4) F is not sitting in the same car
(5) None of these

Q. 40. If H and G are sitting in the same car, who are other two students sitting in the same car?

- (1) B and C (2) B and D (3) C and D
(4) E and B (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 41-50) : Choose the pair/group of words that show the same relationship as given at the top of every pair/group.

Q. 41. Summer : Raining

- (1) Monday : Sunday
(2) Summer : Winter
(3) December : January
(4) Licence : Driving
(5) None of these

Q. 42. Drive : Driving

- (1) Carpenter : wood
(2) Garden : plants
(3) Counsellor : Counselling
(4) Psychologist : teaching
(5) None of these

Q. 43. What would come in place of the question mark (?) in the following letter-number series?

C4X F9U I16R

- (1) L25F (2) L25O (3) L27P
(4) K25P (5) None of these

Q. 44. Rajesh walked 25 metres towards south. Then he turned to his left and walked 20 metres. He then turned to his left and walked 25 metres. He again turned to his right and walked 15 metres. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction?

- (1) 35 metres - East
(2) 60 metres - East
(3) 35 metres - North
(4) 40 metres - East
(5) None of these

Q. 45. On the basis of the relationship between the first two words, choose the right choice for the missing word in second pair.

Doctor : Nurse :: ? : Follower

- (1) Worker (2) Employer (3) Union
(4) Leader (5) Manager

Q. 46. Which of the following will be the third digit from your right end of the fourth number after the numbers are arranged in descending order?

- 4697 6989 5392 7518 6215 5942
(1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 2 (4) 9 (5) 8

Q. 47. Five students participated in the scholarship examination. Sudha scored higher than Puja. Kavita scored lower than Suma but higher than Sudha. Mamta scored between Puja and Sudha. Who scored lowest in the examination?

- (1) Kavita (2) Puja (3) Mamta
(4) Sudha (5) Suma

Q. 48. Samant remembers that his brother's birthday is after fifteenth but before eighteenth of February, whereas his sister remembers that her brother's birthday is after sixteenth but before nineteenth of February. On which date in February is Samant's brother's birthday?

- (1) 16th (2) 18th (3) 19th (4) 17th
(5) None of these

Q. 49. If '+' means 'x', '-' means '+', 'x' means '-' and '+' means '+' then what will be the value of $16 + 64 - 8 \times 4 + 2 = ?$

- (1) 18 (2) 12 (3) 24 (4) 16
(5) None of these

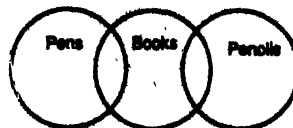
Q. 50. How many 6s are there in the following number sequence each of which is immediately followed by an even number and immediately preceded by an odd number?

3 6 2 5 6 3 2 6 3 2 6 2 7 6 4 6 5 8 6 7 6 4 2 6 8

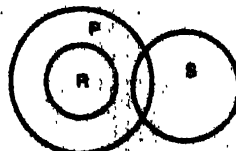
- (1) One (2) Two (3) Three
(4) Four (5) More than four

ANSWERS

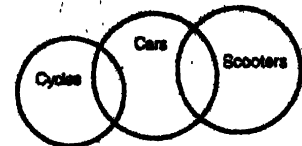
1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (5) 4. (1)
5. (2) 6. (5)
7. (2):



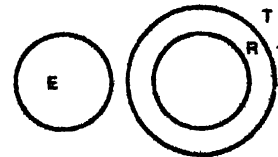
8. (2):



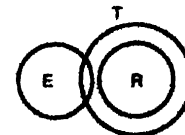
9. (5):



10. (5):

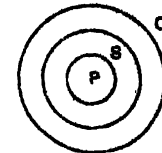


Or

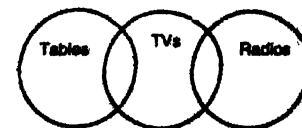


III & IV definitely follow

11. (4):



12. (1):



13. (1): The lectures are organised as per the following schedule, satisfying all the given constraints
Monday : Group Discussion
Tuesday : OFF
Wednesday : Quality Circle
Thursday : Leadership
Friday : Decision Making
Saturday : Assessment Centre
Sunday : Motivation

14. (5) 15. (3)
16. (5): Group Discussion & Motivation

17. (5): Thursday

18. (1) 19. (4) 20. (1) 21. (4)

22. (1) 23. (4) 24. (1) 25. (4)

26. (1) 27. (2) 28. (5) 29. (2)

30. (5) 31. (5) 32. (2) 33. (1)

34. (1) 35. (5) 36. (5)

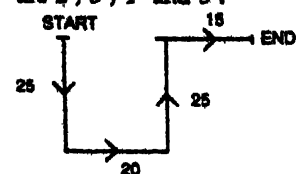
37. (3): $E < A < B < C < D$

38. (2): Car I : A, D, E, F, Car II : B, C, G, H

39. (3) 40. (1) 41. (3) 42. (3)

43. (2): The sequences in the series formed by the first letters or third letters of each term are +3 or -3. The terms in the series formed by the numbers given in each term are $2^2, 3^2, 4^2$ and 5^2 .

44. (1):



45. (4)

46. (4): 7518, 6989, 6215, 5942, 5392, 4697

47. (2): Puja < Mamta < Sudha < Kavita < Suma

48. (4)

49. (4): $16 + 64 - 8 \times 4 + 2$
 $= 16 + 64 + 8 - 4 \times 2$
 $= 16 + 8 - 4 \times 2$
 $= 16 + 8 - 8 = 16$

50. (3): 3 6 2 5 6 3 2 6 3 2 6 2 7 6 4 6 5 8 6 7 6 4 2 6 8

Constitution Of India

(Continued from page 76)

official language of Goa while giving a similar status to Marathi in Goa district and to Gujarati in Daman and Diu. Goa's emergence as a State of the Indian Union was the fulfilment of a long-cherished dream.

The Table on p. 76 shows the picture of the Union and its territory as at present.

Before the reorganisation of States, Madhya Pradesh was the largest among the States, with an area of 4,43,446 square kilometres, as big in size as two-thirds of France. But as a result of the reorganisation in 1956, Bombay became the first with an area of over 6,50,000 square kilometres, almost as large as France. But with the division of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh once again got back its place as the largest State in India. Goa is the smallest of the States, with an area of 3,702 square kilometres. From the population point of view, Uttar Pradesh comes first with more than 138 million people which is more than one-and-a-half times the population of the unified Germany. Sikkim has the smallest population of 403,612. Among the Union Territories, Delhi has the highest density of 6,352 persons per sq. km followed by Chandigarh (5,632). Among the States, West Bengal tops the list with a density of 767 persons per sq. km. Arunachal Pradesh is the most sparsely populated area of the country with 10 persons per sq. km.

A comparison between a country like India and a continent like Europe makes an interesting study from many points of view,

such as area, population, languages and races. India is two-thirds of the whole of Europe in size. But the population of India is more than double that of Europe. From the linguistic point of view, while Europe has a score of main languages, India too has a linguistic diversity which is no less pronounced. From the racial point of view, the people of India present a greater diversity than the whole of Europe presents. But while India is today a single political entity, Europe has over a score of sovereign States. How difficult a problem would it be, if an attempt is made to weld together Europe minus Russia into a single political entity! The efforts to form a Western European Federation are yet to find fruition. It is well to remember these facts while dealing with the problems of India, a sub-continent which presents both perplexing diversity and immensity.

GROUP DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 50)

No. 6: Well, friends, you heard what our friend No. 5 said just now. He wants unlimited powers for the police. He does not appreciate that in a democracy the police has to function as the servant of the people. They cannot command but have to serve. India is not an authoritarian State where police can do what it wants. Like other services and departments, police is also accountable to people. Secondly, I feel that military can be summoned for the aid of the civil power. When there is an emergency, law and order will become the direct responsibility of the Centre. The Centre has

reserved in France, I do not subscribe to the proposition. Police should be accountable and Central intervention should be an exception.

Comments: No. 6, who did not venture to speak or comment earlier, seems to have warmed up and benefited by listening to others. He has grasped the essentials and reveals the ability to take independent decisions. He can be regarded as borderline case and given the benefit of doubt.

No. 7: Gentlemen, after listening to all that has been said I am sorry to say that I have become quite confused. I really do not know who is right and who is wrong. You see some speak about democracy, some for full authority to police and others about police accountability and service to the people. No doubt, each is right from his own point of view. If I may say so, the police themselves may not precisely know what they want and what is best for them. Someone painted a grim picture of the working conditions of the policemen. But I do not think that the law and order situation is all that bad especially if we take into account the vastness of the country, its terrain and the size of the population. The incidence of crime is no less in advanced countries like America, France, Italy, etc. I, therefore, feel we are exaggerating the thing too much.

Comments: No. 7 was supporting No. 6 during the initial stages and perhaps unwillingly creating obstacles. However, his ideas outline now indicate that he has been following the proceedings with interest and has arrived at his own independent conclusions. But he is also borderline case on the minus side.



Those who bank with us, Bank with Serenity



UNION BANK OF INDIA
Good people to bank with

Ms. Archana Varma (19th Rank): IAS Topper Talks To You

Hard Work, Positive Attitude And A Cool Mind Are Assets

Ms. Archana Varma (25) has achieved the nineteenth rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95.

A postgraduate in history, Ms. Archana Varma won the Best Student in History Award from Lady Sri Ram College for standing second in the University. She secured the first position in Modern History at JNU.

We publish below an exclusive interview she gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Ms. Archana Varma: Hardwork, luck and a positive attitude, calm mind. I also had kept my options open for a career in journalism. I never let this examination affect my cool.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination?

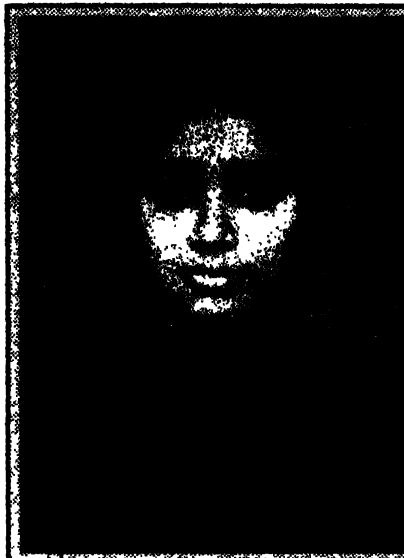
A. One year.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times*

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times of India, Frontline, Economic Times, The Hindu and India Today.*



"Competition Success Review has been helpful because it is informative, and helps you to decide upon your career options and guides you in the right direction."

— Ms. Archana Varma, IAS

of India, Frontline, Economic Times, The Hindu and India Today.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. Interview Board makes you feel comfortable. The Board is basically trying to judge your personality and not your knowledge. My Board made me feel very comfortable and they did not drag the questions even when I felt I had not given satisfactory answers.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Perseverance and since this is a long drawn examination you have to be calm and never marginalise your hobby.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Good career prospects and an excellent opportunity for a participatory role in the development of our nation.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. My parents were very supportive and they stood by me despite my first failure. My brother helped me with his notes which were very useful in the preparation for my prelims. My fiancé kept up my spirits. I would specially like to thank my supervisor in M.Phil., who has been really supportive.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for?

A. I would have either opted for a career in academics which I am currently pursuing or gone in for a career in the print media.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. An answer to my faith in Mother (Sri Aurobindo Ashram).

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination?

A. I chose History as the Optional and Sociology as Main for the Civil Services Examination.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. History was my subject and sociology demands a skill for creative writing which I thought I could sufficiently fulfil.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. For General Studies, I took coaching at Meridien Centre which was quite useful. Moreover, I read *India for Science & Technology, Economic Survey for Economics, D.D. Basu for Political Science, IGNOU for History, G. Reddi Guide for current affairs.*

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. *Competition Success Review's* foremost contribution lies in the exhaustive research it does on the successful

"I Had Not Prepared My Optional"

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers will speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination—in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving overemphasis or underemphasis on some subject. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparations. This will help you in achieving success in Civil Services Examination.

To err is human and to learn from one's mistakes and from others' is to get doubly rewarded. The candidates would do well to scan through the different relevant passages of the back issues of CSR to familiarise themselves with the usual mistakes the candidates commit. The mistakes could be either peculiar to certain people or general, but it pays if the candidates do not work up excessively, pushing up the panic button. Be calm and relaxed. It is not the doomsday! It goes without saying that you are likely to commit more mistakes when you lose your cool.

(Editor)

For my interview I had not prepared my second optional (Sociology) well and I was really grilled. The lesson which can be drawn is that if your interview is at the fag end of the month, concentrate on your bio-data.

For my General Studies (Paper II) I had not

concentrated on the basics in Science and Technology (like Agricultural Environment) but gone in for sophisticated topics like latest technology in communications. I felt I should not have underemphasised the former.

My Biggest Mistake

MS. ARCHANA VARMA IAS



BIO DATA

- ☐ Name: Ms. Archana Varma
- ☐ Educational Qualifications: M.A in History.
- ☐ School: Notre Dame Academy Patna
- ☐ College: Lady Shri Ram College Delhi
- ☐ University : Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.
- ☐ Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won: Best Student in History-Manorama.
- ☐ Earlier Selections: Desai Award from L.S.R. for standing second in University. First in M.A. (CHS Modern History from JNU.

candidates which makes encouraging reading and gives the candidates hope.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. I had read about the successful candidates of yesteryears and deduced that a calm mind and positive attitude is of great importance.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. I think it provides a holistic view of whatever we ought to know, a base which is very essential for this examination.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today*?

A. *General Knowledge Today* is a very good refresher guide. It gives valuable information about current affairs.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. Wide extensive study in the beginning and selective intensive study at the end.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you

Competition Success Review provides a holistic view of whatever we ought to know, a base which is very essential for this examination. Its foremost contribution lies in the exhaustive research it does on the successful candidates in Civil Services.

recommend any other improvement?

A. I think the personality test should

also include group discussions as it is difficult to judge the personality of candidate in 30 minutes.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No. I think four attempts are more than sufficient.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving three senior essays every month under Kathmandu-Hong Kong and Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contests, by adding eight more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitor could be writing. Is this focus-oriented analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Yes, I think it is very helpful as it emphasises on compactness and lucidity helps in the writing of essays.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. It should publish exhaustive research material for prelims subjectwise.

Indian National Movement

Renaissance Movement

The later half of the nineteenth century gave birth to various reformatory and revivalist movements in India. The Indian society was passing through transition. It had come into contact with new ideas as a result of the British rule even as a wide range of social evils were getting entrenched in the Hindu society. A set of wild superstitions had replaced real religion. People were poor, illiterate and unemployed. The Christian missionaries were taking advantage of the situation and were carrying out their policy of conversion. The conflict between the Western ideals and Indian ideals, and the conflict between Christianity and Hindu religion gave birth to these movements. The subjection to an alien rule provided a political content. While preaching against the social evils and religious superstitions, these movements revived the faith in India's glory and gave a new confidence to the people. The movements became anti-British and influenced the struggle for freedom. The most important of these movements are discussed here:

Raja Rammohun Roy and the Brahmo Samaj

Raja Rammohun Roy has been described as the Father of Indian Renaissance, advocate of liberalism and prophet of Indian nationalism. He was born in 1776 and died in 1833 in Bristol. His name is also associated with two reforms, abolition of *sati* and introduction of English language. He was mainly concerned with socio-religious matters. He fought against repressive restrictions put on the Indian press. The wrong was undone in 1835, two years after his death. He pleaded for equality of women in every field and preached against widowhood and child marriage, caste system, polygamy, etc.

Raja Rammohun Roy was a great scholar of Hindu, Muslim and Christian religions. He was confident that the Hindu religion could withstand all criticism leveled by Christian missionaries against it, if the real Hindu religion preached by *Upanishads* was revived. He was opposed to idol worship

and believed in a formless God. He founded the Brahmo Samaj for the purpose of spreading the idea of the sublime truth contained in the *Upanishads* and for propagating against social evils in Hindu society. This movement rescued Bengal from a state of inertia. It was a movement of 'enlightenment' and sowed the seeds of freedom. It preached purity of Hinduism, religious toleration and a liberal social system.

The Brahmo Samaj got split under the leadership of Keshav Chandra Sen. Anand Mohan Ghosh founded "Sudharan Brahmo Samaj". In Poona, Ranade founded "Prarthana Samaj" with similar ideals.

Swami Dayanand and Arya Samaj

Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded Arya Samaj in North India. It was based on revival of Vedic teachings. It preached monism. In other words, it believed in God and propagated against paganism. It fought against caste system and untouchability. It propagated widow remarriage and opposed



Raja Rammohun Roy

One of India's great social reformers, Raja Rammohun Roy laboured hard all through his life for the social, religious, intellectual and political renaissance of his country. He was anguished by the pathetic state of affairs that saw the stranglehold of the caste system and that reduced religion to a bundle of superstitions and malpractices by corrupt priests. He wanted his countrymen to accept the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women.

A true representative of all that is best in Eastern and Western cultures, Rammohun set up the Brahmo Samaj to purify Hinduism and preach monotheism. The Brahmo Samaj laid emphasis on human dignity, opposed idolatry and launched a crusade against evils like *sati*. All his life he fought against social injustice and inequality even at great personal loss and hardship.

He often clashed with his family, the rich zamindars and powerful Christian missionaries, but the fearless lion in him would not cower under the most daunting challenges.



Swami Vivekananda

Like a great messiah, Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) emerged on the Indian and world scene preaching the eternal gospel of the Vedanta. A true disciple of the great master Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda revived the pride of his countrymen in the great heritage of his country—the greatness of Hindu religion and the catholic outlook of his people. He spread the Vedanta not only in the far corners of the country, but in the West, taking America by storm with his historic Chicago address at the World Parliament of Religions. Vedanta and all that Hinduism stands for became a household word with the Missions set up by him after his Master in different parts of India and the world. Like his Master, he also proclaimed the essential oneness of all religions and condemned bigotry.

The Swami's heart always went out in sympathy for the poor and neglected masses. Once he said: "I actually saw God in them. How guileless they are!"

Swami Vivekananda always spoke of faith: "Believe first in yourself and then in God ...



Dr. Annie Besant

Annie Besant holds a prominent position in Indian freedom movement. She was born in London in 1847. Her mother and paternal grandmother were Irish. She joined the Theosophical Society in 1889 and came to India in 1893 to settle and devote herself to the cause of social and educational uplift of the Indians. Gradually she came to realise that no real improvement was possible without raising the political status of India. No doubt that it was her 'Irish blood and Irish heart' that drifted her into the fight against British rule in India.

Her entry into Indian politics was heralded by the publication of a weekly review, *The Commonweal*, on January 2, 1914. That year she went to London to conduct propaganda for granting self-government to India. She also set up a Home Rule League and addressed a crowded meeting in the Queen's Hall. On her return to India, she bought a daily newspaper in Madras and renamed it *New India*. Her Home Rule League carried out intense campaign for self-government in India and the revival of the great Indian legacy.

Gandhian Thought—Conception Of Democracy

In the early months of the day, Gandhi was not moved by the Western political system. As a champion of freedom, equality and non-violence, he would not admit of a system sustained by so much exploitation and violence. Gandhi of the 1920s knew fully well that the Western system since the days of Machiavelli has been conditioned after the "Western will to power". Gandhi regarded it as a "southern machine" that represents violence in concentrated and organised form.

Gandhi could see no distinction between the democracies of the U.K., the U.S.A. and France on the one hand and the totalitarian states such as Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union on the other. All are exploitative, said he, since he found all powers resorting to ruthlessness to the extent required to achieve their ends. All of them exhibited total disregard for the law of non-violence.

Gandhi preached in South Africa and Southern States of the U.S.A. and the political subjection of Asian and African people convinced Gandhi that the "Western democracy was merely a cloak to hide the stark and brutal character of imperialism". He said, "It was not through democratic methods that Britain became India."

Democracy, according to Gandhi, "must be the government of the people by the people, the entire physical, economic and political powers of all the various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all."

A democratic policy based on non-violence enables the citizen



to develop his personality. He is free from weakness and brings a freedom and confidence to the oppressed masses in the consciousness of his dignity.

Gandhian democracy began with the individual. Although he spoke of the subject in mass, he began in the essential goodness of mankind. "Man is animal is violent," says he, "but as a spirit he is non-violent. The moment he awakens the truth within he cannot remain violent. Hence it is non-violence that binds society together, it is much as 'the earth is held in its position by gravitation'."

"The highest form of freedom comes with the greatest measure of discipline and humility. Freedom that comes from discipline and humility cannot be denied."

Gandhi then became "not an acquisition of authority by a few but 'an acquisition of capacity by all for real authority when it is so abused'."

Gandhi's exaltation of the individual freedom does not envisage any sanction for unbridled anarchy. Individual freedom is secured and limited by the normally oriented legal order which is commonly understood as 'state'. He was also opposed to excessive controls by the state over an individual. He praised the Thoreau maxim "that government is the best which governs the least." He stated, "a nation that runs its affairs unaided and effectively without much state interference is truly democratic. Where such a condition is absent, the form of government is democratic in name."

child marriage. It was a national and patriotic movement. It believed in the infallibility of Vedas and superiority of Vedic culture. It fought against Westernism that was having influence over Indian society. There developed two schools in the Arya Samaj popularly known as the Gurukul section and the College section. The Gurukul section stood for Vedic ideals of *Brahmacharya* and religious service and the College section for imbibing in due measure, modern Western culture through English education. Swami Shradhanand and Lala Lajpat Rai led the two schools, respectively. Arya Samaj preached nationalism and patriotism. Its slogan was "Aryasthan for Aryans". It was described as a revolutionary movement. It became a mass movement in Punjab and other parts of North India. It did great service in spreading education both among men and women. It fought against social inequalities of women, orthodoxy and heterodoxy.

Ramakrishna Parmahansa, Swami Vivekananda and the Ramakrishna Mission

Ramakrishna Parmahansa founded the Vedantic movement. Vivekananda was his chief apostle who carried his message far and wide. He preached identity of soul with the Supreme Being. In his opinion, God could be realised not by passive contemplation but by living a life of selfless

service. Swami Vivekananda preached unity of religions. "We must," he proclaimed, "conquer the world by our spirituality and philosophy." He said, "The only condition of Indian national life, of unashamed and vigorous national life, is the conquest of the world by Indian thought." He further said, "Oh Thou Mother of the strength, take away my weakness, take away my humanliness, and make me a man." Vivekananda was hailed as 'harbinger of a new hope, the proud apostle of Indian freedom'. There is no denying the fact that the great master generated a new spirit of national dignity in the minds of the Indian masses.

Dr. Annie Besant and the Theosophical Society

The theosophical movement was an international movement. It, however, concentrated on rediscovery and rehabilitation of what was great and glorious in the Indian culture. Col. Olcott, one of the founders of the Society, undertook a tour of South India and in his speeches exhorted the Hindus to revive their ancient splendid 'Hinduism' and fight against its degeneration. Dr. Annie Besant not only spread the religious message of the Society but led a big political movement in the form of 'Home Rule' Movement. Sir V. Chitral says, "The advent of the Theosophists headed by Madame Blavatski, Col. Olcott and Annie Besant gave

a fresh impetus to the revival, and certain no Hindu has done so much to organise and consolidate the movement as Annie Besant, who in her Central Hindu College at Banaras and her Theosophical Institute at Adyar near Madras, has openly proclaimed the superiority of the whole Hindu system to the vaunted civilisation of the West."

These and such other movements gave a new turn to the political life of India. While these movements fought against social evils and religious orthodoxy, they preached high patriotism and nationalism. They created a new zeal for freedom of the country and for cleansing the Indian society of the evils that were eating into its vitals. Pattabhi Sitaramayya sums up the role of these movements in the following words:

"All these movements were really many threads in the strand of Indian nationalism and the nation's duty was to evolve a synthesis, so as to be able to dispel prejudice and superstition to renovate and purify the old faith and reconcile with the nationalism of the new age. The Indian National Congress was destined to fulfil the great mission."

It can, therefore, be safely concluded that the leaders of reform movements in India played the same role which was played by the Renaissance Movement in Europe and the revival of the faith in humanism.

क्या देखें कब किस चैनल पर...



यह सब जानिए

युगश्री

यानी टीवी जगत की
राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में

पढ़िए

'धुन धमाका' की क्या है बात
फिल्म समारोह की सीगात
'रु-ब-रु' प्रश्नों की बरसात
'छंटीना' करे करामात

और झंझिए

छोटे परदे के देशी विदेशी
विवरणों सहित
सभी प्रमुख चैनलों की
हर गहमागहमी में
साथ ही

विस्तृत प्रोग्राम गाइड भी

**आज ही लाइए
पढ़िए और पढ़ाइए**

टीवी की दुनिया की संपूर्ण पत्रिका

विशेष छूट पत्र

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'युगश्री' का सदस्य बनाया जाए
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सहित) का मनीऑर्डर/ड्राफ्ट नंबर
.....प्राप्त होते
ही मेरी सदस्यता का क्रम शुरू
कर दीजिए.

हस्ताक्षर

इस कूपन को काट कर निम्न पते पर भेजे :

'युगश्री', 5/14 आई.एन.एस.बिल्डिंग, रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110001.

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"Be Fearless And Candid"

Facing the Interview Board is giving a chance to oneself to make a self-assessment and a chance to the Board to assess whether you could measure upto the demands and responsibilities required of the job. Through

our responses the board will be able to test your attitudes, values and principles. Obviously, these attitudes, values and principles cannot be built up overnight. They are

already there. All you could do is to keep cool and relax. Which does not however mean you should be idle. Without keeping yourself taut, you can do so many things like reading newspapers and magazines, listening to the radio, watching the TV, and just checking up whatever you have given about yourself in our application. All this should not make

you nervous. The very moment you tend to grow nervous, tell yourself ten times, that you are losing your confidence. You can't ask for the worst. The heavens won't fall, if you don't get through. A thousand doors are open to

you. So be bold and confident. If resolution and confidence propel you forward, success cannot be far behind. — Editor

I was extremely happy to get the call. I took coach-

ing at Vajiram and Rao and participated in group discussions and read *The Times of India* regularly and updated myself with current affairs from *Frontline*. I read a lot on my hobby (watching mainstream Hindi Cinema) and dissertation and my subjects. I wore a mustard sari with green border and green blouse with light make

up. After my registration, I talked with the other candidates and read the newspaper.

I was surprisingly calm when I entered. The first question put to me was "What prompts you to see movies" and my answer was a combination of several factors which I enumerated. The most ticklish question was, "What would you like to be: cultured or civilised?" I waited for a second and said, "Both" and they laughed. The members were very jovial and all the while tried to keep me at ease.

The last question pertained to the ongoing ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. "Should Prabhakaran be extradited?" they asked. "He has to be caught first to be extradited." The Board found my answer very amusing.

I could not gauge from their expressions how I had performed but I was not totally satisfied as I had not been able to answer a few questions satisfactorily. □

My Personality Test



MS. ARCHANA VARMA, IAS

STUDENTS

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TILL YOU VISIT THIS EXHIBITION

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Idioms & Phrases

In the following questions, four alternatives are given for idioms/phrases in *italics*. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in *italics*.

1. It is foolish to *split hairs* over this issue as it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion whether the door is half-open or half-closed.

- (A) Raise hair in blowing wind
- (B) Make petty distinctions
- (C) Show undue importance
- (D) Argue at a loud voice

2. We should not waste time in unnecessary arguments. It is wisely said that one should *make hay while the sun shines*.

- (A) Cut grass during the day
- (B) Boast about one's achievements
- (C) Show false vanity
- (D) Take advantage of the opportunity

3. The Government has rightly *hit the nail on the head* by coming down heavily on the black-marketeers, with the result that prices have started coming down.

- (A) To beat mercilessly
- (B) To move with the time
- (C) To touch the exact point
- (D) To manipulate somehow

4. We were *bowled over* by the unexpected beauty of the landscape.

- (A) Confused
- (B) Overwhelmed
- (C) Shocked
- (D) Staggered

5. It *goes to his heart* to see so much misery.

- (A) Annoys him
- (B) Influences him
- (C) Makes him yield
- (D) Touches him deeply

6. Sanjay always *runs down* his rivals.

- (A) Disparages
- (B) Influences adversely
- (C) Disagrees with
- (D) Quarrels with

7. I walk very briskly while my brother talks *at a snail's pace*.

- (A) Remain at a standstill
- (B) Confine oneself in a small space
- (C) At a very slow speed
- (D) Lie before another in humility

8. Being chosen as class president is a *cathar* in Malkani's cap.

- (A) Honour
- (B) Flower
- (C) Heavy responsibility
- (D) Put feathers in the cap

9. One could tell by his cheerfulness and politeness that he was trying to *mend his fences*.

- (A) Make peace with a person
- (B) Removing fences lying in his way
- (C) Creating problems for others
- (D) Showing undue importance

10. By defeating the Rajdhani College XI at the cricket match, the Hindu College XI has

paid off old scores.

- (A) Improved matters
- (B) Taken revenge
- (C) Repaid the loan
- (D) Returned a favour received

11. I *sent him about his business* as I could stand his insolence no longer.

- (A) Dismissed him peremptorily
- (B) Abused him heartily
- (C) Requested him to bother someone else
- (D) Broke the partnership with him

12. Try to avoid saying or writing anything that would *tread on his toes*.

- (A) Make him laugh at you
- (B) Enable him to defy you
- (C) Give offence to him
- (D) Goad him to action

13. This antique clock was a real bargain, so I *snapped it up*.

- (A) Bought it reluctantly
- (B) Grabbed it eagerly
- (C) Broke it up into piece
- (D) Did not buy it

14. We were furious at her behaviour but decided to keep quiet and *let the sleeping dogs lie*.

- (A) Allowed her to sleep
- (B) Did not disturb her
- (C) Refrained from taking action
- (D) Degenerated her morally

15. They did not find *hide nor hair* of the murder weapon.

- (A) Manufacturer
- (B) Owner
- (C) An inch of it
- (D) Evidence

16. Ravi had other *irons in the fire* so that one failure would not destroy him.

- (A) Other projects
- (B) Dressed up material
- (C) Hollow thoughts
- (D) Plans to destroy others

17. This is not a scheme which should be *nipped in the bud*.

- (A) Held in abeyance
- (B) Implemented cautiously
- (C) Made to fail before it could mature
- (D) Side-tracked

18. Aryabhata was *by long odds* the greatest astronomer and mathematician.

- (A) By an odd chance
- (B) Most decidedly
- (C) Presumably
- (D) Naturally

19. I suspect that Karamveer has *an axe to grind* in this proposal.

- (A) A personal interest
- (B) Concealed hatred
- (C) Sharp differences
- (D) Hidden hand

20. It is better to have one friend who is *true as steel* than to have fifty acquaintances who refuse to recognise you

in your hour of need.

- (A) Who is strong
- (B) Who is with you
- (C) Who is very loyal and dependable
- (D) Who always speaks the truth

21. It is better that the Congress (I) and the dissidents *bury the hatchet* and work together for the prosperity of the nation.

- (A) Stop arguing
- (B) Bury their dead
- (C) Come to friendly and peaceful terms
- (D) Try other sources

22. There can be nothing more *disgusting* than to see someone not able to *hold his liquor* in a party.

- (A) Hold his drink in his hand
- (B) Remain steady
- (C) Get very drunk
- (D) To drink alcohol but not get drunk.

23. I was *hard up* in March 1996 because of heavy deductions from my salary.

- (A) In difficult circumstances
- (B) Not having enough money
- (C) In an unlucky phase
- (D) In acute tension

24. Bhandari has *come up* during the last five years.

- (A) Risen in status
- (B) Fallen in rank
- (C) Become proud
- (D) Become humble

25. The MLA from our area is fond of *blowing his own trumpet* whenever he gets a chance.

- (A) Speaking too loudly
- (B) Making long speeches
- (C) Parading his own good deeds
- (D) Looking after his own interest

ANSWERS

1. (B) Make petty distinctions
2. (D) Take advantage of the opportunity
3. (C) To touch the exact point
4. (B) Overwhelmed
5. (D) Touches him deeply
6. (A) Disparages
7. (C) At a very slow speed
8. (A) Honour
9. (A) Make peace with a person
10. (B) Taken revenge
11. (A) Dismissed him peremptorily
12. (C) Give offence to him
13. (B) Grabbed it eagerly
14. (C) Refrained from taking action
15. (D) Evidence
16. (A) Other projects
17. (C) Made to fail before it could mature
18. (B) Most decidedly
19. (A) A personal interest
20. (C) Who is very loyal and dependable
21. (C) Come to friendly and peaceful terms
22. (D) To drink alcohol but not get drunk
23. (B) Not having enough money
24. (A) Risen in status
25. (C) Parading his own good deeds

Science & Technology

Benefits of Vitamin C

A single dose of vitamin C appears to restore to normal function at least some diseased blood vessels, according to Boston University researchers.

The first is a series of ongoing studies that helps to explain why people who eat fresh fruits and vegetables loaded with vitamin C tend to have lower incidence of heart disease, scientists said.

Reporting his results in one of the editions of the journal *Circulation*, published by the Dallas-based American Heart Association, Dr. Joseph Vita, Associate Professor of Medicine at Boston University School of Medicine, studied the power of vitamin C to make the arteries in the arm respond to changes in blood pressure. Researchers used a cuff, similar to that used in taking blood pressure readings, and increased the pressure on the brachial artery. Using ultrasound scans of the arteries, Dr. Vita was able to determine how much the arteries dilated when the cuff was deflated and blood was allowed to course freely through the artery.

Dr. Vita said the studies indicate that vitamin C has a beneficial effect on the cells lining the surface of arteries. These endothelial cells are responsible for making the arteries widen and restrict when stimulated and are also engaged in blood clot mechanisms.

Novel Source of Hydropower

Platypus Power is a small, cost-effective hydro generator developed by Australian engineers. Named after a fresh-water animal, it is capable of giving a continuous power output from 30 W to more than 2 Kw. When linked with battery storage and an inverter to convert DC power to 250 V AC, it can power lights, a refrigerator, microwave oven and other appliances.

The device is ideal for remote locations and can be set up to provide power for small communities, reports *Australian S&T Newsletter*.

Featuring a stainless steel pelton wheel, the generator uses a permanent magnet alternator to deliver power from previously unsuitable sites.

It can generate more than 35 W with only a 4-metre head and a flow of 20 litres a second.

The unit can also be adjusted to develop maximum power from seasonal changes in water flows. It is claimed to be durable and easily maintainable.

Champagne from Mango, Banana

Biotechnologists at the Kedia Castle Delleon Industries in Madhya Pradesh have developed a method to make champagne from tropical fruits such as banana and mango.

Champagne is the name given to carbonated wines which are prepared in such a way that the carbon dioxide evolved during fermentation is not allowed to escape. Currently grape-based champagne and apple-based cider are the only carbonated wines available in the world.

Dr. U. V. Singh, chief of the group, said that they are able to preserve the aroma and flavour of the fruits in the carbonated wines and brandies.

The fruits which have been used for making champagne include bananas, mangoes, guavas, pineapples, papayas, peaches, pears, litchis, *locats* and plums. The technology developed involves the use of certain enzymes to clarify the fruit juices to obtain a clear and transparent liquid.

The liquid is then subjected to low temperature fermentation with the help of slow growing species of yeast to prepare wine. "Wines thus prepared, when distilled and matured gives good brandies preserving taste of original fruit," Dr. Singh said.

To prepare carbonated wines like champagne, the wine was fermented in closed containers and matured at low temperatures, he said.

Wonder Knife

Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi, the fourth largest corporate hospital in the world, has acquired a dedicated X-knife, a highly advanced technological tool for removing brain tumours non-invasively. The X-knife dedicated only for neuro-surgical procedures is the third such machine in the world and the only one outside the U.S.

The high-tech machines which included a Navigating Operating Microscope will allow the surgeons to operate with high accuracy as it would be fed with CT/MRI data of the patient through a computer to guide the surgeon.

The dedicated X-knife's two other advantages were that it used a fixed arm and secondly a number of neurosurgery cases could be taken up during the day. A non-dedicated machine had to have its entire software changed for this procedure and not more than one or two cases would be taken up in a day.

Worm-killer Cures Malaria

A drug capable of curing one of the most deadly forms of malaria has been developed by a joint research team from the University of Western Australia and Murdoch University. The discovery comes at a time when resistance to anti-malarial drugs is increasing at an alarming rate. Malaria is one of the world's most lethal and rampant diseases. Recent estimates by the World Health Organisation put clinical cases of the disease between 300 and 500 million a year.

The group has used an anti-worm drug to kill cultures of the species *Plasmodium falciparum*. A team member, Professor Andrew Thompson, said the drug was albendazole, which is used to treat worms in sheep and cattle. Overseas, it was being used in the treatment of people with worms and the internal parasite, *Giardia*. The research team was the first to find that albendazole was effective against *Giardia*.

"In worms, the drug appears to act against a protein called tubulin," Professor Thompson said. "The protein is common to worms, *Giardia* and malaria. The next logical step was researching the drug's effect on *P. falciparum* cultures. We discovered it killed parasitic cultures."

Professor Thompson said that the increasing resistance of the parasite to current anti-malarials made the discovery of a new drug imperative. "Our ability to protect and treat people with malaria is becoming more and more difficult," he said. The range of drugs available to treat malaria is limited and resistance is developing rapidly, so we need drugs with different modes of acting. It seems albendazole could fit the bill."

Turmeric Helps Fight Cancer

From the commonly used turmeric to shrubs such as *tulsi* and *ashwagandha*, Indian medicinal plants, are playing a key role in fighting cancer. Also showing promises are cabbages, broccoli and other related vegetables belonging to the cruciferae family according to scientists at the International Cancer Congress in New Delhi.

Extracts of turmeric, an integral part of Indian cooking and diet, helped reduce clinical symptoms and prevented progression of oral cancer in almost all patients tested. Dr. S. V. Bhide, a former scientist at the Cancer Research Institute, Bombay who conducts the turmeric trials at the Swai Prakashanand Ayurvedic Research Centre in Bombay, said the patients were given 500 mg of turmeric extract thrice daily for 15 days and checked regularly for decline of clinical symptoms. "Some patients responded fantastically within 1 days, while others responded slowly initially and showed a jump in recovery later," he said. The burning sensation in the mouth and other clinical symptoms decreased in almost every case.

The extract was well tolerated, with no toxic effects on the liver or kidneys and no loss of appetite, Dr. Bhide said. The extract was equally effective in three years of oral cancer lesions predominant in India— "submucous fibrosis" in which the mouth opening gets highly contracted and the colour of the texture of skin in the mouth changes; "oral leukoplakia" where white patches develop in the mouth; and "oral lichen planus" where mouth becomes sensitive to hot and cold substances.

Objective General Knowledge

Special
Feature

Probationary Officers' Examination, March 1996 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bangalore

Q. 1. The 'Jain Commission' set up by the Union Government is dealing with which of the following issues?

- (1) Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (2) Multicore securities scam
- (3) Multicore hawala racket involving several Ministers
- (4) Conspiracy aspect of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's assassination
- (5) Conspiracy aspect of the Bombay Bomb Blast

Q. 2. Who among the following won the Jnanpith Award for the year 1995?

- (1) O. N. V. Kurup
- (2) Shivaji Sawant
- (3) M. T. Vasudevan Nair
- (4) Sitakanta Mohapatra
- (5) None of these

Q. 3. Who among the following is the only member from India on 'International Commission on Education for the 21st Century' set by UNESCO?

- (1) Karni Singh
- (2) Y. K. Kulandaiswamy
- (3) S. R. Rao
- (4) Ratan Singh
- (5) None of these

Q. 4. Which of the following cities is the venue for the Asian Aerospace Fair held in February 1996?

- (1) Bombay
- (2) Hyderabad
- (3) Bangalore
- (4) Hongkong
- (5) None of these

Q. 5. Sitara Devi is a maestro of which of the following dance forms?

- (1) Odissi
- (2) Kathak
- (3) Kuchipudi
- (4) Bharatanatyam
- (5) None of these

Q. 6. A new software named 'LEAP' was recently developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune. This facilitates—

- (1) quick processing of examination results of a huge number
- (2) full computerisation of library operations
- (3) desktop publishing and word processing in many Indian languages
- (4) access to research data across the Globe
- (5) international ticket reservation network for railways/airways

Q. 7. Following a Supreme Court directive, the regular pay scales were fixed or which of the following categories of people?

- (1) Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats

(2) Watchman in private establishments/buildings

- (3) Imams of Mosques
- (4) Safaiwalas in Govt. Offices
- (5) None of the above

Q. 8. Which of the following information given at (A), (B) and (C) below regarding Martin Crowe, a cricket player, is not true?

- (A) He will lead the New Zealand team in Wills World Cup, 1996.
 - (B) He is already retired from international cricket.
 - (C) He was the Captain of New Zealand Cricket Team in World Cup, 1992.
- (1) Only A
 - (2) Only B
 - (3) Only C
 - (4) Only A and C
 - (5) Only B and C

Q. 9. The allocation for the rural development programmes for the year 1995-96 was recently increased from Rs. 8,310 crores to how many crores of rupees?

- (1) 10,000
- (2) 10,500
- (3) 8,690
- (4) 9,500
- (5) 11,000

Q. 10. In each of the following pairs, the name of a game is given followed by the name of a distinguished player. The player in which pair, is not related to the game?

- (1) Football—Roberto Baggio
- (2) Cricket—Brian Lara
- (3) Lawn Tennis—Michael Chang
- (4) Table Tennis—Gary Kasparov
- (5) Hockey—Jude Felix

Q. 11. The steel production during the Current Finance year (1995-96) is expected to be how many million tonnes?

- (1) 5
- (2) 45
- (3) 15
- (4) 50
- (5) None of these

Q. 12. India participated in the International Advertising Festival for the year 1995 held at Cannes with 45 entries. How many awards did India win?

- (1) Two
- (2) Four
- (3) Six
- (4) Eight
- (5) None of these

Q. 13. The Upper Krishna Project, a mega multipurpose dam is being built in which of the following States?

- (1) Maharashtra
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Andhra Pradesh
- (4) Madhya Pradesh
- (5) None of these

Q. 14. The term 'Billion' is an expression of which of the following?

- (1) Ten lakhs
- (2) Ten millions
- (3) Hundred lakhs
- (4) Hundred crores
- (5) None of these

Q. 15. Which of the following hotels won the "Best First Class Business Hotel" award

for the year 1995, instituted by the popular magazine, *Hotel and Food Service Review*?

- (1) Oberoi, Delhi
- (2) Hans Plaza, Delhi
- (3) Chola Sheraton, Madras
- (4) Maurya Sheraton, Bangalore
- (5) None of the above

Q. 16. As per a recent Planning Commission report (figure for the year 1993-94), approximately what percentage of people live below the poverty line?

- (1) 10%
- (2) 14%
- (3) 19%
- (4) 25%
- (5) 31%

Q. 17. Brunei is a member of which of the following group of nations?

- (1) CIS
- (2) EEC
- (3) SAARC
- (4) ASEAN
- (5) None of these

Q. 18. The Central Mining Research Station is located in which city?

- (1) Dhanbad
- (2) Nagpur
- (3) Bhopal
- (4) Rourkela
- (5) None of the above

Q. 19. With effect from 1st January 1996, which of the following has been recognised as the South-East Asia's first "developed" economy?

- (1) Malaysia
- (2) Philippines
- (3) Thailand
- (4) Vietnam
- (5) Singapore

Q. 20. According to the provision made by the Union Commerce Ministry, which of the following types of items were recently included in the free import list (import without licence)?

- (1) Ships, vessels, boats
- (2) Ropeway systems/cable cars
- (3) Electric drilling machines
- (4) Marine containers
- (5) None of the above

Q. 21. Hansa-2, which was in news recently, is the name of—

- (1) a satellite
- (2) a trainer aircraft
- (3) a submarine
- (4) a surface-to-surface missile
- (5) none of the above

Q. 22. Which of the following States correctly the settlement of dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, as per the order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal?

- (1) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to share the water equally
- (2) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to share water in the ratio of 75% : 25%
- (3) Tamil Nadu to release immediately 9 tmc ft. of water to Karnataka

Objective General Knowledge

- (4) Karnataka to release immediately 11 tmc ft. of water to Tamil Nadu
(5) None of the above
- Q. 23. 'Mega Bytes' is the unit for measuring which of the following?
(1) Weight of valuable metals like gold and silver
(2) Intensity of earthquakes
(3) Density of population
(4) Memory capacity of a computer
(5) None of the above
- Q. 24. What is the percentage of growth in the net profits of the private sector banks as a group during the year 1994-95?
(1) 60% (2) 100% (3) 125% (4) 140% (5) 209%
- Q. 25. The study of written records and their authenticity is known as
(1) Phrenology (2) Cytology
(3) Chronology (4) Lexicography
(5) Philology
- Q. 26. Mr. O.P. Sodhani Committee was recently set up to suggest reforms in the policy framework in which of the following sectors?
(1) Agriculture & Food Processing
(2) Insurance
(3) Small and Medium Industries/enterprises
(4) Banking (5) None of these
- Q. 27. Molasses, the by product when the sugar cane is crushed to make sugar, a prime input for manufacturing which of the following?
(1) Soap (2) Plastic
(3) Alcohol (4) Perfumes
(5) None of these
- Q. 28. The two destinations, Guwahati and Imphal are connected by—
(1) Only Airways (2) Only Roadways
(3) Only Airways and Roadways
(4) Only Roadways and Railways
(5) Airways, Roadways and Railways all
- Q. 29. India's external debt at the end of March 1995 is approximately how many billion US Dollar?
(1) 42 (2) 56 (3) 77 (4) 83 (5) 99
- Q. 30. The Parliament of Japan is known as
(1) Diet (2) Althing
(3) Federal Assembly
(4) Senate (5) Cortes
- Q. 31. Which of the following food items is not a source of Vitamin C?
(1) Potato (2) Mango
(3) Fish (4) Carrot
(5) Orange
- Q. 32. The density of milk can be measured by which of the following?
(1) Pyrometer (2) Salinometer
(3) Lactometer (4) Calorimeter
(5) None of these
- Q. 33. As per the new Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) launched on 16th November 1995, which of the following forms the criteria of contribution to the Provident Fund?
(1) Employee-1.16%, Employer-8.33%

- (2) Govt.-8.33%, Employer-1.16%
(3) Employer-8.33%, Govt.-2.16%
(4) Employee-8.33%, Govt.-1.16%
(5) None of the above
- Q. 34. Which of the following is the name of the low cost housing project near Indore which won the Aga Khan award for architecture at Karaton in Indonesia recently?
(1) Kanan Vihar (2) Indira Nagar
(3) Indore Jyoti (4) Heritage India
(5) Aranya Community
- Q. 35. "Westerner" which was in news recently, is the name of—
(1) the first colour xerox machine in the World
(2) the largest floating dock in India providing ship repair facilities
(3) the first floating hotel in India stationed in Hooghly river at Calcutta
(4) the largest selling computer in the World
(5) the largest selling brand of cellular phones in U.S.A.
- Q. 36. Which of the following is the currency of Saudi Arabia?
(1) Dollar (2) Rial
(3) Dinar (4) Kroner
(5) None of these
- Q. 37. Mr. James Wolfensohn is the President of which of the following international bodies?
(1) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
(2) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
(3) World Bank (WB)
(4) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
(5) None of the above
- Q. 38. Which of the following is the present status of Daman and Diu in India?
(1) They are two small Island towns under Goa state
(2) They together form a Union Territory
(3) They together form a State
(4) Each of them form an independent Union Territory
(5) None of the above
- Q. 39. Which of the following Indian companies is ranked first in the list of "Asia's 200 leading companies for the year 1995", as per review made by the economic magazine *Far Eastern Economic Review*?
(1) Hindustan Lever (2) Bajaj Auto
(3) Indian Tobacco Company
(4) Larsen and Toubro
(5) Tata Iron and Steel Company
- Q. 40. Which of the following incidents led to heavy loss of life and property at Dabwali town in Haryana recently?
(1) Communal riots between two communities
(2) Occurrence of fire at the Annual Day function of a school
(3) Bomb blast at the State Road Transport Terminal
(4) Roof collapse at the stadium when an inter-district cricket match was going on
(5) None of the above
- Q. 41. The 28 inches silver trophy of the Wills World Cup Cricket 1996, is made in which country?
(1) Australia (2) India

- (3) England (4) Pakistan
(5) None of these
- Q. 42. Who among the following won the women's singles of the Australian Open Tennis Championship recently held at Melbourne?
(1) Anke Huber (2) Chanda Rubin
(3) Steffi Graf (4) Monica Seles
(5) None of these
- Q. 43. Which of the following teams won the championship at the Federation Cup football recently held at Kannur?
(1) JCT Mills (2) Mohan Bagan
(3) East Bengal
(4) Mahindra and Mahindra
(5) Steel Authority of India Ltd.
- Q. 44. The Vijay Kelkar Committee is set up by the Government to deal with which of the following issues?
(1) Finalising the salary structure of different category of employees under Fifth Pay Commission
(2) Formulation of the new pricing policy for natural gas
(3) Formulation of a policy framework to end child labour by 2000 AD
(4) Revision of the curriculum structure of pre-primary education
(5) Recommending a suitable admission policy for medical and technical education
- Q. 45. Mr. Fernando Cardoso, who during his official visit to India had signed four agreements relating to bilateral economic co-operation with India, is the President of which of the following countries?
(1) Tanzania (2) Mauritius
(3) Brazil (4) Canada
(5) None of these
- Q. 46. Who among the following is the Captain of the United Arab Emirates Cricket team which participated in the Wills World Cup, 1996?
(1) Saleem Raza (2) Mohd. Aslam
(3) Sultan Zarawani (4) Saeed Al Saffar
(5) None of these
- Q. 47. A steel plant is being set up at Gopalpur in Orissa by which of the following companies?
(1) Tatas (2) Jindals
(3) Birlas (4) Hindujas
(5) None of these
- Q. 48. After winning the general election Yasser Arafat recently became the President of which of the following countries?
(1) Israel (2) Jordan
(3) Sudan (4) Kuwait
(5) None of these
- Q. 49. Article 45 of the Indian Constitution is related to which of the following provisions?
(1) Free and compulsory education for all children till they complete the age of 14
(2) Safeguard of the interests of the minorities
(3) Reservation for SCs and STs in Govt. jobs
(4) Nomination of members to the Parliament from the Anglo Indian Community
(5) None of the above
- Q. 50. In a pre-qualifying Olympic tournament recently held at Barcelona, India qualified to play in the 1996 Olympics at

Atlanta in which of the following games/sports?

- (1) Shooting (2) Hockey
(3) Weightlifting (4) Volley ball
(5) Football

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (3) | 3. (5) | 4. (5) |
| 5. (2) | 6. (4) | 7. (3) | 8. (1) |
| 9. (3) | 10. (4) | 11. (5) | 12. (5) |
| 13. (5) | 14. (4) | 15. (5) | 16. (3) |
| 17. (4) | 18. (1) | 19. (5) | 20. (3) |
| 21. (2) | 22. (4) | 23. (4) | 24. (5) |
| 25. (3) | 26. (5) | 27. (3) | 28. (3) |
| 29. (5) | 30. (1) | 31. (3) | 32. (3) |
| 33. (5) | 34. (5) | 35. (4) | 36. (2) |
| 37. (3) | 38. (2) | 39. (1) | 40. (2) |
| 41. (2) | 42. (4) | 43. (1) | 44. (2) |
| 45. (3) | 46. (3) | 47. (1) | 48. (5) |
| 49. (1) | 50. (2) | | |

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Bombay-20; 3. P.V.R. Sai Prasad, S/o Shri
P.G.S. Sastry, H. No. - 1-4-773, 1st floor, Gunj
Road, Bodhan (P.O.), Nizamabad district,
Pin-503185; 4. Rajesh Kumar Jha, B-4/73,
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P.O.-Aranghata, Dist-Nadia, Pin-741501.
No other entry was found to be satisfac-

Investigators' Examination, January 1996

Q. 1. A land locked country in Africa is
(A) Zambia (B) Tanzania
(C) Nigeria (D) Somalia

Q. 2. Which one of the following is a type
of settlement in Israel?

- (A) Rub-el-Khali (B) Shatt-el-Arab
(C) Kibbutz (D) Ha'Arava

Q. 3. The copper ore deposits of India are
concentrated in

- (A) Orissa (B) Rajasthan
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Bihar

Q. 4. Seamounts are the

- (A) Mid Oceanic ridges
(B) Emerging Coral
(C) Underwater mountains
(D) Submerged Oceanic Volcanoes

Q. 5. The Peninsular rivers of India
flowing eastward are the following

- (A) Krishna, Godavari, Mahanadi, Cauvery
(B) Mahanadi, Narmada, Cauvery, Krishna
(C) Yamuna, Godavari, Krishna, Teesta
(D) Tapi, Narmada, Cauvery, Yamuna

Q. 6. The only river in India that drains
into the Rann of Kutch is

- (A) Sabarmati (B) Mahi
(C) Luni (D) Banas

Q. 7. The major paddy producing State of
India is

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Punjab (D) West Bengal

Q. 8. Amarkantak is the source of the
river

- (A) Chambal (B) Mahanadi
(C) Narmada (D) Godavari

Q. 9. Which of the following writs is in
the form of the positive direction to a person
or authority for the performance of a
specified function

- (A) Certiorari (B) Habeas Corpus
(C) Mandamus (D) Quo Warranto

Q. 10. Violation of a right in the chapter
on fundamental rights in the Constitution
of India can be challenged in the

- (A) Supreme Court only
(B) High Court only
(C) Both Supreme Court and High Court
(D) Cannot be challenged

Q. 11. Who, amongst the following can
initiate an amendment to the Constitution
of India?

- (A) Either House of the Parliament

(B) The Legislative Assembly in any State
(C) The President

(D) Any Member of Parliament or State
Assembly

Q. 12. Which one category of professional
people are entitled to elect their represen-
tatives to the State Legislative Council, where
provided?

- (A) Lawyers practising in Courts
(B) Chartered Accountants Practising in
the State
(C) Doctors doing private practice in the
State
(D) Teachers of not lower than secondary
school level in the State

Q. 13. The empowered responsibility of
the Central Finance Commission is to

- (A) Probe financial irregularities in the
activities of the Central Government
(B) To examine the financial allocation
and utilisation of funds by the de-
partments of the Central Government
(C) To recommend division of certain
revenue collections between the
Central and State Governments
(D) To recommend new measure of
resource mobilisation for the Central
Government

Q. 14. Match the following:

- | Plant products | Plants |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| P. Quinine | 1. Sugarcane |
| Q. Mollasses | 2. Cinchona |
| R. Iodine | 3. Hevea |
| S. Rubber | 4. Sea Kelp |
| (A) P2 Q1 R4 S3 | (B) P2 Q3 R4 S1 |
| (C) P4 Q1 R2 S3 | (D) P1 Q2 R3 S4 |

Q. 15. Export earnings under the group
'Handicrafts' come mainly from

- (A) Sandalwood works
(B) Brass works
(C) Pottery and ivory works
(D) Precious Stones and Pearls

Q. 16. Which of the following steel plants
produces stainless steel sheets/coils?

- (A) Bhilai Steel Plant
(B) Tata Iron & Steel Company
(C) Salem Steel Plant
(D) Visvesvarayya Iron & Steel Works

Q. 17. SEBI is the

- (A) Apex body of the State Electricity
Board in India

(B) The regulatory authority for the
capital issues and the stock exchanges
in India

(C) Secondary Education Board of India
(D) Reserve Bank of India's foreign
exchange department

Q. 18. The ozone layer of the atmosphere
is damaged by

- (A) Ultraviolet rays from the sun
(B) Chloro Fluoro Carbons from cooling
systems
(C) Deforestation
(D) Industrial pollution

Q. 19. Deuterium oxide is known as

- (A) Heavy water
(B) Heavy hydrogen
(C) Tear gas (D) Laughing gas

Q. 20. Which vitamin is provided by
sunlight to body?

- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

Q. 21. A crop valued for its oil as well as
its protein content is

- (A) Coconut (B) Groundnut
(C) Areca nut (D) Hazel nut

Q. 22. Borlaug awards are given for
outstanding contribution in the field of

- (A) Medicine (B) Literature
(C) Agriculture (D) Music

Q. 23. Match the following:

- | National Park | Place |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Bandipur | (a) Mysore |
| II. Dudwa | (b) Lakhimpur Kheri |
| III. Corbett | (c) Nainital |
| IV. Kanha | (d) Mandla |
| (A) I (a) II (d) III (b) IV (c) | |
| (B) I (b) II (d) III (c) IV (a) | |
| (C) I (d) II (a) III (c) IV (b) | |
| (D) I (a) II (b) III (c) IV (d) | |

Q. 24. WINDOWS-95 is

(A) The single window clearance scheme
devised by the Govt. of India to
approve capital investments

(B) Timber saving shutters being used in
construction work

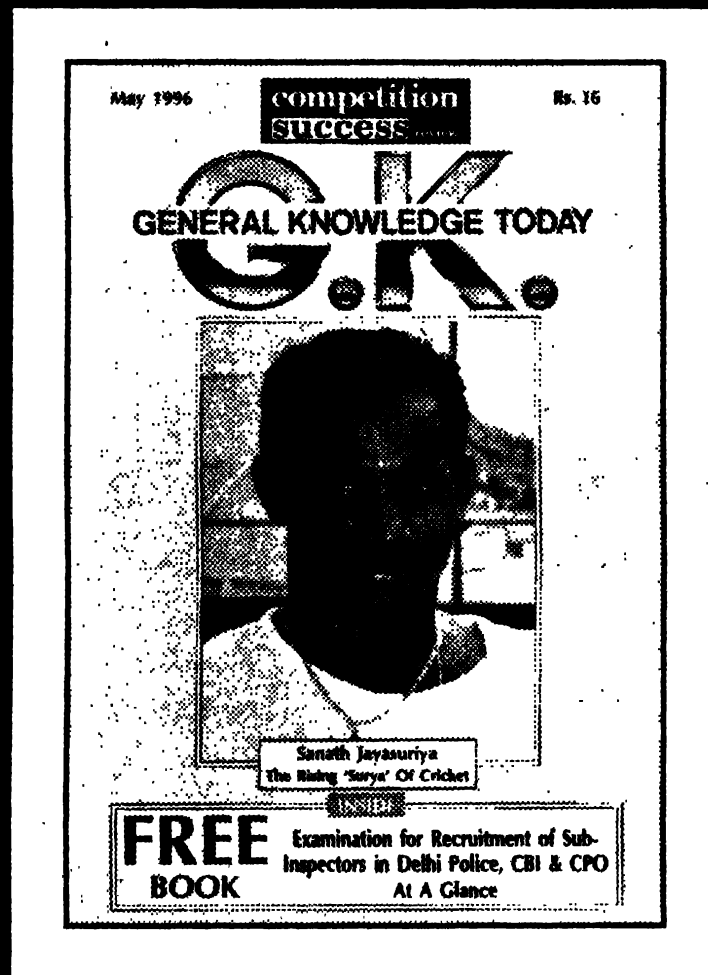
(C) The advanced multifunction disc
operating system introduced by M/s
Microsoft Corporation

(D) The exhibition of industrial products
of India held in Pragati Maidan in 1995.

Q. 25. A specific test for detection of
tuberculosis is

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- (A) Vidal's (B) Mantaux's
(C) Kahn's (D) Robert's
- Q. 26. The main gas causing the greenhouse effects is
(A) Oxygen (B) Nitrogen
(C) Ammonia (D) Carbon dioxide
- Q. 27. HBJ pipeline extends between
(A) Hazira-Bilaspur-Jamshedpur
(B) Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur
(C) Hazira-Bhilwara-Jaipur
(D) Hazira-Bhopal-Jhansi
- Q. 28. Bile is synthesized in
(A) Liver (B) Spleen
(C) Gall Bladder (D) Pancreas
- Q. 29. The common transport form of sugar in plants is
(A) Glucose (B) Fructose
(C) Sucrose (D) Galactose
- Q. 30. Jam is made out of
(A) fruit juice (B) fruit essence
(C) whole fruit (D) fruit pulp
- Q. 31. India refuses to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) because it
(A) has not been signed by Pakistan
(B) has not been approved by NAM
(C) is discriminatory
(D) promotes hostility between North and South
- Q. 32. Country which introduced the concept of Bonsai trees is
(A) Japan (B) Philippines
(C) U.S.A. (D) Jawa
- Q. 33. A woman's voice is shriller than a man's due to
(A) higher frequency (B) higher amplitude
(C) lower frequency (D) weak vocal chords
- Q. 34. For the rear view, motorists use
(A) plane mirror (B) concave mirror
(C) convex mirror
(D) cylindrical mirror

- Q. 35. What is the new name of European Community (E.C.)?
(A) European Union
(B) European countries
(C) European organisation
(D) None of the above
- Q. 36. INTERNET is
(A) The inter-state network of the powergrid
(B) Computer based databank and communication highway
(C) International network of narcotic smugglers
(D) An organisation under the U.N.
- Q. 37. India's short range missile is called
(A) Agni (B) Arjun
(C) Nag (D) Prithvi
- Q. 38. Which of the following states has got the largest reserves of lignite?
(A) Rajasthan (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Andhra Pradesh
- Q. 39. Which of the following countries provides the largest volume of diamonds to the world?
(A) South Africa (B) Russia
(C) Australia
(D) United States of America
- Q. 40. Nongkrem dance festival is observed in
(A) Tripura (B) Mizoram
(C) Assam (D) Meghalaya

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (D) | 4. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (C) | 7. (D) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (C) | 11. (A) | 12. (D) |
| 13. (C) | 14. (A) | 15. (D) | 16. (C) |
| 17. (B) | 18. (B) | 19. (A) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (B) | 22. (C) | 23. (D) | 24. (C) |

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 25. (B) | 26. (D) | 27. (B) | 28. (A) |
| 29. (C) | 30. (D) | 31. (C) | 32. (A) |
| 33. (A) | 34. (C) | 35. (A) | 36. (B) |
| 37. (D) | 38. (C) | 39. (A) | 40. (D) |

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No other entry was found to be satisfactory.

R.B.I. Staff Officers 'Grade B' Examination, November 1995

- Q. 1. Late S. Chandrashekhar, who died in September 1995, was associated with which of the following areas?
(1) Economics (2) Music and Art
(3) Science and Technology
(4) Journalism (5) None of these
- Q. 2. India is celebrating 125th Birth Anniversary of which of the following national leaders in 1995?
(1) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
(2) Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant
(3) Mahatma Gandhi
(4) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
(5) None of the above
- Q. 3. The trial of the former premier of which of the following countries started in September 1995 and was being referred to as the "Trial of the Century" in a section of the press?
(1) Italy (2) Bangladesh
(3) Uganda (4) Iraq
(5) None of these
- Q. 4. The Securities and Exchange Board of India has recently modified the proportionate allotment system by reserving 50% of net public offer to individual investors applying for shares less than—
(1) 100 shares (2) 200 shares
(3) 500 shares (4) 1000 shares
(5) None of these
- Q. 5. What is India's rate of growth of

Gross Domestic Product (GNP) for the year 1994-95?

- (1) Less than 3%
(2) Between 3% to 4%
(3) Between 5% to 6%
(4) Above 8% (5) None of these

Q. 6. At what rate computer hardware and software industry is expected to register a compound average growth in coming years in our country?

- (1) Around 30% (2) Around 15%
(3) Around 45% (4) More than 60%
(5) None of these

Q. 7. What is India's current long term foreign currency debt rating as per Moody's Investors Service, the global credit rating agency?

- (1) B B 2 (2) F B 3
(3) B a 2 (4) B a a 3
(5) None of these

Q. 8. Jude Felix is associated with which of the following games/sports?

- (1) Cricket (2) Badminton
(3) Foot Ball (4) Base Ball
(5) Hockey

Q. 9. The first cellular phone service in India was launched in which of the following cities?

- (1) New Delhi (2) Bangalore
(3) Madras (4) Bombay
(5) None of these

Q. 10. Which of the following is the third missile craft built for the Indian Navy launched successfully in September 1995?

- (1) Sanjay (2) Trishul
(3) Pratigat (4) Prahar
(5) Nag

Q. 11. What are estimated foodgrain stocks as of July 1995, in our country?

- (1) Around 15 million tonnes
(2) Around 22 million tonnes
(3) Around 23 million tonnes
(4) Around 36 million tonnes
(5) None of the above

Q. 12. What is India's export target for the coming year 1995-96? (in billion US \$)

- (1) Around 18
(2) Between 20 to 22
(3) Between 25 to 27
(4) Between 30 to 32
(5) None of the above

Q. 13. Taking advantage of price discrepancies among markets by buying cheap in one place and selling dear somewhere else is known as—

- (1) arbitrage (2) derivative
(3) swap (4) option
(5) none of these

Q. 14. Who amongst the following was designated as the captain of the Indian cricket team for the series against New Zealand played recently?

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MD/MS^{ENTRANCE} EXAM 1997 IES '96 & '97

AMIE

Sec. A-Diploma &
Non-Diploma

IIT-JEE '97

IIT-JEE '98

MEDICAL ENT. EXAM '97

MEDICAL ENT. EXAM '98

ENGG. ENT. EXAM '97

ENGG. ENT. EXAM '98

ELITE ACADEMY

84, JANMABHOOMI MARG, 2ND FLOOR, FORT,
MUMBAI-400001. TEL: 2881940/41, 2836390

- (1) Sachin Tendulkar
 - (2) Ravi Shastri
 - (3) Srikanta K.
 - (4) Mohammad Azharuddin
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 15. Sri Sudhakar Rao Naik who was very much in news recently, was the governor of which of the following states, before he submitted his resignation in August/September 1995?
- (1) Punjab
 - (2) Himachal Pradesh
 - (3) Gujarat
 - (4) Jammu & Kashmir
 - (5) Uttar Pradesh
- Q. 16. In September 1995 some miners of coal mines were trapped inside as rain water gushed into the mines. These mines are located at which of the following places?
- (1) Bailadila (2) Dhanbad
 - (3) Singarouli (4) Khetari
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 17. Which of the following awards/sammans was presented to Dr. Harbhajan Singh, a well known Punjabi poet, in August 1995?
- (1) Saraswati Samman
 - (2) Bajaj Award
 - (3) Gujaral Modi Award
 - (4) Kalidas Samman
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 18. What is at present the extent of annual repayment of debts by Government of India as a percentage of current receipts?
- (1) Approx. 25% (2) Approx. 30%
 - (3) Approx. 40% (4) Approx. 10%
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 19. International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) has been evolved by Government of India, mainly to promote exports of
- (1) Tea/Coffee (2) Chemicals
 - (3) Electronics
 - (4) Engineering goods
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 20. Which organisation has been set up to regulate stock markets and protect investors' interests?
- (1) Securities & Exchange Board of India
 - (2) Over the Counter Exchange of India
 - (3) Stock Holding Corporation of India
 - (4) Securities Trading Corporation of India
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 21. Securities and Exchange Board of India was established in the year
- (1) 1992 (2) 1989
 - (3) 1988 (4) 1975
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 22. At which rate (approximate per cent) India's exports grew during 1994-95?
- (1) 10% (2) 13% (3) 15% (4) 18%
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 23. Who is the Director General of the World Trade Organisation?
- (1) Peter Sutherland
 - (2) Arthur Dunkel
 - (3) Renato Ruggiero
 - (4) Micky Cantor
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 24. Capital restructuring loan from the

- World Bank to loss making banks in India will be considered as part of
- (1) term loan (2) Tire I capital
 - (3) Tire II capital (4) reserves
 - (5) none of these
- Q. 25. Which one of the following is NOT a capital market instrument?
- (1) Debentures (2) Shares
 - (3) Public Sector Bonds
 - (4) Treasury Bill (5) None of these
- Q. 26. Which one of the following is the primary objective of Busy Season Credit Policy, 1995-96 announced by Reserve Bank of India?
- (1) To increase money supply
 - (2) To improve profitability of banks
 - (3) To control imports
 - (4) To control inflation
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 27. Which merchant banking establishment has the largest market share in public issues management in the year 1994-95?
- (1) PNB Capital Markets Ltd.
 - (2) SBI Capital Markets Ltd.
 - (3) I C I C I (4) I D B I
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 28. Trade gap (difference between Imports & Exports) of our country in the year 1994-95, as compared with the year 1993-94
- (1) increased
 - (2) decreased
 - (3) remained exactly same
 - (4) decreased only marginally
 - (5) increased only marginally
- Q. 29. What should be minimum net worth of a category I merchant banker as per recent guidelines issued by Securities & Exchange Board of India?
- (1) Rs. 1 crore (2) Rs. 3 crores
 - (3) Rs. 5 crores (4) Rs. 10 crores
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 30. Which of the following organisations established by Reserve Bank of India has the responsibility to develop short term secondary money market in particular for treasury bills?
- (1) Industrial Development Bank of India
 - (2) Stock Holding Corporation of India
 - (3) Discount and Finance House of India
 - (4) NABARD
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 31. What is Nikkei?
- (1) Index of share prices in Tokyo Stock Exchange
 - (2) Japan's currency
 - (3) Name of a Japanese Bank which incurred huge losses recently
 - (4) Rate of interest offered by Bank of Tokyo
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 32. What is the approximate share of agriculture sector (as percentage) in Gross Domestic Product in India at present?
- (1) 10% (2) 20% (3) 30% (4) 40%
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 33. What is the contribution of Services Sector (including transport, financial services etc.) to Gross Domestic Product of our country in 1993-94?

- (1) Less than 20%
 - (2) Between 20 to 30%
 - (3) Between 30 to 40%
 - (4) Between 40 to 50%
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 34. What is average population per bank-branch in our country as of March 1994?
- (1) 53000 (2) 32000
 - (3) 21000 (4) 11000
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 35. When was the first agreement on 'GATT' signed?
- (1) 1947 (2) 1951
 - (3) 1960 (4) 1986
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 36. Who is the present Chairman of Indian Banks Association?
- (1) Mr. D. Basu
 - (2) Dr. C. Rangarajan
 - (3) Mr. J.V. Shetty
 - (4) Mr. Rashid Jilani
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 37. Goswami Committee is related with which of the following?
- (1) Sick Industries (2) Tax Structure
 - (3) Export Finance (4) Stock Market
 - (5) Financial Restructuring
- Q. 38. Computerisation of Banks was suggested by which of the following committees?
- (1) Shetty Committee
 - (2) Tandon Committee
 - (3) Janakiraman Committee
 - (4) Rangarajan Committee
 - (5) None of the above
- Q. 39. Transactions of call money market is for a maximum period of
- (1) 3 days (2) 7 days
 - (3) 10 days (4) 14 days
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 40. A gap between closure of a public issue and rights issue of a Public Limited Company should normally not exceed
- (1) 30 days (2) 60 days
 - (3) 90 days (4) 180 days
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 41. What should be the minimum contribution for the share capital by any company which is issuing shares at par value?
- (1) 75 shares (2) 200 shares
 - (3) 600 shares (4) 800 shares
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 42. Which among the following nations recorded the lowest inflation rate for the decade 1981-90?
- (1) U.S.A. (2) Mexico
 - (3) Japan (4) U.K.
 - (5) Bangladesh
- Q. 43. In the local centre, the exchange rate between two foreign currencies, is known as
- (1) Par value rate (2) Futures rate
 - (3) Swap rate (4) Cross rate
 - (5) None of these
- Q. 44. What is 'ONICRA'?
- (1) It is a credit rating company for individuals
 - (2) It is a Finance Company
 - (3) It is a major consumer goods manufacturing company

Objective General Knowledge

- (4) It is a government company which is established for the upliftment of handicapped persons
(5) None of the above

Q. 45. Which of the following Committees has suggested that, for special class of those who take loan from banks, slowly loan system should be followed instead of cash credit system?

- (1) Chore Committee
(2) Ghosh Committee
(3) Jilani Committee
(4) Shetty Committee
(5) None of the above

Q. 46. FORTRAN, a computer programming language is mainly used for

- (1) Business applications
(2) Scientific Research
(3) Word Processing
(4) Tabulation
(5) None of the above

Q. 47. In the banks, the primary role of an Ombudsman is

- (1) Regulation of new products and their services
(2) Inspection of various branches and to stop forgery

- (3) To regulate the foreign exchange transactions
(4) To investigate and solve the grievances of customers
(5) None of the above

Q. 48. On which of the following recommendations of the Narasimham committee no action for implementation has been taken so far?

- (1) Phased reduction of SLR
(2) Bringing down the cash Reserve Ratio
(3) Reduction in priority sector lending
(4) All the above suggestions have been implemented
(5) None of the above

Q. 49. As per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, for setting up a private bank the minimum paid-up share capital should be

- (1) Rs. 10 crore (2) Rs. 50 crore
(3) Rs. 100 crore (4) No such limit
(5) None of these

Q. 50. Public Limited Companies try to list their shares with stock exchanges with the objective

- (1) of maintaining the management control
(2) to provide protection to the investors
(3) to keep liquidity for the Directors
(4) All of the above are objectives
(5) None of the above

ANSWERS

1. (3) 2. (3) 3. (5) 4. (4)
5. (3) 6. (5) 7. (4) 8. (5)

9. (5) 10. (4) 11. (4) 12. (4)
13. (1) 14. (4) 15. (2) 16. (2)
17. (1) 18. (1) 19. (4) 20. (1)
21. (3) 22. (4) 23. (3) 24. (3)
25. (4) 26. (4) 27. (2) 28. (1)
29. (3) 30. (5) 31. (1) 32. (3)
33. (4) 34. (4) 35. (1) 36. (4)
37. (1) 38. (4) 39. (4) 40. (1)
41. (5) 42. (3) 43. (4) 44. (1)
45. (3) 46. (2) 47. (4) 48. (3)
49. (3) 50. (3)

RESULTS OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000/-)

A.R. Appathurai
A-7, Shakya Vihar, Coop. Housing Society,
Sane Guruji Nagar, Mulund (East),
Bombay-400081.

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500/-)

Vikas Swarup
15/96, Block (K), Civil Lines,
Kanpur-208001.

Third Prize Winner (Rs. 250/-)

P.L. Sothwal
4-GA-1, Housing Board,
Shastry Nagar,
Jaipur-302016

Consolation Prize Winners (Books worth Rs. 100/-)

Ujjwala Pandya
EA-336, G-8 Area, Maya Enclave,
New Delhi-110064.

No other entry was found to be satisfactory.

Improve Your Personality

(Continued from page 32)

and she will long to run away from you. As Lord Chesterfield said, "Words are the dress of thoughts, which should no more be presented in rags, tatters and dirt than your own person should." And there is only one way to learn how to use words, and that is to use them.

Voice and words attract attention. But to sustain their attention, you must get them interested. You must arouse an interest in them and make them want to hear what you have to say. They will be only too eager to hear what you have to say. In fact they may take a lot of trouble and put themselves into a great deal of inconvenience in order to listen to you, when they know what you are going to say concerns them personally and all in their favour, all in appreciation. Appreciation makes people feel more important and happy than anything else you can offer. Everybody likes to be appreciated, be it a child, an adult, a grown-up or an old one, man or woman, boy or girl, educated or uneducated, rich or poor. People crave it so passionately that they are willing to pay any price to earn real appreciation. You and I are no different and want very much to be appreciated. But the appreciation should be genuine and not phoney. It must be sincere and come from your heart. Not only your words but your voice also must express the appreciation

spontaneously, naturally and deservingly.

What to appreciate on? This is no problem at all. If only you take the trouble to observe a person carefully, you will find hundreds of things to admire and appreciate truly and sincerely. The truth is that each one of us, craving for appreciation, takes such a lot of trouble to impress others in a thousand ways. We dress, we talk, we build our muscles, we own property, we show affection, we condemn, criticise, praise and eulogise, to show ourselves off and earn appreciation. You can appreciate people for what they are, what they do and what they have got. When I receive letters from you that you liked my article, you found it to be true, you practised it and benefited from it, they mean such a lot to me. I feel elevated. When someone shakes hands with me and remarks that I have a firm grip, that I have great strength and so on, I feel very happy and want to hear more. When you show appreciation to what I have given you, I am urged to give or do more for you.

When you want to appreciate you are forced to think about the other individual and concentrate on his good points. This is extremely important. If you want to criticise you will concentrate on his weak points. You start thinking about him and not about yourself. You turn your attention on his accomplishments, possessions and gifts. It compels you to recognise his importance.

Appreciation is not reserved only for big

things. On the other hand, you should be liberal in showing appreciation. Etiquette and manners are nothing but disciplined appreciation. To show respect to elders, aged people and women is to appreciate some factor connected with them. When you meet people and greet them, you must observe the rules of etiquette and your manners must remain impeccable. When people offer you a seat, when they enquire about your welfare, you must say 'Thank you' to them. When you want to ask something, make it a request supported by the word 'please'. Appreciation is the easiest and best way of getting along with people and make your personality felt by them. When you show appreciation, people will be glad to do things for you.

Your voice and words will go waste if they are not channelled to provide appreciation. You must be well-mannered, considerate and thoughtful to show appreciation automatically as a matter of habit. This habit of being thoughtful and considerate towards others will change you into a nicer, pleasanter and more charming personality. "Serving the needs of others" is the great secret of one's successful personality. When you earnestly seek the good in others to give appreciation, you will find them discerning your personality in a favourable and winning light. Voice and words, wedded to true and sincere appreciation will project your personality in favourable light and build you up as a successful leader. □

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

**ABBREVIATIONS
IN NEWS**

CSDS: Centre for the Study of Developing Societies

A pioneer in scholarly electoral surveys in India, the CSDS is an autonomous research institution known for its work on the politics and culture of the democratic enterprise.

IDA: International Development Association
Established on September 24, 1960, it is an affiliate of the World Bank. It is the single most important multilateral institution for channelling resources for poverty alleviation in the poorest countries. With headquarters in Washington D.C., its main object is to help the under-developed countries in the task of raising their living standards. India is expected to get an interest-free loan of about \$ 3.5 billion over the next three years, beginning from July, in the 11th replenishment of the IDA.

IPR: Intellectual Property Rights

The Clinton administration criticised India on April 2, 1996 for its lack of adequate protection in intellectual property rights—copyright, patents and trademarks—resulting in losses of millions of dollars to American companies every year. The office of the U.S. Trade Representative, in its annual report on foreign trade barriers, has said "India's patent protection is weak and has especially adverse effects on U.S. pharmaceutical and chemical companies."

NCTE: National Council for Teacher Education

The Council was established by the Act of Parliament with a view to achieving planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country as well as for the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system.

PCI: Press Council of India

It safeguards freedom of the press and maintains and improves the standard of newspapers and news agencies in India. The council has the power to consider complaints *suo moto*, in addition to inquiry into complaints brought before it.

SATTE: South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange

It is "coming together" of all segments of the tourism and travel industry in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives "to showcase as sellers of the combined tourism products."

VSP: Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

It has become the second largest producer of iron and steel products in the country and the largest producer-exporter, with its exports crossing the one-million-tonne mark during 1995-96.



**ANNIVERSARIES
Days, Etc.**

International Labour Day: Also known as May Day and 'Workers' Day, the Inter-

national Labour Day was celebrated the world over on May 1, 1996, as a day of solidarity of the working class

Maharashtra Day: The 36th anniversary of the formation of Maharashtra state was celebrated on May 1, 1996.

Id-ul-Zuha: Id-ul-Zuha (Bakr-Id), the festival of sacrifice, was celebrated throughout the country on April 29, 1996.

The festival marks the traditional sacrifice of goats which signifies one's concern for the needy, the weak, the aged and the down-trodden. Legend has it that God once appeared before Prophet Abraham in a dream and asked him to sacrifice something that was most dear to him. Accordingly, the Prophet decided to sacrifice his son. However, when he put the knife to his son's throat, God replaced his son with a goat through a miracle.

South Africa's Freedom Day Anniversary: The second anniversary of South Africa's Freedom Day was celebrated on April 27, 1996

World Book Day: The World Book Day was celebrated on April 23, 1996.

Queen's Birth Anniversary: Queen Elizabeth II of Britain celebrated her 70th birthday on April 21, 1996 in the company of her family and a few trusted friends.

Unlike the very public national celebration that marked the silver jubilee of her reign in 1975, this anniversary was deliberately in low key, held behind the closed gates of Windsor Castle away from cameras and journalists.

World Heritage Day: The World Heritage Day was celebrated by the International Council of Monuments and Sites on April 18, 1996.

Himachal Day: The 49th Himachal Day was celebrated in Shimla on April 15, 1996.

Himachal Pradesh came into being on April 15, 1948, with the merger of 30-odd princely States.

Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary: The country paid its homage to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the architect of the Constitution and champion of the down-trodden, on his 105th birth anniversary on April 14, 1996.

Tamil New Year's Day: The day was celebrated on April 14, 1996, with devotion and gaiety in South Indian homes. People visited temples to propitiate their 'Ishta Devta' on the auspicious occasion of 'Varusha Pirappu'.

Baisakhi: Baisakhi—the festival marking the harvest season—was celebrated with enthusiasm on April 13, 1996.

Baisakhi gave birth to one of the greatest religions of the country as well as the traumatic event which triggered off a revolutionary resolve to fight for independence. It was on this day in 1699 AD, the first day of the month of Baisakh that the Tenth Guru of the Sikhs founded the great Khalsa Panth or the Sect of the Pure Ones.

It was also on this day in 1919 that the traumatic Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred. General Dyer ordered the on April 12, 1996 massacre of innocent and unarmed gathering in the holy city of Amritsar.

Jallianwala Day: Thousands of people

paid homage to the martyrs of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on April 13, 1996.

Railway Week: The 41st Railway week was observed from April 10 to 16, 1996. It coincided with the 143rd anniversary of the introduction of the first railway train in India from Bombay to Thane on April 16, 1853.

Hahnemann's Birth Anniversary: The 241st birth anniversary of Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann, the German physician and founder of the homoeopathic system of medicine, was celebrated on April 10, 1996.

Easter: Thousands of pilgrims and Arab Christians gathered in the old city of Jerusalem to celebrate Easter on April 7, 1996. Some Palestinians who were barred from reaching the site of Jesus' crucifixion at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre went instead to Bethlehem. The Palestinian-run town is the site of Jesus' birth and a majority of 42,000 Palestinian Christians live there.

World Health Day: The World Health Day was observed on April 7, 1996.

Ordnance Corps Anniversary: The Army Ordnance Corps, whose history is a monumental saga of resilience, foresight and fortitude, celebrated its 221st anniversary on April 7, 1996.

Samta Diwas: The former Deputy Prime Minister, Babu Jagjivan Ram's 89th birth anniversary was observed as "Samta Diwas" on April 5, 1996.

National Maritime Day: The 33rd National Maritime Day was celebrated on April 5, 1996.

Oldest sports daily turns 100: *The Gazzetta Dello Sport*, the oldest sports daily in the world and popularly nick-named "La Rosea" (the pink one), celebrated its 100th birthday on April 3, 1996.



APPOINTMENTS

Assam Chief Minister: The Assam Health Minister, Dr. Bhumidhar Barman, succeeded Mr. Hiteswar Saikia as the Assam Chief Minister on April 22, 1996. Mr. Saikia died following a sudden cardiac arrest in New Delhi.

H.P. Governor: The Haryana Governor, Mr. Mahabir Prasad, was given the additional charge of Himachal Pradesh. He succeeded Ms. Sheila Kaul, who resigned on April 21, 1996 after being named by the CBI in the housing scam.

Envoy to Russia: Mr. Prem Kumar Budhwar, India's High Commissioner to Canada, was appointed as the country's next ambassador to Russia on April 12, 1996. He succeeds Mr. Ronen Sen.

Envoy to China: Mr. Ronen Sen, India's envoy in Moscow, has been appointed the new Ambassador to China, succeeding Mr. Shekhar Das Gupta who goes to Brussels as the envoy to the European Union.

RPF Chief: Mr. Joginder Singh, IPS, took over as the new Director-General of the Railway Protection Force on April 11, 1996.

ITBP Chief: Mr. R. K. Sharma, IPS, took

over as the Director-General of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police on April 11, 1996.

BSE President: Mr. M. G. Damani was unanimously elected President of the Bombay Stock Exchange Governing Board for 1996-97 on April 3, 1996.

JNU Chancellor: The Space Commission member, Prof. Satish Dhawan, is the new Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University. He has succeeded Mr. P. N. Haksar whose term ended on February 20, 1996.

Arunachal Pradesh Governor: The Meghalaya Governor, Mr. M. M. Jacob, was sworn in as the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh on April 2, 1996.

BARC Chief: Mr. Anil Kakodkar, a renowned nuclear engineer, took over on April 1, 1996 as the Director of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, the country's premier atomic research station.

U.S. Commerce Secretary: The U.S. Trade Representative, Mr. Mickey Kantor, has on April 13, 1996 succeeded Mr. Ron Brown who died in a plane crash.

Benin Premier: Benin's President, Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, has on April 9, 1996 chosen Mr. Andrien Houngbedji as the new Premier of Benin.

Peruvian Prime Minister: Mr. Alberto Pandolfi Arbulu, head of an oil company, has on April 4, 1996 succeeded Mr. Dante Cordova, as Prime Minister of Peru.

Bangladesh Chief Adviser: The Bangladesh President, Mr. Abdur Rahman Biswas, on April 3, 1996 appointed Mr. Justice Mohammad Habibur Rahman, former Chief Justice of Bangladesh, as Chief Adviser to the caretaker government, following the resignation of the Prime Minister, Begum Khaleda Zia, on March 30, 1996.



Edwina And Nehru: Written by Catherine Clement, a distinguished academic, throws light on the Jawaharlal Nehru and Edwina Mountbatten romance. The novel has been written with the purpose of bringing a glimpse of Indian history to the French, who apparently would have found it dull without a touch of forbidden romance. It achieves what it is set to do. Its strength lies in that it deals with real people in a not so distant time, without moralisation, and putting the best face on the past. For the French readers, the book is a racy masala love story of two eminent people. But the Indian reader, aware of the historical complexities, may be a little more discerning and critical in the treatment of the two characters, who always seem to have each other on their minds.

Kashmir: A Tale of Shame: In his latest book, Hari Jaisingh discusses the present-day scene in the Valley and says that "if Kashmir has become a problem, it is because we chose to live in a make-believe world. We made a mess of the accession. We allowed personal factors to determine national issues. We did not know how to deal with a Muslim-majority State. We thought that we had to purchase the loyalty of the Kashmiri Muslims by giving them concessions. Even after the Two-Nation Theory had brought about partition, we accepted the 'separateness' of Jammu and Kashmir by instituting Article 370. This was a grave error."

The author cautions that "it is the strategic significance of Jammu and Kashmir that has attracted the attention of American strategists. The State can be an excellent watch-tower for the vast area stretching from Central Asia to the Pacific."



World Trade Congress: At the World Trade Congress in Singapore on April 25, 1996, India's Commerce Secretary, Mr. Tejendra Khanna, stunned delegates by unravelling what could be New Delhi's evolving approach to the flow of foreign direct investments into the country. While firmly opposing a Multilateral Investment Agreement, he said India welcomes foreign investments, but only in selected sectors and projects that ultimately benefited the people.

CII Meet: The two-day annual session of the Confederation of Indian Industry ended in New Delhi on April 17, 1996. It gave conflicting signals to the foreign investors, both from the political parties and the Indian industry about the nature of economic reforms to be taken up after the Lok Sabha elections by the new government at the Centre.

UNCTAD IX: The ninth meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will be held in Midran (South Africa) between April 27 and May 11, 1996.

The UNCTAD IX is to focus on the ways to reduce the risk of marginalisation of over 2 billion people in the poor countries largely excluded from the mainstream of the world economy.

Mr. Rubens Ricupero is the Secretary General of the UNCTAD.

World Hindi Conference: The fifth World Hindi Conference was held in April 1996 at Port-of-Spain (Trinidad and Tobago).

The occasion for this first meeting in the Western hemisphere on the mother tongue of millions of people in lands like Mauritius, the Maldives, Indonesia, Borneo, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, besides India, is the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Indians in Trinidad and Tobago.



Nishant tested successfully: 'Nishant', a remotely piloted vehicle (RPV) meant for battle field surveillance and reconnaissance for the Indian Army, was successfully flight tested by the Aeronautical Development Establishment on April 9, 1996. The flight test was carried out at the World War II airstrip at Kolar, 70 km from Bangalore.

Nishant incorporates advance design features which were comparable or superior to similar vehicles developed elsewhere in the world. The system is capable of providing discreet aerial surveillance for extended durations by day and night, using sophisticated electro-optic and electronic sensors.

'Agni' development: The Washington-based publication, *The Defence News*, has said in its issue of first week of April 1996 that India has decided to accelerate plans to produce and deploy the intermediate range

'Agni' missile. It adds that the decision is the country's response to the Chinese military's modernisation project and Pakistan's development of its own missile programme based on China's M-9 and M-11 missile series.

The 'Agni', the publication said, is designed to deliver any type of one-tonne warhead to a distance of 2,500 km. This capability is crucial to match the Chinese M-9 and M-11 missiles Pakistan has obtained.



Birla Award: Dr. R. Chidambaram, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was on April 26, 1996 presented the R. D. Birla memorial award in physics for 1995.

The award includes a citation and a cash prize of Rs. 50,000.

Environment Award: Mr. M. C. Mehta, the moving spirit behind public action in the country in the field of environment and pollution-related issues, was on April 23, 1996 conferred the Goldman Environmental Foundation annual prize.

The award carries \$ 75,000.

British Academy Awards: "Sense And Sensibility", the film adaptation of Jane Austen's novel about love thwarted and then found in 19th century England, was on April 21, 1996 named the best film at the annual British Academy awards.

Its stars, Emma Thompson and Kate Winslet, scored the British Academy of Film and Television Arts awards for best actress and best supporting actress, respectively, for their performances as the all-too-marriageable Dashwood sisters.

"The Madness of King George" won prizes for best British film and best actor for Nigel Hawthorne, who played the ailing Hanoverian King. Best Director award went to Michael Radford for Italy's "Il Postino" (The Postman).

Chameli Devi Jain Award: A village newspaper, *Mahila Dakia*, has on April 17, 1996 won the Chameli Devi Jain award.

Pulitzer Prizes: U.S. journalist David Rohde of the *Christian Science Monitor* has on April 9, 1996 won the 1996 Pulitzer prize for international reporting for his reports on the massacre of thousands of Bosnian Muslims in Srebrenica.

The News and Observer of Raleigh, North Carolina, won the gold medal for public service for stories on the environmental and health risks of waste disposal in hog farming.

Jonathan Larson won the drama prize.

The staff of *The Orange County (California) Register* won the investigative reporting award for uncovering fraud at a fertility clinic.

The award for explanatory journalism went to Laurie Garrett of *Newsday* for reporting from Zaire on the Ebola virus outbreak.

Newsday's Bob Keeler won the best reporting prize for his detailed portrait of a year in the life of a Roman Catholic parish on Long Island where the people gather together to be "Church for One Another".

The national reporting prize went to Alix M. Freedman of *The Wall Street Journal* for coverage of the tobacco industry, including a

port that showed how ammonia additives heightened nicotine potency.



Salt substitute: A new salt replacement, that looks and tastes like salt and can be used in lieu of salt in cooking, can lower blood pressure. The substitute called cardiac has half the sodium of salt plus more potassium and magnesium, both considered beneficial to the body. This has been stated by Dr. Joel Teitel, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of California.

Newspapers that can talk: "Talking newspapers", after being advocated for the blind and those with weak eye sight, are now available for anybody who wants to listen to newspapers. In a report, the Cable News Network (CNN) said on April 26, 1996 that originally three newspapers, including *New York Times*, would be available.

The newspapers would be 'delivered' to a computer early in the morning which will read them to the persons who dial in. The 'listener', using ordinary telephone, dials the computer's number and, once connected, can select the newspaper he or she is interested in. From the headlines, selection of news or article can be made.

From the telephone dial, volume as also speed of reading can be controlled. Besides, the listener can opt for one of the nine voice tones available, depending on what pleases the ear.

Indigenous cryogenic engine developed: The Indian Space Research Organisation has developed indigenous cryogenic engines for the flight of the Geo-stationary Launch Vehicle with the successful completion of the design of 7.5 tonnes engine at its Valiamala complex in Thiruvananthapuram.

"The design of the 7.5 tonnes Cryo Upper Stage (CUS) meant for launch vehicles capable of putting 2,500 kg satellites into orbit has been completed," said Dr. K. Madhavan Nair, Director of the Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), the lead centre engaged in the development of cryogenic stages, in an interview on April 4, 1996.

The cryogenic engine designed by the LPSC scientists has a 2.8 metre diameter, 9.1 metre height and employs 12.5 tonnes of liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen as propellants. "It would be a restartable engine with a specific impulse of 461 seconds burning for 740 seconds capable of developing a thrust of 7.5 tonnes," Dr. Nair said.

Transplanting triumphs: Organ transplant rejections could soon become a thing of the past. A new drug which can have the rejection rate of transplanted organs and is called as "the most exciting development in transplantation in the last decade" has been recently developed by the U.K.-based Roche.

Though the drug—CellCept—could mean an initial increase in transplant costs, in the long run it could lead to significant savings as patients need not go in for more transplants and can desist from opting for expensive dialysis. CellCept has so far been tested for kidney transplants but should also work for other organs like heart, lungs and liver, according to its manufacturers.

CellCept works by dampening down the

defence cells which attack the transplanted organs labelling them as foreign bodies. According to Dr. Neil Parrott, consultant transplant surgeon at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the drug also "has the promise to reduce chronic rejection."



India second largest sponge iron producer: India has emerged as the world's second largest producer of sponge iron after Venezuela with an estimated production of 4.3 million tonnes during 1995-96.

Production of 4.3 million tonnes during 1995-96 also showed an impressive growth of 26 per cent over the production of 3.4 million tonnes during 1994-95.

Women voters outnumber men: Women voters outnumber their male counterparts in at least four States and their number is growing at a faster rate across the country.

According to Election Commission figures, the growth of women voters is most pronounced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur and Mizoram. In almost all other States, the growth of women electorate was higher than the males during the past five years.

While in the last general elections held in 1991, there were 24,38,70,209 women electorate (except Jammu and Kashmir), this time the figure has gone up to 28,03,69,086 (except in Jammu and Kashmir) registering an increase of about 15 per cent.

On the other hand, the total number of male voters increased from 27,02,56,171 to 30,67,34,245 representing an increase of 13.49 per cent. Only in Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura, the growth of male voters was higher than the female voters while in Mizoram, the number of both male and female voters came down by 2.83 per cent and 0.51 per cent, respectively, in the past years.

India emerges second largest rice exporter: India contributed 15 per cent of the world's total rice exports by exporting over three million tonnes in 1995-96, making it the second largest rice exporter, next only to Thailand. It earned a sum of Rs. 3,006.28 crore in value terms during the first nine months of 1995-96.

Babar's Mausoleum: The mausoleum of Zahiruddin Babar, who established the Mughal empire in India, now lies in ruins in the devastated city of Kabul. Built 450 years ago by his son, the mausoleum had been badly damaged in the rocket and mortar attacks between the Government and Wahdat forces.

Known as Bagh Babar (Garden of Babar), the mausoleum complex presents a pathetic view as used shells and empty cartridges lie scattered near the grave.

Babar, who died in Agra in 1530, had willed that his body be taken to Kabul for burial. When Humayun ascended the throne, he made arrangements to transfer the body to Kabul and selected Bagh Babar as his burial site. The mosque near the tomb was built by Emperor Shahjahan, when he visited Kabul 322 years ago. It was built to commemorate his victories in Badkshan and Balgh provinces of Afghanistan.

Largest Bank: The world's largest bank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, began operations on April 1, 1996.



Black hole detected: Photographs from the Hubble space telescope have confirmed the existence of a black hole equal to the mass of two billion suns.

The Space Telescope Science Institute said the black hole is in the centre of a galaxy labelled NGC 3115, located some 30 million light-years away in the constellation Sextans.

University of Michigan astronomers first spotted evidence of the black hole using ground telescopes in 1992, but it took careful observation of Hubble photographs at the Institute of Astronomy in Hawaii to confirm the find. The Hawaii astronomer, Mr. John Kormendy, found that the black hole was twice the size the Michigan team's ground telescope had predicted.

Hubble telescope spots big pods: Floating in space, 450 light years away, are tadpole-shaped pods with comet-like heads twice the diameter of our solar system and tails 160 billion km long. And they may just be the first of trillions of such objects in the universe. This is hi-tech, state-of-the-art science. The Hubble space telescope has returned pictures of these wraithlike formations and it is in search of more.

U.S. scientists find new planet: For the fourth time in six months, a team of astronomers has found a planet orbiting a star about 30 light years from earth.

The San Francisco State University astronomers found the planet after surveying about 100 stars. The planet has a mass of about 80 per cent that of Jupiter. It is 14.4 million km from its star and travels around it every 14.76 days.

By contrast, earth is 148.8 million km from the Sun, its star, and takes 365 days to complete an orbit. □

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Forthcoming Exams.

COMBINED DEFENCE SERVICES EXAM.

The UPSC will hold a Combined Defence Services Examination on **October 6, 1996** for admission to the under mentioned courses:

(1) Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun 103rd Course commencing in July 1997. (2) Naval Academy, Goa Course commencing in July 1997—General Services (Hydro-Cadre). (3) Air Force Station, Begumpet, Hyderabad (Pre-Flying) Training Course commencing in July 1997, i.e., No. 162nd F(P) Course. (4) Officers' Training Academy, Madras 66th SSC Course commencing in October 1997

2. Number of Vacancies : 537.

3. Age Limits, Sex and Marital Status : (i) For IMA—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1973 and not later than July 1, 1978 only are eligible.

(ii) For Naval Academy—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1975 and not later than July 1, 1978 are only eligible

(iii) For Air Force Academy—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1974 and not later than July 1, 1978 are only eligible

(iv) For Officers' Training Academy—Male candidates (married or unmarried) born not earlier than July 2, 1972 and not later than July 1, 1978 are only eligible

4. Educational Qualifications : (i) For IMA and Officers' Training Academy—Degree from a recognised University or equivalent (ii) For Naval Academy—B.Sc with Physics and Mathematics as subjects or Bachelor of Engineering. (iii) For Air Force Academy—B.Sc with Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects or Bachelor of Engineering

5. Scheme of Examination : The competitive examination comprises (a) Written examination and (b) Interview for intelligence and personality test. The papers will consist of objective type questions only

6. How to Apply : Applications on the format as published in the notification appearing in the daily newspapers and *Employment News, Rozgar Samachar* of April 20, 1996 filling up the columns in candidate's own handwriting with ball-point pen should be sent to the Secretary Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011. Candidates may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper or use printed application form and attendance sheet, if available from private agencies.

7. Last Date : June 3, 1996 (June 10, 1996 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti District and Pang; Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep or abroad).

RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS, 1996

The Staff Selection Commission will hold on **September 22, 1996** a competitive examination for recruitment to the posts of Lower Division Clerks for the following Groups of services/offices:

Group 'X' : Ministries and Attached Offices of Government of India

Group 'Y' : Subordinate Offices of the Government of India.

2. Age Limits : The candidate must have attained the age of 18 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years as on August 1, 1996, i.e. he/she should have been born not earlier than August 2, 1971 and not later than August 1, 1978. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of Candidates belonging to SC/ST, OBC, etc.

3. Educational Qualifications : Must have passed Matriculation or equivalent or higher examination as on August 1, 1996.

4. Scheme of Examination : The examination will consist of two parts, viz., Part I—Written Examination and Part II—Typewriting Test.

5. How to Apply : Applications on the form as published in the notification appearing in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of May 27, 1996 should be sent to the concerned Regional Office of the Staff Selection Commission according to the candidate's choice of centre. These offices are located at New Delhi, Allahabad, Raipur, Calcutta, Guwahati, Bombay, Madras and Bangalore. Candidates may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and on one side of the paper or using printed application form and attendance sheet, if available from private agencies

6. Last Date : May 17, 1996 (May 31, 1996 for candidates residing in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti District and Pang; Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad)



Gillette

Tips on good grooming

Appearance anxiety reaches epidemic proportions each time you face that bleary-eyed creature in the mirror. His hair is tousled, and he has stubble trouble. Indecision rules as he stands before his wardrobe and confronts fear. The fear of mismatching, being underdressed, overdressed or inappropriately dressed! Much as you may disagree, good grooming can do wonders for your personality and there's nothing like the confidence of looking great. Suddenly, there's a bounce in your step. You're ready to take on the world and your insecurities fade like an old pair of Levis. So it's time you took the problem by the collar and made a serious attempt to get even with that creature in the mirror!

THE WINNING EDGE*

Six steps to the perfect shave:

- Wash your face with soap and warm water. This washes away oil, softens and exposes the stubble.
- Wrap your face in a warm towel. This soothes your skin and opens the pores completely so that the hair stands on end.
- Apply a shaving preparation. Allow it to stay on for 2-3 min. to further soften the stubble.
- Using a good razor, start below the side lock, and draw down to reach the chin. You could also go neck upwards.
- Shave in the direction of hair growth. Avoid going against the natural direction of hair growth. You may do this once in a way for an ultra-smooth look. This rule, however is not applicable for the tough, chin area.
- After a close shave, it's important that you splash a few drops of cologne or after shave for a feeling of freshness and more importantly to help close the pores immediately and safeguard the skin.

Hot Tips ■ A blade razor cuts hair closer to the surface. So it will always give a smoother, closer shave than it's electric counterpart. ■ Use hot water to soften the stubble. ■ Allow the shaving preparation to stay on for 2-3 min. ■ Avoid shaving against the hair growth except in the chin area. ■ Stretch the skin a bit to cut closer. ■ Avoid nicks by never



changing the direction suddenly or moving the razor in awkward jerks. ■ Don't overdo the smooth bit by going over twice or thrice. This might be harmful for your facial skin.

Shaving preparations : Shaving creams are ideal for dry, sensitive skin. They leave an oily film on the skin and are likely to cause less irritation. Aerosol foams offer easy application. The Gillette range includes international quality shave foams and gels.

Razors : Gillette offers a wide range of razors. You could use the disposable - Gillette Presto International which offers a smoother shave because of its twin blades, a long handle for greater control and the convenience of a one-piece form. Gillette's international range also includes the Gillette Sensor with spring mounted blades and the ultimate shaving sensation - The Gillette Sensor Excel with unique microfins for the closest shave.

After shave applications : After shaves are recommended for their antiseptic action but men with dry skin should opt for balms and emolient creams to soothe the skin. The after shave splash range of Gillette includes Cool Wave, Wild Rain, and Pacific Lights. Gillette after shave balms are also available.

SPRUCE UP

Skin sense : Wash your face at least twice a day and not more than thrice. Frequent washing removes natural protective oils and leads to dry, dull skin. Avoid toiletries with too much perfume. Use a non-greasy moisturiser after you shave, and a slightly more greasy one at bed time.

Hair nail : Regular and careful nail trimming is mandatory. Avoid nicks and cuts and keep your nails clean.

Scent of a man : Even though sweat doesn't have an odour, the pheromone present in it causes malodour when broken down by bacteria. Underarm deodorants help kill the bacteria, while anti-perspirants block the sweat glands. You can choose between roll-on or aerosol versions. Use Unscented ones to avoid any clash with your aftershave or cologne.

A million dollar smile : Pay careful attention to the prevention and removal of plaque. Use fluoride based toothpastes and floss daily. Use soft-bristle toothbrushes with rounded ends.

Peroxide toothpastes whiten teeth. Brush with bicarbonate of soda once a week to remove stains and give extra shine. Use a mouthwash and tongue cleaner regularly.

Hair flair : Your hair style can do wonders for your appearance. Perfect necks can be accentuated and faults in the face can be camouflaged. Wash your hair with water everyday and shampoo it 2-3 times a week. Oil your hair once or twice a week. Always use a conditioner. Avoid hair dryers. Since hairstyles are fairly individual statements, there really is no 'look of the year.'

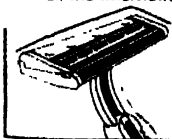
DRESS FOR SUCCESS

The general trend shows that 60% of men prefer striped shirts, 30% prefer plain shirts and the rest go for checks. Formal shirts have special features like double cuffs (these stand out well when worn with a blazer) and twin needle stitching to match the stripes of the fabric. In addition to the crisp, white Oxford button-down which is a must-have, the executive wardrobe should have a generous smattering of subtle colours - light blue, beige, sea-blue and sea-green. You could also experiment with plum and earth tones - they can be stunningly attractive.

Make sure your trouser crease is in the right place and the pleats do not fan out when worn. Always mix 'n' match within the same family of colours. Colour co-ordinate your socks, shoes and belt. Try plain silk ties with striped shirts and use vibrant designer ties to add life to a plain shirt. Come winter and it's time for a tweed or suede jacket. And of course the good old Navy blazer. A sweater strikes the right balance between the stiffly sophisticated and the 'cultivatedly' casual. Complete the look with Brogues, Oxfords or Wingtips. Always well polished and neatly laced.



* Of all the internationally available Gillette shaving products mentioned, only the Gillette Presto International is available in India.



Looking good begins with Gillette

Sports Round-Up



ATHLETICS

Rotterdam Marathon : Belayneh Densamo of Ethiopia won the Rotterdam marathon on April 28, 1996 in a time of 2 hours 10 minutes and 30 seconds.



BADMINTON

European Badminton Championship : Danish players made a clean sweep on April 20, 1996 taking all five gold medals during the European badminton championship in the city of Herning (Denmark).

Poul-Erik Hoyner-Larsen defeated fellow Dane Peter Rasmussen 15-5, 15-11 to win the men's singles title.

Camilla Martin of Denmark crushed Russia's Marina Yakusheva 11-0, 11-3 to win the women's title.

In the men's doubles, Thomas Lund and Jon Holst-Christensen of Denmark outlasted fellow Danes Michael Soegaard and Henrik Svarrer 10-15, 15-12, 18-17.

In the women's doubles final, Lisbeth Stuer-Lauridsen and Marlene Thomsen upset Danes Helene Kirkegaard and Rikkie Olsen 6-15, 15-12, 15-10.



BOXING

IBF Title : "Tom Boom Boom" Johnson stopped Argentina's Claudio Martinet with a hard knockout in the seventh round to retain his IBF world featherweight title in Antibes (France) on April 28, 1996.

WBA Light Heavyweight Championship : Virgil Hill retained his World Boxing Association light heavyweight title in Grand Forks on April 20, 1996 with a unanimous 12-round decision over previously unbeaten Lou del Valle.



CHESS

National Junior Girls Chess Championship : Swati Ghatge of Maharashtra claimed the title in the 10th National Junior girls chess championship in Kozhikode on April 26, 1996.

Swati upset defending champion S. Vijayalakshmi and Pallavi Shah of Maharashtra.

Sakthi Finance International Grandmaster Chess Tournament : Grandmaster Anthony Miles of England emerged winner in the second edition of the Sakthi Finance International Grandmaster chess tournament with a tally of nine points in Madras on April 25, 1996.

Grandmaster Utut Adianto of Indonesia was runner-up with 8.5 points while international master D. V. Prasad finished third with eight points. Grandmaster Dibyendu Barua was fourth with 7.5 points.



CRICKET

India-South Africa under-19 series : India under-19 team destroyed South Africa with an emphatic 135-run margin in the third and final one-day of the series at the Karnail Singh Stadium in New Delhi and completed a 3-0 sweep.

Pepsi Sharjah Cup : South Africa outplayed India by 38 runs to win the three-nation Pepsi Sharjah Cup cricket tournament in Sharjah on April 19, 1996 on its debut at the desert venue.

Gary Kirsten won the man of the match and man of the series awards. The other award winners were: Rashid Latif for fastest 50, Craig Matthews for best bowling and Gary Kirsten for best fielding.

Singer Cup : Pakistan lifted the Singer Cup after it defeated Sri Lanka by 43 runs in the final of the cricket tournament in Singapore on April 7, 1996.

Saqilain Mushtaq won the man of the match award and Sanath Jayasuriya the man of the tournament award.



GENERAL

Summer Olympic Games : The Olympic flame, symbol of peace and life, was on April 26, 1996 handed over by Greece to Atlanta and began its trip to the United States where it will open the Summer Olympic Games on July 19, 1996. The ceremony was held at the Marble Panathenean Stadium in Athens where the Olympics were revived in 1896.

The original Olympics were held every four years at the ancient sanctuary from 776 BC until the Christian Roman emperor Theodosius abolished them in 394.



HOCKEY

Pre-Olympic Men's Hockey Tournament : Pakistan resisted tremendous pressure from India to manage a 2-2 draw in the final match of the six-nation Pre-Olympic men's hockey tournament in Atlanta on April 18, 1996 and win the trophy.

It was Pakistan's second tournament title since they won the World Cup in December 1994.

Beighton Cup : Border Security Force, Jalandhar, edged out Tamil Nadu XI by a solitary first half goal to regain the Beighton Cup hockey title after a long gap of 24 years at the Mohun Bagan ground in Calcutta on April 9, 1996.



SWIMMING

Asian Swimming Championship : China emerged overall champion with a total of 19 golds, 11 silvers and 7 bronzes in the fifth Asian swimming championship which concluded in Bangkok on April 15, 1996.

Japan finished runners-up with a total tally of 13 golds, 20 silver and seven bronzes. Far behind were South Korea (2-2-12), Thailand (2-1-1) and Uzbekistan (1-1-4).



TENNIS

Barcelona Open Tournament : Austrian



Thomas Muster

world number two Thomas Muster confirmed his reputation as the "king of clay", beating Chilean Marcelo Rios in four sets 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1 to win his second consecutive Barcelona Open on April 22, 1996.

Japan Open Tournament : World No. 1 Pete Sampras beat fellow American Richey Reneberg 6-4, 7-5 in the Japan Open final on April 21, 1996.

Top-seeded Japanese Kimiko Date took the women's title, beating American Amy Frazier 7-5, 6-4.

Nations Cup : India retained the Nations Cup team tennis championship, beating Philippines 2-1 in the final in Dubai on April 19, 1996.

Estoril Open Tournament : Austrian Thomas Muster won the \$ 625,000 Estoril Open for the second straight year when he beat Italian Andrea Gaudenzi 7-6 (7-4), 6-4 on April 14, 1996.

Bausch and Lomb Championship : Irina Spirlea of Romania became the lowest seeded player ever to win the Bausch and Lomb championship when she defeated Mary Pierce 6-7 (9-7), 6-4, 6-3 on April 14, 1996.

Salem Open Tournament : Pete Sampras defeated defending champion Michael Chang 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 in the final of the \$ 328,000 Salem Open tennis tournament on April 14, 1996 and regained his world No. 1 ranking.



VOLLEYBALL

Rashid International Volleyball Tournament : India won the inaugural Rashid International volleyball tournament after outplaying Pakistan 3-1 in its last league engagement in Dubai on April 18, 1996.

Egypt scored the second place and the silver medal, beating U.A.E. 3-0. Pakistan ended up third.



WEIGHTLIFTING

Asian Weightlifting Championship : China's Cui Wenhua won the men's 108-kg as his nation took both the men's and women's team titles of the Asian weightlifting championship in Yachiyo (Japan) on April 9, 1996, setting five world records between them.

South Korea's Kim Tae Hyun won the men's over 108-kg competition on the final day. □

SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Win Return Air Tickets To London

Competition Success Review is happy to announce the launching of the prestigious Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 to select Ms. Super Brain Of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain Of India 1996. The Contest, the only one and the first of its kind in India, is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on July 1, 1996. The Contest will be conducted in two stages. As part of stage I, there will be a Super Brains Essay Contest every month for both women and men categories. Four new topics—two each for women's and men's category—for the essay contest will be announced every month. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the topics.

The first female prize winner of the monthly essay contest will win prizes and earn the title of Ms. Intellectual Of The Month and the first male prize winner will also win prizes and earn the title of Mr. Intellectual Of The Month.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 8

Topics	(i) Restructuring Of Indian Education System or (ii) Do The Visual Media Contribute To Violence On Women?
First Prize	Ms. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 8

Topics	(i) "The Gift Of Knowledge Is A Far Higher Gift Than That Of Food And Clothes." or (ii) Should India Go Nuclear?
First Prize	Mr. Intellectual Trophy (Three days/two nights in Mahabaleswar—Rs. 6000 hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
Second Prize	Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
Consolation Prize (Twelve)	Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

At the conclusion of the 12-month essay contest, all the 24 prize winners (i.e., 12 Ms. Intellectuals and 12 Mr. Intellectuals) will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (descriptive type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) out of the 24.

As part of the stage II of the Contest, all the 12 finalists (six Ms. Intellectuals and six Mr. Intellectuals) will be invited to participate in the Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India Contest 1996, to be held in New Delhi. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following four phases:

- A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100)
- Personality Assessment: Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100)
- General Knowledge round—the contestant will answer ten questions on General Knowledge. (Maximum marks 100)
- Extempore Speech on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100)

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select Ms. Super Brain of India 1996 and Mr. Super Brain of India 1996. Two Runners-up (I and II), each from men's and women's categories, will also be selected.

Ms. Super Brain Of India and Mr. Super Brain Of India will each win many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON and a Super Brain Trophy. There will be a lot of prizes and surprises for winners.

Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by copies of the latest (a) bust or passport size and (b) full-length black & white photographs. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and complete biodata will not be considered. All entries received will be the exclusive property of Competition Success Review. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Entries should be marked "Ms. Super Brain Contest 8" or "Mr. Super Brain Contest 8", as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for Super Brains Of India Contest 8 is June 25, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

***So, get your pen and paper ready to take part in this exciting contest.
Who knows the Super Brain of India could be you!***

Prizes And Surprises For Winners Will Be Announced Later

Success Stars In CSR Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 Contest 5

1st Prize **MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH**
Ms. Naureen Aquil, 90/244, Latouche Road,
Kanpur-208 001 (Uttar Pradesh)

2nd Prize Ms. Niti Tripathi,
120/463, Lajpat Nagar,
Kanpur-208 005 (Uttar Pradesh)

Consolation Contributors



1. Ms. Jharshree Khuntia, Cuttack (Orissa), 2. Ms. Neeta Kini, Bhopal; 3. Ms. Baby Shreeja, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh); 4. Ms. Chaitali Konar, Dhanbad (Bihar); 5. Ms. Manorama Mohanty, Mumbai; 6. Ms. Annapurna, West Godavari Dist (Andhra Pradesh); 7. Ms. Vishnu Maya K.R., Cochin; 8. Ms. Swati Rani, Munger (Bihar); 9. Ms. B. Sundari, Madras; 10. Ms. Kavita Ayyangar, Mumbai; 11. Ms. Kirti Bhatia, Jaipur (Rajasthan); 12. Ms. Sushmita Dutta, Durgapur.

1st Prize **MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH**
Kundan Majumdar, 130/31, P.G.H. Shah Road,
P.O.-Jadavpur, Calcutta-700 032

2nd Prize Dinesh Dudani
3, Shweta Apartments, Near Jaslok Society,
Manjalpur, Baroda-390 011

Consolation Contributors



1. P. Jaya Krishna, Balangir (Orissa), 2. Parvez Akhtar, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), 3. G. Sridhar, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh); 4. Bhuwansunder Bohra, Mumbai; 5. Jackson M.V., Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh); 6. Nitin Srivastava, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh); 7. M.K. Muraleedharan, P.O. New Mahe (Kerala); 8. Jayaprakash M.R., Thrissur (Kerala); 9. Himanshu Raghav, Bijnor (Uttar Pradesh); 10. Javed Akhtar, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh); 11. Sunil Jeet Singh, Jaipur (Rajasthan); 12. Sarnala Ganesh, Guntur (Andhra Pradesh).

JOIN THE SELECT WHO LEAD AND SUCCEED

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ALL YOU NEED FOR SUCCESS

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Lessons We Can Learn From His Life

1



Abhishek Pandey
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

India, the sleeping giant of an economy in the words of Lee Kaun Yew, is at last, slowly, stirring from its long night of slumber, drugged as it has been for decades, with the opiate of socialism. This deplorable condition is a gift from its own indigenously manufactured Red Tape and venal politicians who tried to defer the dreams of nation builders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and many others.

*"That man is great and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own,
For neither praise nor pelf,
Content to know and be known,
Whole in himself."*

"Soul of Goodness", "Embodiment of the spirit of gentleness", "throb of Indian culture" that was Dr Rajendra Prasad. "Truth looks at you through his eyes", said Nehru. If one were to be gentle and true, it is needless to say that the person concerned embodies the best of Indian culture. Dr. Prasad was a paradigm of it. His life was like a book with countless pages to be learnt. He was the embodiment of virtue, honesty, discipline, punctuality and humility which adorned his personality as fragrance adorns the flower.

Born on December 3, 1884, at Ziradei village, in Saran district of Bihar, Rajendra Prasad grew up in an atmosphere pervaded by a living faith in god and spirit of devotion to *dharma*. He topped the matriculation examination of Calcutta University in 1902, cleared his B.L. examinations, obtained Master of Law, yet, this prudent gentleman never showed an air of superiority over others, rather gave free guidance to the needy. Scholars of today must gain some inspiration from his penchant for studies and free themselves from the mad race for money. His "Do Something" mantra was ever alive, as, even as a scholar, he practised law and also became a leader of bar at Patna High Court. He was a staunch believer of "To Rest is to Rust" policy.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was a great leader, organizer and revolutionary. He helped

Gandhiji at various occasions to steer the ferry of freedom. In the Congress session of 1916, he represented Bihar as a leader and after that there was no looking back. Service with humility and indefatigable energy was what made him unforgettable for the masses.

His commanding abilities are exemplary to today's politicians, who waste millions of rupees to organize rallies which result in loss of life and property.

He supported non-violence but believed in intelligent aggressiveness. He was very gutsy and daring. He cared two hoots for unjust Britishers and went to jail for defying the Government. He taught us to work with the spirit of camaraderie and brotherhood.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's indomitable disposition of working for the right, was a hallmark of his life. He was both physically and mentally dedicated to the cause of humanity. In spite of his health being affected by frequent bouts of asthma in Bankipore jail in 1934, he came out with rejuvenated verve, vigour and vitality to meticulously organize the relief work for the earthquake victims of Bihar. He is still spiritually alive because nobody worked "under" him but everyone worked "with" him.

Prasad had a creative mind with a high-octane passion for perfection. To him perfection was a goal, never quite reached but always sought after. His dexterity in writing came into the open in 1942 when he was arrested because of "Quit India" movement. He had a peaceful time in Bankipore jail and his feelings got a vent; to enlighten the commoners, he wrote a book on Hindu-Muslim unity. He later wrote an autobiography in Hindi. Both his creations are worth reading and still a lot can be learnt from his life through them. His philosophy of contentment portrays his healthy mind. The essence of his life can be had from his writings.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was very tolerant and benevolent. He had very little ideological rapport with Nehru but he was far too gentle and docile to allow political differences to diminish respect and regard for him; it should be taken as a key-note for present politicians, who disparage each other on pretext of caste, colour, culture and even thoughts. He neither reigned nor ruled as a President, but worked as a public welfare authority.

Thus, his life was an epitome of leadership, virtue, acumen, powerful speech and refined personality.

We have lost a fine being-human and humane-in the death of Dr Prasad. His was par excellence, a life with a theme; a life dedicated to the great thinker's ideal:

"To see as far as one may,

To feel the great forces that lie behind every detail,

To hammer out as solid and compact a piece of work as one can, and to leave it unadvertised"

He tried to make India an-"I never delay in action country"; now it is upto us to make his dreams come true. □

2



Ms. Yogita Nair
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

*"This life Mechanical
Was dull and dreary ere
Your loving touch enkindled
The light of new life there."*

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was one of the greatest gentlemen of Indian politics. He was a symbol of all that is good and noble in Indian culture. He was a sweet, self-effacing, sensitive personality, like a cool breeze, a tideless ocean full of sympathy and tolerance.

Born and brought up in Ziradei, a small village in the Saran district of Bihar, he knew the travails and problems of rural India and worked for rural upliftment. He was a sincere Gandhian and a conscientious man.

Adverting to the stand of free India, Rajendra Prasad admitted with sorrow that "Evidently today we Indians are not able to do it although we claim to be inheritors of Gandhiji's teachings." As the President of India, he told that he would like to live in a bungalow spacious enough for his family and preferred that Rashtrapati Bhawan be put to some better use. He Indianised the Bhawan's linen and tapestry replacing most with Khadi. He even published his speeches in book form under the title 'Economics of Khadi'.

He avoided needless arguments in day-to-day life and often agreed to accept the other man's contention at the cost of his own views.

Another interesting anecdote throws light on Rajendra Prasad's modesty and deep respect for scholars. According to him, "To give honour to them is our duty, for they keep before us the eternal truths which give consolation and comfort to millions and guide them in their day-to-day life. In 1952, discarding his presidential dignity he fell on the feet of a *sadhu* to pay his homage in the traditional manner. He was opposed to

Success Stars In Junior Essay Contest — 493

★ 1st Prize : Abhishek Pandey, C/o T.S. Chanakya, Karave, Nerul, New Bombay-400706.

★ 2nd Prize : Ms. Yogita Nair, A-10/17, Vednagar, Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh).

Highly Commendable Contributors



3. Rajesh Nadyan, Himachal Pradesh; 4. Ramesh Kumar, Darbhanga (Bihar); 5. Hemant Agrawal, Mathura (Uttar Pradesh); 6. Ms. Zeenat Malik, Jamshedpur; 7. Ms. Ashwathi Radhakrishnan, Rourkela (Orissa); 8. Ashok Kumar Mahato, Purulia (West Bengal); 9. Canduri Srikanth, Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh); 10. Srikrishna Sharma, Uppal (Hyderabad); 11. Ms. Anupam Sharma, Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh); 12. Nitin Jain, New Delhi-110022; 13. Ms. Preethi Kurian, Bokaro (Bihar); 14. Arun Singh Lucknow, 15. Shyamsundar Saini, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan); 16. Tapas Kumar Bala, Bangalore; 17. Ms. Thundiya Surendra Suvitha Babu, Sundergarh (Orissa); 18. Krishna Murari Tewari, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

Commendable Contributors

1. Harish Lal Verma, New Delhi; 2. Ms. Sangita Krishnan, Mumbai (Maharashtra); 3. Jaikrit Singh Kandari, Dehra Dun; 4. Abhishek Nair, Nanakhedda (Madhya Pradesh); 5. Dilip Kumar Barik, Bolangir (Orissa); 6. Purna Chandra Satpathy, Cuttack; 7. Arvind Gurung, Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh); 8. Panakaj Singh, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh); 9. Ms. Mrinalini Shrivastava, Indore; 10. Ms. N Renuka, Hyderabad; 11. Umesh Dodderimatt, S.

Chitradurga (Karnataka); 12. Rizwan Khan, Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh); 13. Ms. Priya Mohan, Ernakulam (Kerala); 14. Ms. Debjani Chakravarty, Calcutta (West Bengal); 15. Santosh Kumar Jaiswal, Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh); 16. Pradipta Kumar Sahoo, Kendrapara (Orissa); 17. Shubhasish Chakraborty, Hazaribagh (Bihar); 18. Mukesh Kumar Singh, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh); 19. Nitin Aggarwal, Ambala (Haryana); 20. S. Raja Raman,

Ganga Nagar (Bangalore); 21. K. Prasanna, Rourkela (Orissa); 22. Venod Raj, (Karnataka); 23. Rafiuddin. M. Nagnoori, Gulbarga (Karnataka); 24. Puneet Gaur, Delhi; 25. Rajan V. S., Thiruvananthapuram; 26. R. Vasantha Kumar, Madurai (Tamil Nadu); 27. Ashutosh Kumar Jha, Darbhanga (Bihar); 28. Sumit Dayal, Bhagalpur (Bihar); 29. Anson Thomas, Trichur (Kerala); 30. Jayakrishna J. S., Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

Purdah and spoke against it and so in his own family he discarded the custom of the bride being veiled at the time of marriage.

Though, born in an orthodox family and a strict vegetarian he was above taboos and common superstitions. As an undertrial, he was entitled to have food and fruits sent by his brother, but he firmly rejected such concessions and took the same food as was served to other prisoners on an iron plate.

Even in jail he was a contented man. He spoke, "I could say that I never came to know people as closely as I did in the jail. I shall ever cherish the memory of these contacts I had in the Hazaribagh Jail."

He fully devoted himself to the national interest. He revisited his family only when he happened to pass by his village or when illness compelled him to rest at home.

He had won distinction in the field of Hindi Literature. His outstanding book in Hindi is *Atmukatha*, which had been adjudged the best autobiography in Hindi. It is written in very simple language which even villagers can understand.

Although a prolific writer, he did not keep any income from his books for his personal use. On the walls of his bedroom and of his study he has his favourite couplet from the

Ramayana in bold letters.

*Hariyai na himmat, Visariyai
na Hari ko nam
Jahi Vidhee Rakhiyai Rama
Tahi Vidhee Rahiyai*

(Have courage and do not lose touch with God, whatever role he allots you, that you must fulfil.)

Simple and unassuming in manners, he looked like a peasant, a typical son of the soil. He was a voracious reader. He had insatiable hunger for books on History, Philosophy and current affairs. He enjoyed dipping into and high class fiction and biographies.

Books did not occupy all his time and he mixed freely with everybody and became a social figure. His simple straightforward nature won him deep regards of the students, who elected him the secretary of college union in preference to a senior student.

According to him, "Calcutta opened my eyes to the world." He was greatly impressed by the teachings of great men, foremost among them being Swami Vivekananda, who taught the gospel of strength and action. "If there is sin in the world, it is weakness, weakness is sin, weakness is death."

Deshbandu Das was greatly impressed by Rajendra Prasad and remarked that he was the only exception for the continuation of Gandhism.

He may have had critics and detractors but he had no enemies. In Bihar people called him *Ajatshatru*, one who has no enemies.

As for Nehru, he was practical and large hearted but there was always difference of opinion between the two

*Wafting thy sacred touch
The cool breeze softly blows
It makes us quiver while
The stream of tear flows
Oh! you are no more.*

The most distressing spectacle is that inspite of the presence of such noble souls, our politicians of today could not follow the virtuous path of great men, instead they have become avaricious, corrupt and dubious. How can these people govern the nation when they cannot rule over themselves, their body and their mind? We should not allow passion to rule over us; instead, we must develop the courage to rule over passion. Of course, there may be hurdles to achieve the cherished goal but 'pain nourishes courage' and the courage shall see us through. □

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Celebrating Success As Usual

A Report On CSR Prize Distribution Function In New Delhi

It was a colourful evening of joyous celebration, celebration of success at Hotel Siddharth New Delhi. The hall wore a festive colour, heightened by the presence of great luminaries and budding talents. True to the spirit of sharing and caring, the CSR organized the Prize Distribution Function and Draw of Lots on April 6, 1996.

The function was presided over by Mr. Justice V. B. Eradi, former judge of the Supreme Court and President, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. Also gracing the occasion were Dr. N. R. Shetty, Vice Chancellor of Bangalore University, Mrs. Saraswathy Eradi and Dr. S. Neelamegham, Dean of Planning, Development and International Relations and Professor of Management in the University of Delhi. The audience comprised students, journalists and enthusiasts from all over the country.

The evening presented an opportunity for jubilation for the prize winners of Puzzle Contest No. 30. The first prize, one Aeroflot air-ticket of Delhi-Paris-Delhi plus Rs. 2000 to cover railway fare and stay was



Ms. S. B. Suba

bagged by Ms. S. B. Suba of Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu. The second prize one Texla Colour TV plus Rs. 2000 to cover railway fare and stay was presented to Mr. L. Ramanarayanan of Vellore. Mr. Saibal Chakrabarti of Calcutta bagged a BPL-Sanyo two-in-one plus Rs. 2000 to cover railway fare and stay. The special first prize winner was Piyush Gupta from Delhi. Sonia and Mihir from Delhi were the winners of the special second and third prizes respectively.

The prize distribution was followed by a draw of lots for the CSR Puzzle Contest Nos. 31, 32 and 33.

In his welcome address, Mr Surendra Kumar Sachdeva, Editor, *Competition Success Review* extended a hearty welcome to all present. He began with the philosophy of success "an action performed well is a reward in itself", "God is great and our sincere endeavour has really paid," he said. It is indeed encouraging that CSR has bagged the prestigious international Diamond Star for Quality Award. The CSR has been instrumental in shaping the future of many youths and has proved be a beacon light for them. Mr. Sachdeva added that for *Competition Success Review*, each of the last fifteen years has been a time to celebrate. It entered the *Limca Book of Records* in 1990 as the largest selling general knowledge magazine in India. Currently it is the largest selling monthly in English as per the notifications of the Audit Bureau of Circulation of April 1993, 1994 and 1995.

Excerpts from the speeches of the distinguished guests :

Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to participate in the functions that are periodically held by Mr. Sachdeva for distribution of prizes and drawing of lots for the next prize distribution ceremony. My association with *Competition Success Review* is of fairly very long vintage. When I first came to attend the ceremony of this type organised by Mr. Sachdeva, Vandana who is now Mrs. Vandana Badhwar was a little child running about when the ceremony was on. Now, she is the Vice-President of this organisation, having secured M.B.A. and also M.Sc. from the London School of Economics. So, time has rolled on. Mr. Sachdeva has disclosed that *Competition Success Review* has been, for the past few years, the unquestioned leader in readership amongst the monthly magazines in English. It is maintaining a very high standard of quality and purity. It has tried to give the youth excellent guidance material for facing any competition with confidence and sure success. When we read through the successive issues of *Competition Success Review*, every topper in the competitive examination says I derive the maximum benefit from *Competition Success Review*. That shows how much the youth has been benefited in the I.A.S. and the other competitive examinations and in facing every challenge in life. This is a unique instance where one man who has been



Mr. Justice V. B. Eradi

rolling in success from year to year wants to share with the youth whatever profit he has been deriving from this magazine. The entire Sachdeva family is keeping that tradition of caring and sharing. We salute them on this occasion on behalf of the youth of this country. Many other organisations will follow this very noble example set by Mr. Sachdeva and the CSR. I wish the magazine and the noble objects that it has always set forth ever increasing success in greater measure.

Dr. N.R. Shetty

Mr. Sachdeva and his magazine have established a record both in terms of numbers and of quality—a record which probably cannot be beaten for many years to come. I was just wondering why he has been so successful. He himself has observed that he cannot believe that his magazines have reached a readership of nearly half a crore in a short period of time. *Competition Success Review* is not a daily or a monthly which is interested in printing all types of sensational material but something which helps the youth to do well in their life. Earlier, most of these competitive examinations used to be the domain of those who came from either influential families or those who could afford access to better type of education. CSR helped the largest number of youth to secure access to right guidance material. That's why the subscription of CSR has gone up. And we find even in these competitions and prize distributions people from all parts of the country participate. I think that is where the success lies. And secondly, Mr. Sachdeva is interested in sharing the profits or whatever he gets in return with those

who have participated in his venture. It is again a quality which many people lack. Success comes to those who dare and are prepared to take certain risks in life. And he has been taking such a risk in furtherance of improving the standards of our youth, coming from the middle class



Dr. N. R. Shetty

and the weaker sections of society. He promotes competitiveness among the youth of this country. Today, we find a large percentage of our youth seem to be contented with mediocrity rather than excellence. The institutions of learning and universities are supposed to be places where excellence is promoted and healthy competition encouraged. We need magazines like CSR for those young persons who do not seem to get the type of background and inputs that are required to compete in such competitive examinations. Mr. Sachdeva has been capable of getting the best from resource persons that are available in this country. I only wish that Mr. Sachdeva is able to maintain this in the days to come and very soon he will become a sort of a legend so far as caring and sharing is concerned. And this is something which is a unique quality which is lacking in this country because character building and trying to make young persons stand for their own betterment is the vital need of the hour.

Dr. S. Neelamegham

I was highly impressed by the consistent growth of this magazine especially when so many other magazines started by very well established organisations did not see the rise of the day. In fact, we learn about marketing or promotion from Mr. Sachdeva. And I think he is a very good case study for all the students of management and I am very proud that he has demonstrated his confidence in this area. It is remarkable that Surendra Sachdeva thought of it thirty years back. Today the job market is changing; it is only those organisations which are efficient and competitive that can survive. You find the graduates are not able to get jobs. On the

other hand, there are organisations where they want the people but, unfortunately, people with necessary skills are not available. And it is here, I think *Competition Success Review* plays a paramount role. This magazine gives useful information as to how to equip persons with new skills. And I am sure that in the coming years, *Competition Success Review* will cross the borders. I am extremely happy to know that even as far as Mexico, the magazine successfully reached and has won laurels. I think all these puzzles and prizes and awards are instrumental in churning the best out of the people.



Dr. S. Neelamegham

In the absence of such prizes and contests, I do not know how many of you would have worked so hard and also shown your talents. I have known Mr. Surendra Sachdeva for many years now, you can say, decades. I know him right from the beginning when he started this magazine. I can say 90% hard work, 10% inspiration that is what makes a man succeed. I think that has been revealed very clearly by Mr. Sachdeva. He has got a golden heart and he wants to help the needy, the poor, a large number of people. Very rarely you find such kind of a spirit. I am sure whatever good thing he does, definitely his organisation grows much faster and bigger. George Bernard Shaw once said that all the people see the things as they are and ask why they are, whereas, I always see the things which are not there and ask why they are not there. I think that is the kind of spirit Mr. Surendra Sachdeva is endowed with. □

Results of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 31

First Prize Winner

Sultan Singh, V.P.O. Hamayunpur,
Distt. & Tehsil Rohtak (Haryana)

Second Prize Winner

Sanjay Bhardwaz, V.P.O. Sehlang,
Moh. Taley, Distt. Mahender Garh
(Haryana)

Third Prize Winner

Karan Karwal, D-1/87, Janak Puri,
New Delhi

Results of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 32

First Prize Winner

Tushar Mittal, B-17, ONGC Colony,
Sabarmati, Ahmedabad

Second Prize Winner

Sudhanshu Shekhar, Satya Sadan,
Thana Road, AT&PO Sitamarhi (Bihar)

Third Prize Winner

Dipesh V. Raval, Brahmaniya Pole,
Opp. Ambavadi, Sidhpur,
(Gujarat)

Results of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 33

First Prize Winner

Prabhat Kumar, Moh. Vishnu Puri,
P.O., Arishabad,
Patna (Bihar)

Second Prize Winner

B. Sridhar Rao, H.No.: 2-3-18/24,
Tulasi Nagar, Hyderabad,
(Andhra Pradesh)

Third Prize Winner

Rakesh Srivastava, 44/1,
Near Meera Kuti, Gandhi Nagar,
Distt. Ratlam, (Madhya Pradesh)

ANSWERS

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 91

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (C) | 7. (C) | 8. (B) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (B) | 11. (B) | 12. (B) |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 92

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 6. (C) | 7. (B) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (D) | 10. (B) | 11. (D) | 12. (C) |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 93

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (B) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (D) | 7. (D) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (D) | 10. (B) | 11. (D) | 12. (C) |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 94

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. All have been taken as correct | | | |
| 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (A) | 5. (A) |
| 6. (D) | 7. (B) | 8. (D) | 9. (D) |
| 10. (B) | 11. (B) | 12. (B) | |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 95

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 6. (B) | 7. (B) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (C) | 11. (A) | 12. (A) |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 96

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (B) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 6. (C) | 7. (C) | 8. (B) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (B) | 11. (B) | 12. (D) |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 97

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (C) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (D) | 7. (C) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (C) | 10. (B) | 11. (B) | 12. (C) |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 98

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (C) | 7. (C) | 8. (B) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (A) | 11. (A) | 12. (C) |

G.K.-I.Q. TEST NO. 99

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (C) |
| 5. (C) | 6. (C) | 7. (C) | 8. (B) |
| 9. (A) | 10. (B) | 11. (A) | 12. (C) |

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Polio Eradication

Polio or poliomyelitis is an infectious disease caused by a virus that multiplies in the intestine and can then spread elsewhere in the body, causing an illness with mild flu-like symptoms. In about one out of every 100 cases, polio virus passes to the spinal cord where it can destroy the nerve cells, which activate the muscles. This damage is irreversible. The nerve cells cannot be replaced, the muscles affected no longer function and the outcome is lifelong paralysis.

Polio mainly affects children under three, but older children can also be affected. The polio virus is usually transmitted through faecal contamination, especially in areas where sanitation is poor. The spread is from child to child and there are no long term carriers of polio virus.

The first ever polio vaccine was developed by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1955. It consists of an inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) administered through injection. It is produced from inactivated (killed) polio virus. The second category of vaccine—a live oral polio vaccine (OPV) was developed by Dr. Albert Sabin and introduced in 1961. All children should be routinely immunised against polio during their first year of life; the four basic doses should be administered at birth, six weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks.

Over recent years a growing number of countries have succeeded in controlling polio through intensive immunisation. India too launched a massive immunisation campaign quite recently in a bid to eradicate the crippling disease. The magnitude of polio in this part of the world can be judged by the fact that the Indian subcontinent accounts for three out of four polio cases reported throughout the world. Eradication of polio means the total elimination of the polio virus which is possible only through intensive immunisation and surveillance measures.

Atomic Energy in India

India is one of the few countries that have developed the capability of designing, constructing and operating nuclear reactors—be it for power generation or for carrying out research in the field of atomic energy. Though the Atomic Energy Commission was constituted almost a year after Independence, i.e., on August 10, 1948, the groundwork of the development of atomic energy was laid a little before Independence when Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha wrote to Sir Dorabji Tata Trust on March 12, 1944 for starting nuclear research in India and when the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, was declared open in Mumbai on December 19, 1945.

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, originally known as the Atomic Energy Establishment, set up at Trombay in 1957, carries out research in basic sciences and develops nuclear technology based on indigenous resources. Our nuclear programme envisages development of nuclear power generation from our own uranium and thorium resources. We have set up what is called pressurised heavy

water reactors. India's first research reactor, 'Apsara', the first in Asia, set up at Trombay, near Mumbai, became critical on August 4, 1956. This was the beginning of a series of achievements in the development of atomic energy. Today India can be proud of its network of atomic power stations in different parts of the country: Tarapur, Kota, Kalpakkam, Narora and Kakrapur. What marks our nuclear energy programme is its growing self-reliance and indigenisation.

The development of atomic energy has benefited a vast range of fields: generation of electricity, use of radio isotopes in research, industry, medicine and agriculture. The Department of Atomic Energy plays a vital role in the utilisation of atomic energy in a wide range of fields.

Indian Railways

From a humble beginning in 1853, when the first train steamed off from Bombay to Thane, Indian Railways have grown into a vast network spread over 62,660 km—comprising broad gauge (39,612 kms) Metre gauge (19,210 kms) and narrow gauge (3,838 kms). Before and after Independence the Railways have played and are still playing a vital role in the national integration of the country by providing a unique opportunity for millions of people from different regions, professing different religions, speaking



different languages and following different cultures and customs and manners to intermingle and develop greater social cohesion. The principal mode of transportation for both passengers and freight, the railways have meant a lot to all sections of the people in India in the realms of pursuit of business, sight-seeing, pilgrimage, etc. Its role in the promotion of industry, trade and commerce, agriculture and every other branch of economic activity is unchallenged.

For the purpose of administration, the Indian Railways has been divided into nine zones and further subdivided into several divisions. For operating on such a vast network of routes crisscrossing the country, the railways have to its credit 7,806 locomotives, 39,929 coaches, 3,444 electric

multiple units and 3,37,562 wagons. And to man this vast network, and move people and goods, the railways employ 16 lakh workers, the largest for any undertaking in the country.

The railways are constantly in the process of modernisation: inducting new designs of fuel efficient locomotives of higher horse-power, high speed coaches and modern bogies for freight traffic. Modern signalling like panel interlocking, centralised traffic control, automatic signalling are being progressively introduced.

Indian Railways have taken certain concrete steps to upgrade the skills and provide training and development of management as part of the human resource development strategy to better performance and productivity of assets. UNDP is assisting Indian Railways in organisational development and system changes in order to improve efficiency, productivity and quality. The project focusses on major areas like total quality management, management information systems, marketing, work force motivation, project management and restructuring.

Neem: Its Universal Importance

The neem (margosa) tree, many parts of which have been used in Ayurvedic preparations and other systems of indigenous medicine, has been "discovered" by scientists in the West as a tree with unlimited potential. In recent times, neem has been at the centre of a great controversy over patent rights. Neem finds a pride of place in the treatises of the ancient Indian physicians like Susruta and Charaka for its sterling qualities as a medicine, insecticide and even as a contraceptive. Every part of the tree has one use or the other: while the bark is useful as an antipyretic and astringent, the leaf is said to be an effective antiseptic for treating ulcers and boils. Likewise, the small twigs of the neem tree are very popular as dental cleaning 'brushes', while neem oil is said to cure rheumatism.

Several species of insects are reported to be susceptible to neem formulations. The farmers of India can bank upon their own ubiquitous neem for fighting both crop and storage pests. In a nutshell, what the physicians, farmers, nay, lakhs of villagers have been doing for centuries in respect of the multiple uses of neem has received international recognition.

The neem tree is grown not only in India, but in almost all tropical zones from Africa through South East Asia to the Philippine Islands and Australia. The total yield of neem fruits in India alone is estimated at one million tonne per year, out of which about one fifth is collected by now.

According to Dr. V.P. Sharma, Director of the Malaria Research Centre, mosquito repellent mats using neem oil will soon be available on a commercial scale in the country. Mats made from neem oil are cheap compared to other brands.

Almost 34 years ago a leading scientist at IARI, Dr. S. Pradhan discovered the anti-freudent action of neem seed extracts against locusts.

Technoparks

With information technology taking rapid strides in India, India is likely to have a network of technoparks not in the distant future. The first ever technopark in the country has already come up in Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Kerala. The technopark has been designed on the lines of reputed parks around the world like the Singapore Science Parks, Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park in Taiwan and the Kyoto Research Park in Japan to meet the requirements of international companies. Spread over a 180

acre plot, the technopark is expected to give direct employment to atleast 5,000 skilled people and indirectly to over 20,000 people. Besides domestic IT giants like TCS, CMS Computers and BPL, many American and European companies like Amstar Corporation of the USA, Data Entry International of the UK, ADA Software & Services (P) Limited from Germany have started their operations.

The Government of Kerala has spent Rs 42 crore to create the ideal infrastructure and environment for manufacture, research, design, development and training in high technology and software. The technopark will enable the companies to develop niche areas and undertake specialised software development to grow out of one place. The units in the technopark enjoy communication facilities besides access to high speed international datacom facilities for software exports. A satellite earth station has already been set up at the technopark.

The Information Technology Park Limited (ITPL) at Whitefield, about 18 km from Bangalore, whose foundation was laid by the Singapore Prime Minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, in January 1994, is planning to open the first phase of the project early in 1997. The ITPL is a joint venture between a consortium of Singapore companies, the Tatas and the Karnataka Industrial Area Development. The Bangalore technopark has attracted investment from over 100 companies in India and abroad, some of whom are among the Fortune 500. The ITPL is interacting with AT&T, Deutsche Software, Fisher Rosemont, Motorola, Reuters, Sony, Citicorp, Quantum Corp, Max Page and others. It is claimed that the Bangalore technopark will be a mini-Singapore with the modern facility for all types of electronics, information and telecommunication industries.

Law of the Sea

The bounties of the oceans and seas of the world belong to the entire world community and, accordingly, the United Nations has adopted different conventions to safeguard the interests of all nations and check the damage to the delicate marine ecosystem.

The first UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, held at Geneva in 1958, saw the adoption of four conventions—on the high seas, on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone, on the continental shelf and on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas. In 1967, the UN General Assembly decided to establish a committee to study the peaceful uses of the seabed and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. This Committee began its work in 1969 and in 1970. The UN General Assembly adopted the said Committee's declaration that "the seabed and ocean floor... as well as the resources of the area are the common heritage of mankind" to be used for peaceful purposes and not to be exploited by any nation until an international regime is established.

The final text of the new Convention on the Law of the Sea was prepared by a conference at UN Headquarters on 30 April 1982. Some of the major features of the Convention included the definition of the maritime zones, laying down rules for drawing sea boundaries, assigning legal rights, the marine rights of archipelagos, rights to freedom of navigation, rights of land-locked states, exploration of seabed areas, control of marine pollution, marine scientific research, etc.

As per the Convention, coastal states would exercise authority over their territorial sea up to 12 nautical miles in breadth but foreign vessels would be allowed peaceful "innocent passage" through those waters. Coastal states would have sovereign rights in a 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in respect of natural resources and certain economic activities, and would also exercise jurisdiction over marine science research and environmental protection. □

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- 1) **Acquiesce**—A: protest. B: assent tacitly. C: submit. D: tolerate.
- 2) **Altruism**—A: good nature. B: modernity. C: descent. D: egoism.
- 3) **Bankrupt**—A: deficient. B: greedy. C: affluent. D: insolvent debtor.
- 4) **Bliss**—A: heaven. B: paradise. C: complete happiness. D: misery.
- 5) **Capricious**—A: insured. B: steadfast. C: scattered. D: satisfied.
- 6) **Cessation**—A: beginning. B: gravity. C: stoppage. D: composition.
- 7) **Clandestine**—A: illicit. B: executed with secrecy. C: surreptitious. D: open manner.
- 8) **Declivity**—A: trap. B: acclivity. C: downward slope. D: quadrangle.
- 9) **Derogatory**—A: roguish. B: praising. C: opinionated. D: immediate.
- 10) **Evitable**—A: half-baked. B: mutilated. C: crisp. D: unavoidable.
- 11) **Flashy**—A: dull. B: gaudy. C: sparkling. D: weighty.
- 12) **Gentle**—A: proficient. B: desperate. C: unruly. D: lenient.
- 13) **Hazard**—A: obscene. B: safety. C: ingenuine. D: encounter.
- 14) **Interse**—A: engross. B: disappear. C: douse. D: disinter.
- 15) **Ingenuity**—A: skillfulness. B: cunning. C: dullness. D: certain.
- 16) **Jeopardy**—A: hazard. B: security. C: applause. D: perilous.
- 17) **Kindred**—A: strangers. B: family. C: affinity. D: industrial.
- 18) **Liable**—A: amenable. B: mean. C: unaccountable. D: tangential.
- 19) **Manifest**—A: unmistakable. B: obscure. C: apparent. D: irrelevant.
- 20) **Nervous**—A: timid. B: doubtful. C: shrewish. D: bold.
- 21) **Obscure**—A: blurred. B: irrelevant. C: clear. D: mysterious.
- 22) **Passionate**—A: sure. B: arrogant. C: fervent. D: calm.
- 23) **Persistent**—A: wavering. B: steady. C: obstinate. D: enduring.
- 24) **Querulous**—A: fickle. B: ill. C: nasty. D: contented.
- 25) **Reckless**—A: indifferent. B: imprudent. C: careful. D: lonely.
- 26) **Scurrilous**—A: inaccurate. B: decent. C: ribald. D: grossly abusive.
- 27) **Taint**—A: purify. B: pollute. C: silvery. D: blemish.
- 28) **Thwart**—A: encourage. B: obstruct. C: strike vigorously. D: baffle.
- 29) **Uncouth**—A: awkward. B: crude. C: discourteous. D: courteous.
- 30) **Vacant**—A: oscillating. B: replete. C: inane. D: vacuous.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) A: protest. | 11) A: dull. | 21) C: clear. |
| 2) D: egoism. | 12) C: unruly. | 22) D: calm. |
| 3) C: affluent. | 13) B: safety. | 23) A: wavering. |
| 4) D: misery. | 14) D: disinter. | 24) D: contented. |
| 5) B: steadfast. | 15) C: dullness. | 25) C: careful. |
| 6) A: beginning. | 16) B: security. | 26) B: decent. |
| 7) D: open manner. | 17) A: strangers. | 27) A: purify. |
| 8) B: acclivity. | 18) C: unaccountable. | 28) A: encourage. |
| 9) B: praising. | 19) B: obscure. | 29) D: courteous. |
| 10) D: unavoidable. | 20) D: bold. | 30) B: replete. |

Letters

"POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA"

The essay, "Population Growth in India" Ms. S. Jayashree that appeared in the February 1996 issue of CSR was presented in a lucid and balanced style. It reflects on the personality of the writer herself. One could like to have more such essays as they culminate a sense of nationhood. Congratulations to Ms. Jayashree! Hyderabad **Aqueel Ahmad Siddiqui**

CSR DEVELOPS SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE

Competition Success Review develops the spirit of adventure and culture both at the same time. I have been reading *Competition Success Review* since 1984 and it gives me moral stamina and strength to face people with tremendous confidence. Every student could go through *Competition Success Review* to develop better understanding. I believe *Competition Success Review* upholds Swami Vivekananda's credo of national integration through universal understanding. Through *Competition Success Review* let us build a NEW INDIA, promoting the spirit of unity in diversity. Lucknow **Umesh Prasad Singh**

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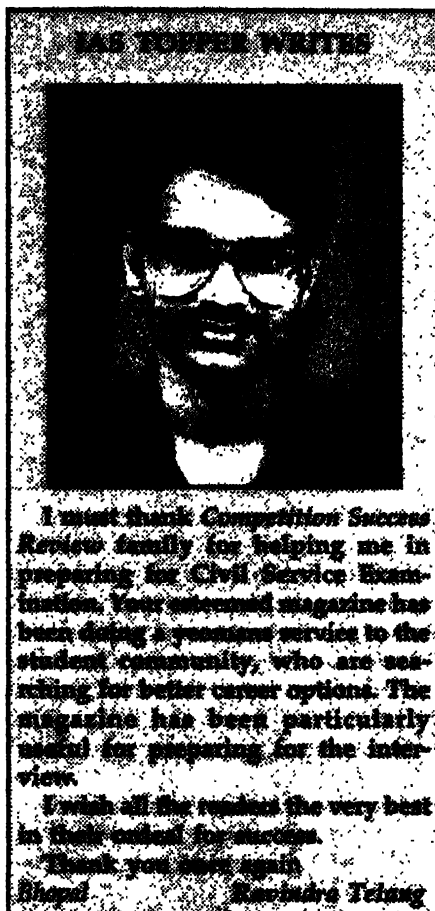
I am a student of B.Sc. of St. Xavier's College and a regular reader of *Competition Success Review*. In my view *Competition Success Review* is an ocean of deep knowledge, what with its pearls and other precious jewels of knowledge. One can enjoy every feature published in *Competition Success Review*—Current Events, Body Language, Facing the Interview Card, "Who, What, When, Where, Why.....etc. Ranchi (Bihar) **Manish Bhushan**

SUCCESS IN IFS EXAMINATION

I am thankful to *Competition Success Review* for providing me with the latest information and inspiring me to be at the top. I have been reading *Competition Success Review* right from school days and the lion's share of the credit for my having secured the 15th rank in IFS examination conducted by UPSC in 1995 goes to *Competition Success Review*. Bandigarh **Tajinder Pal Singh**

"THE MAGIC WORDS"

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* since 1994 and I am really



fascinated by your editorial, a real source of inspiration, relevant and appealing. Your "Magic Words" fascinate me and help me analyse my weakness. Greetings to the Editor and his associates for the hard work they are putting in. Jaipur **Sanjeev Choudhary**

CSR TRIO: KEY TO SUCCESS

I am very happy to inform you that I have been selected for the post of Stenographer in the Central Secretariat and allotted to the Ministry of Power.

All the credit of my success goes to my elder sister, Mrs. B.V. Ramani and *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today*. I am also a regular reader of *Competition Success Review Year Book*, having with me the editions of the last six years. I have also been subscribing for *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* for the last six years. I must say that both the magazines and Year Book have helped me in achieving the goal. I would like other aspirants to follow the guidelines of *Competition Success Review* and

General Knowledge Today to achieve success. Hyderabad **A. Hari Krishna Sharma**

LANGUAGE IMPROVEMENT

I am a student of XII Science and have been reading *Competition Success Review* for the past six months and I must say that I have developed a rapport with it. I have been able to improve my command over the English language. Your special feature *General Knowledge Encyclopedia* makes the *Competition Success Review* unique.

I believe *Competition Success Review* will help me a lot in my career as an Air Force Pilot. Bhopal **Fardin M.S. Chikhe**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE THROUGH CSR

I am a soldier in the Indian Army and have been subscribing for *Competition Success Review* for the past two years. Regular reading of *Competition Success Review* has helped me write and speak English and improve my general knowledge.

Your feature, the essays published under the Super Brains of India Contest, has been fascinating. Trust you will continue this feature regularly. Deaurigaon (Assam) **Rintu Borah**

SHARING THOUGHTS WITH READERS

Your inspiring editorial, "You Can Make It" that appeared in the May, 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review* was impressive and a mind opener. On behalf of the readers I thank you for the wonderful thoughts you share with us. I am 15 years old and have just finished my Board Examination. Both my grandfather, a former Vice Chancellor and emeritus scientist, and others join me in greeting you for your wonderful editorial. I am sure your ideas and thoughts would help the young understand themselves. The day I reach my goal and become a marine engineer, I will write to you again.

Kanpur

Saurabh Mathur

A GUIDE TO CIVIL SERVICE

I have been a regular subscriber of *Competition Success Review* for the past two years and have gained a lot by subscribing to this magazine. I am a student of B.A. Final and want to go in for Civil Services. I am sure that the interview with successful candidates in Civil Services and features like Constitution of India would help students like me in moulding the future career.

Noar Pul (Punjab)

Dev Mangal

Persons And Places In News



Persons

Imran Khan : The former international cricket star made his debut in Pakistani



Imran Khan

politics by launching his "Tehreek-e-Insaff" (movement for justice) on April 25, 1996. He said he would turn his movement into a political party with people's support. He launched the movement for social justice twelve days after a bomb blast destroyed part of his cancer

hospital—Shaukat Khanum Memorial Hospital—in Lahore. He had raised \$ 4 million to open the cancer hospital in memory of his mother two years ago.

Chandraswami : The controversial godman was in the news again when Mr. P. Bhaskara Rao, a "key player" in the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) bribery scandal told the Delhi High Court on April 24, 1996 that he was sent Rs. 3.5 crore by the godman which he gave to the JMM Lok Sabha member, Simon Marandi, for buying support of four JMM MPs to save the P. V. Narasimha Rao government in the July 1993 no-confidence motion. Chandraswami who is reported to be hand-in-glove with international arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi, and who has defrauded non-resident Indian Lakshubhai Pathak of \$ 100,000, is guilty of FERA violations.

Ms. Sheila Kaul : The Himachal Pradesh Governor resigned on April 21, 1996 after the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, indicated that she should not continue in office having been implicated in the government housing scam. Her involvement in the multi-crore housing scam had embarrassed the Congress. This is probably the first time that an investigating agency has felt the need to examine a constitutional authority over her past performance as Union Minister. Though the 81-year-old Ms. Kaul has been in active politics for over 30 years, her reputation rests more on her connection with the Nehru family than her own achievements. Even in Rae Bareilly which returned her to the Lok Sabha twice in succession, she is better known as Indira Gandhi's aunt.

Dr. R. Chidambaram : The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is the recipient of the R. D. Birla memorial award in physics which was presented to him in Bombay on April 25, 1996. He is a specialist in condensed and high pressure physics and crystallography and has studied in detail the pervasive linearity of hydrogen bonds amino acids.

Paul Keating : The former Australian Labour Prime Minister resigned from the Parliament on April 23, 1996, ending a political

career spanning 27 years during which he deregulated the country's protected economy and forged closer ties with Asia. He was defeated in the national elections on March 2.

Juan Carlos Wasmosy : The Paraguay President, who was forced to step down by rebellious army officers, returned to headquarters on April 23, 1996 and dismissed rumours of a coup against him. Facing growing public opposition over the appointment of a rebellious General as Defence Minister, he reversed the course on April 25, 1996 and announced that General Lino Cesar Oviedo would not be named to the post.

V. S. Naipaul : The 63-year-old Booker Prize winner and internationally known author of Indian origin was in the news when he married 38-year-old Nadira Khanum Alvi, a Pakistani columnist, at a registry office ceremony in London on April 15, 1996. He had won his Booker in 1971 for *In a Free State*. He is the author of the highly critical book on India, *An Area of Darkness*.

Queen Elizabeth II : The British monarch celebrated her 70th birthday on April 21, 1996. There was just a quiet family dinner at the castle.

Shaun Pollock : The South African cricketer made history on April 26, 1996 by taking four wickets in four balls in his debut for the England county Warwickshire against Leicestershire.

Mohammad Habibur Rahman : The retired chief justice of Bangladesh was on April 3, 1996 appointed Chief Adviser to the caretaker government, following the resignation of the Prime Minister, Begum Khaleda Zia, on March 30.

Veerappan : The notorious forest brigand says he was paid a ransom of Rs. 3 lakh for the release of three forest guards abducted by him towards the end of last year. The sandalwood smuggler has termed the government denial of the ransom payment as a "lie".

Mike Tyson : The World Boxing Council heavyweight champion was accused by a 25-year-old Indiana beautician woman of sexual harassment in a bar on Chicago's South side in April 1996. The allegation came just more than a year after Tyson was freed from prison on a rape conviction. He served three years in Indiana Youth Detention Centre after he was convicted in 1992 of raping Desiree Washington, a college student then competing in the Miss Black America pageant.

Hiteshwar Saikia : The Assam Chief Minister died of cardiac arrest at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi on April 21, 1996. He was succeeded by the Health Minister, Mr. Bhumidhar Barman, as a stop-gap arrangement.

Dzokhar Dudayev : The Chechan rebel

leader was on April 21, 1996 killed in a missile attack near Gekhi-Chu village, 18 km south west of Gronzy, the capital of Chechnya, at the age of 52. A symbol of Chechen defiance and one of the most wanted men in Russia, he eluded the Russians since the fall of Gronzy early last year. He was reportedly in Gekhi region, where the Chechens have the field headquarters.

Jessica Dubroff : The seven-year-old girl trying to become the youngest pilot to fly across the United States was on April 11, 1996 killed along with her father and flight instructor when their plane crashed in a fierce storm. She was taking off on the second leg of her cross-country journey when her single engine Cessna Cardinal 177 went down about 6 km from Cheyenne municipal airport. She was attempting to beat a record set by Ton Aliengena of San Juan Capistrano, California who became the youngest cross-country flier in 1988 when he was nine years old.

Ron Brown : The U.S. Commerce Secretary along with 32 captains of American industry was killed when a U.S. Air Force plane they were travelling in crashed near Dubrovnik, on the coast of Croatia, on April 3, 1996.



Places

Mansar : Located 45 km from Jammu, it is the largest lake in the region and is now shrinking at an alarming rate. The lake surrounded on all sides by low hills, is about one km long and half a km wide. According to a legend, Mansar was created by Arju (one of the Pandava brothers) while in exile by shooting an arrow. As such, the local people believe that the lake was bottomless and has an unlimited supply of water.

Domingarh : Located five km from Gorakhpur on the Gorakhpur-Lucknow section of the North Eastern Railway, it was in the news on April 18, 1996 when more than 60 people were killed and over 10 others injured when the Gorakhpur-Gond passenger train rammed into a stationary goods train here.

Okinawa : Japan's island, which has been the site of American bases, for the first time in 50 years became an illegal squatter as the lease on the vital small plot of land expired on April 1, 1996. It was on this day 50 years back that the Battle of Okinawa, one of the bloodiest of World War II began. Okinawa had been an independent kingdom, with a distinct language and culture, until Japan conquered the island in 1879. After the war the U.S. retained control of Okinawa until 1972. In 1972, the U.S. gave Okinawa back to Japan but the bases stayed. The U.S. has now decided to fully or partially return to local Okinawan civilian control of about 11 bases or 20 per cent of the area they used on the island. During his visit to Tokyo in April 1996, the U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton apologised in the Japanese Parliament for the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan schoolgirl by three U.S. servicemen.

*To Climb Steep Hills Requires Slow Pace
At First*



Manisha Koirala

competition

SUCCESS

Think Poster

C/S/R Prize Distribution Function

Personalities of towering stature from different fields lauded the signal role played by *Competition Success Review* (CSR) in illuminating the path for the youth of the country by showing the right direction and by providing ample opportunities for success in life in different fields. The gala occasion was provided by the colourful function organised by CSR at Siddhartha Hotel in New Delhi on April 6, 1996 to give away prizes to the winners of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 30.

The august function was presided over by Mr. Justice V. B. Eradi, President, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and graced by the presence of Dr. N. R. Shetty, Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University, Dr. S. Neelamegham, Dean of Planning Development and International Relations and Professor of Management in the University of Delhi and Mrs. Saraswathy Eradi.

Welcoming the distinguished guests and the gathering comprising students, journalists and people from different walks of life Mr. S. K. Sachdeva, Editor, *Competition Success Review*, traced the history of CSR and disclosed that the Journal earned the reputation as the largest selling General Knowledge Magazine in India.

Mr. Justice V. B. Eradi referred to the high standard of quality and purity maintained by CSR and its role in providing excellent guidance material to the youth of the country in different competitive examinations. Dr. N. R. Shetty said that the CSR had established record both in terms of numbers and of quality—a record which probably cannot be beaten for many many years to come. Dr. S. Neelamegham said that the CSR had provided the right guidance to lakhs of students to pursue a successful career in a highly competitive world.

The highlights of the function were the distribution of prizes to the prize winners of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 30 and local prize winners and the draw of lots for CSR Puzzle Contest Nos. 31, 32 and 33. A vote of thanks was proposed to the distinguished guests by Ms. Nirmala Raturi, Public Relations Manager, CSR, on behalf of *Competition Success Review*.



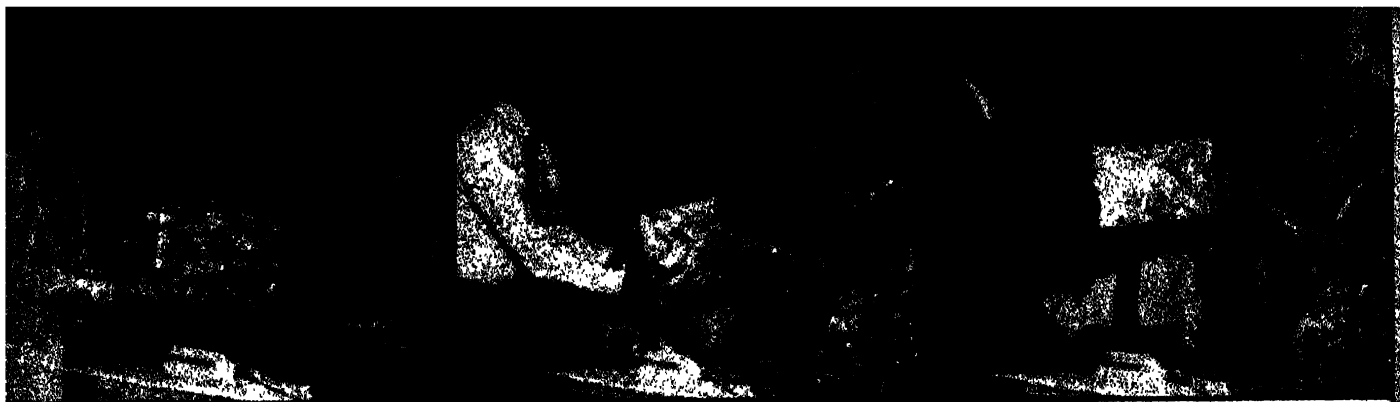
Ms. Nirmala Raturi introducing the panel (from left to right):
Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor, CSR, Mrs. Saraswathy Eradi,
Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, Dr. N.R. Shetty and Dr. S. Neelamegham

Ms. S. B. Suba, First Prize Winner of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 30,
receiving the Delhi-Paris-Delhi air ticket from
Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi



L. Ramakrishnan, Second Prize Winner, receiving

Saijal Chakrabarti, Third Prize Winner, receiving S.P. RANYO



Ms. Sonia

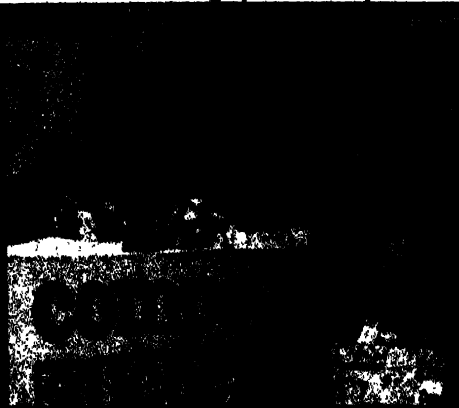
Piyush Gupta

Mihir

Prize Winners from New Delhi receiving Special Prize from Mrs. Saraswathy Eradi



First Prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 31 being drawn by Mr. Justice V. B. Eradi. Sultan Singh of Rohtak (Haryana) emerges the Winner.



Second Prize being drawn by Dr. N. R. Shetty. Sanjay Bhardwaz of Mahender Garh (Haryana) emerges the Winner.



Third Prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 31 being drawn by Dr. S. Neelamegham. Karan Karwal of New Delhi emerges the Winner.



First Prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 32 being drawn by Mr. Justice V. B. Eradi. Tushar Mittal of Ahmedabad emerges the Winner.



Second Prize being drawn by Mrs. Saraswathy Eradi. Sudhanshu Shekhar of Sitamarhi (Bihar) emerges the Winner.



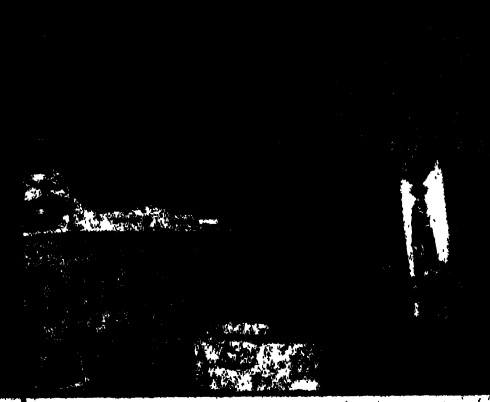
Third Prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 32 being drawn by Dr. S. Neelamegham. Diptesh V. Raval of Sidhpur (Gujarat) emerges the Winner



First Prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 33 being drawn by Dr. N. R. Shetty. Prabhat Kumar of Patna emerges the Winner.



Second Prize being drawn by Dr. S. Neelamegham. B. Shridhar Rao of Hyderabad emerges the Winner.



Third Prize of CSR Puzzle Contest No. 33 being drawn by Mr. P. K. Laheri, Executive Director, NIFT. Rakash Shrivastava of Ratlam (M.P.) emerges the Winner.

Congratulations

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Hansie Cronje
/ Captain, South African Cricket Team
For Winning The Sharjah Pepsi Cup 1996

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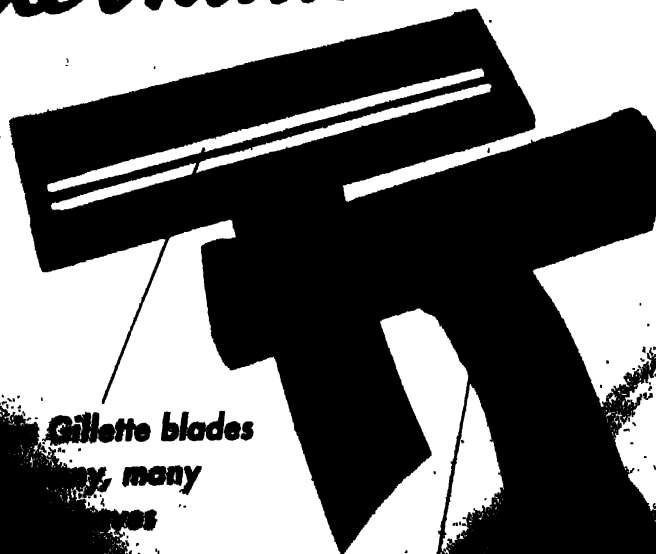
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